FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 195 8 October 1986

ARGENTINA

76th IPU Conference Opens in Buenos Aires 6 Oct B 1
UK's Montgomery on Relations B 1
Message to Reagan, Gorbachev B 1
Alfonsin Addresses Congress B 2
Representative To Work on Relations in Chile B 4
Army Commander Denies Subversive Resurgence B 5
Diplomatic Ties Established With Seychelles B 5

BOLIVIA

Congressional Committee Relieves Police Officers C 1
Delegation Meets Cuban Foreign Minister C 1

CHILE

Socialist Leader on Intra-Opposition Ties E 1
[LA VANGUARDIA 29 Sep]
Article Links Opposition to Cuban Planning Board E 3
[LA TERCERA DE LA HORA 28 Sep] E 3
Peruvian War Minister on Arms Reduction E 4
Madrid Paper Interviews General Luis Danus E 5
[EL PAIS 20 Sep] E 5
New Liberal Reformist Party, President Announced E 9
[EL MERCURIO 5 Oct]

COLOMBIA

Government Says FARC Violating Truce Agreements F 1
Briefs: Ambassador to UN Named; Envoy to Portugal F 1

PARAGUAY

Foreign Minister Carlos Saldivar Addresses UNGA H 1
[PATRIA 4 Oct]
Returns From UNGA Meeting H 4
[HOY 7 Oct]

PERU

Wave of Terrorist Attacks Reported in Lima, Puno J 1
Briefs: Concurrent Ambassadors Appointed J 1

VENEZUELA

Government 'Concerned' About U.S. Tax on Oil L 1
Diplomatic Relations Established With Oman L 1

Lusinchi, Delegation Visit Spain [cross-reference] L 1

MEXICO

Netherlands Offers $200 Million Aid Package M 1
Sepulveda To Head Delegation to Argentina M 1
Petricioli on $6 Billion Credit After IMF Meeting M 2
PAN Says Stance 'Immoral' M 2
[UNOMASUNO 1 Oct]
Interparliamentary Meeting With Costa Rica Opens M 3
Briefs: Michoacan Marijuana Destruction; M 3
Navy Reinforces Surveillance;
PEMEX Confirms Petroleum Field

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Pinto Says Plane Did Not Leave From Country P 1

EL SALVADOR

Army Denies 'Any Link' With Downed Plane P 1

HONDURAS

Colonel Molina Comments on Assignment as Attache P 2
Colonel Said Speer Departs P 3

NICARAGUA

News Conference on Plane Downing, American Speaks P 4
Survivor To Face 'Interrogation' [REUTER] P 9
Two Dead Identified P 10
Communique Transfers Parrales, Tunnerman at OAS P 11
[BARRICADA 6 Oct]
Nunez Heads Delegation to Argentine IPU Session P 11
[BARRICADA 5 Oct]

CUBA

U.S. 'Escalates Aggression' Against Nicaragua Q 1
Anti-Duvalier Leader Reported Shot Dead Q 1
Haitian Leader Reported Alive, Under Detention Q 1
U.S. Launches Libyan 'Disinformation Campaign' Q 2
Commentary on Importance of Foreign Debt Issue Q 3
USSR, France Sign Joint Ocean-Port Contracts Q 4
Cuban, Spanish Transportation Ministers Meet Q 4
Castro Attends SFRY Envoy's Farewell Reception Q 4
[TANJUG]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Balaguer Links Unidentified Officials to Drugs R 1
Torres Says Blanco Should Not Be Prosecuted R 1
[LISTIN DIARIO 28 Sep]

SURINAME

Brunswijk Takes Hostages; Destroys Buildings U 1
Radhakishun, Dutch Official Discuss Brunswijk U 1

76TH IPU CONFERNCE OPENS IN BUENOS AIRES 6 OCT

UK's Montgomery on Relations

PY080252 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2353 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (TELAM) -- British Conservative Representative Vicount Montgomery of Al Alamain this afternoon said that he favors reestablishing relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom, which were broken in 1982 because of the Malvinas Islands conflict. He also pointed out that diplomatic contacts between the two countries are improving at personal and commercial levels.

He considered the visit to the archipelago of Isaias Gimenez, the father of an Argentine pilot who died there during the war, as very positive. Gimenez went to the islands to attend his son's burial over last weekend.

Montgomery considered that the declaration of a cessation of hostilities by Argentina could be considered very important -- although not fundamental -- as a previous step to the restoration of bilateral relations. Montgomery made these comments during the second day of sessions of the 76th conference of the Interparliamentary Union [IPU] in the San Martin Cultural Center of Buenos Aires. The British Conservative parliamentarian agreed with his Labor counterparts, who also have supported the resumption of relations between the two countries.

During today's session, British Labor MP Michael Mcguire pleaded for the resumption of relations between Argentina and Great Britain, and he criticized the foreign policy being followed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government. Mcguire reaffirmed the need to establish an open dialogue without prerequisites, including the subject of the sovereignty over the islands, as requested by his party.

Playing yo-yo makes more sense than making war, Mcguire said, quoting Prime Minister Winston Churchill. [sentence as received] He even described the 1982 war as senseless.

Changing subjects, the IPU session today made progress on one of its preestablished subjects: the implementation and the improvement of the international humanitarian law regarding armed conflicts. The countries that have made the most remarkable proposals were: Canada, the Nordic countries, Cameroon, Senegal, Iraq, Switzerland, Great Britain, Zimbabwe, Australia, Zaire, Indonesia, and Cuba.

During the IPU's third session tomorrow, the participants will discuss colonialism and the case of the independence of Namibia, as well as the racial discrimination policy of apartheid practiced by the South African Government.

Message to Reagan, Gorbachev

PY080015 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2242 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (TELAM) -- The Interparliamentary Union [IPU] this afternoon urged Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan to constructively examine those major regional conflicts that are a threat to world peace.

In a letter unanimously approved by its council, the IPU warmly congratulated Gorbachev and Reagan for their upcoming Reykjavik summit and urged them to fully take this opportunity to make progress in promoting world peace.

The IPU Council also voiced its hope that the summit will be instrumental in promoting mutual understanding between the East and the West.

Alfonsin Addresses Congress

PY062115 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1352 GMT 6 Oct

[Opening remarks by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin at the 76th Interparliamentarian Congress in the Colon Theater in Buenos Aires -- live]

[Excerpts] Mr President, delegates, Argentine government authorities: It is a pleasure for all of us who are involved in this revived Argentine democracy to receive the representatives of all the democracies of the world here in Buenos Aires, which has the honor of being chosen to host the 76th IPU conference. [passage omitted]

To be independent means being present in the world with our ethical values, our political beliefs, and our struggle for greater justice. There cannot be a real democracy if there is no independence in exercising foreign policy. The adoption of autonomous national decisions is not only a matter of dignity but an inalienable right of the democratic system. This tight relationship between democracy and the manner in which international relations develop make us aware of the threats that stem from the current international political and economic order. My first conclusion to these foreign influences is prompted by an obvious fact; common sense has declined in the world.

The seriousness of the existing conflicts, the increasing unfairness in the distribution of power and wealth, the irrational way in which terrorists act have such scope that they threaten the existence of a community of nations which respects the rights of each and every one of its members.

Mr President, following the great decolonization process, which started 3 decades ago, new forms of dependency have started to impose themselves creating a new order which only seems to bring new and increasingly unbearable demands on the weakest members of the international community. The consequences are well known: the reduction of the political independence of the less powerful, an increasingly unfair economic order, an unnatural homogenization of the world which neutralizes national individiuality. As a consequence the aspirations for progress and justice seem to be nullified by selfish projects that close the doors to alternatives for a real peace.

The growth of the war arsenal and the forced and unfair distribution of wealth, the violation of the integrity of nations through direct or indirect forms of intervention, terrorism, and the clandestine forms of international action are part of the logic that is currently ruling the world. The justification of this logic appears to be the desire to remain untouched by the effects of the vents prompted by this logic of unsoundness. Because of this some people act as if the wealth and stability of the north has nothing to do with the poverty and instability of the south. As if the peace of the northern hemisphere is not affected by the unrest in the south. As if these two worlds could coexist indefinitely, without touching or affecting each other; the world of prosperity and the world of backwardness.

However, we are aware that it is not so. Proof of this are the signs of alarm which ring in the hearts of some of the most developed countries. [passage omitted]

At the beginning of my speech I stated that here is no democracy without national independence, but we are all aware that there is no independence if there is no effective control over the internal political situation in our countries and we are all also aware that this capacity to maintain control can become weaker or even be lost as a consequence of confrontations alien to the interests of the countries in which this happens. Propaganda wars and harassment in our own territories usually polarize our societies and confront our fellow countrymen over issues which usually are alien to their own interests. This global strategic conflict results in the developing country absorbing its own national production. In doing so we become victims, involuntary protagonists in the global strategic conflict, and the regional tension that has thus been created reverts against the most powerful, worsening the threats against their domestic peace and survival. Therefore, we must all make an effort to stop this process. It is a task which demands that we seek the paths which will once again bring us to use some common sense. For this purpose we must, in the first place, dispense with the threat of war. Mr President, the Argentine Government grants nuclear disarmament priority treatment. [passage omitted]

The Argentine Republic, that has no nuclear weapons, like most member countries of the international community, and whose nuclear policy is exclusively geared to the peaceful use of this type of energy, cannot make effective the destruction of nuclear weapons which it does not possess. It is obvious that the destruction of nuclear weapons can only be carried out by the nuclear powers that have the doubtful privilege of possessing nuclear weapons. However, Mr President, my country, like most of the countries of the world, intends to make effective its expressive repudiation over the nuclear arms race and to make effective proposals aimed at eliminating the nuclear race. [passage omitted]

We have been told that the poorest and youngest nations and the old colonies should not and must not seek to achieve development and progress unless such progress and development also serve to strengthen the trade and productive investments of rich countries, of the old powers, and of the metropolis. This is also unfair, because the evolution of the world economic order has revealed that rich countries are able to do what poorer countries cannot do. It is paradoxical that those who established the rules to suit their needs and demands are the first, and for that matter the only countries, to have violated such rules whenever necessary to defend their interests. [applause]

The deterioration of world trade has thus aggravated the developing countries' foreign debt problem. Over the past 5 years, our region's standard of living has dropped to the levels prevailing a decade ago. On the other hand, over the past 4 years the servicing of debt has turned our Latin America into an exporter of capital in excess of $100 billion.

Latin American countries have made an enormous effort to put their economies in order, raise their efficiency, and increase their exports. Yet this effort has been defeated by the raw material price slump on the world market. The logic of unsoundness has once again led us to this absurd crossroads in which our efforts to improve our economies clash with the discriminatory and increasingly protectionist practices imposed by our creditors.

Mr President, delegates: I have expressed some opinions on how we see the world and its most serious problems. As I said before, there is a close relationship between the world and the democratization process that now flourishes in our America. That is why it is paramount to understand why we are committed to a more just world, to independence, to freedom, and to the defense of the principles of international law. This commitment seeks to safeguard the democracy that we have restored in Argentina, a democracy that we admire, a democracy that reflects our allegiance to world peace and justice. Thank you, very much. [applause]

REPRESENTATIVE TO WORK ON RELATIONS IN CHILE

PY071737 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2035 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (NA) -- Raul Alconada Sempe, Foreign Ministry under secretary for Latin American Affairs, will travel to Santiago tomorrow, 7 October, heading a delegation of experts. This mission, which some diplomatic sources have termed a mission to "normalize" bilateral relations, will make the arrangements for the second meeting of the Economic Cooperation and Physical Integration Binational Commission.

The official communique issued by the Foreign Ministry refers only to the technical objectives of the trip, but reliable sources have stated that Alconada Sempe will take advantage of his stay in Santiago to "iron out some wrinkles" that have appeared during the past few months in bilateral relations. The communique states the talks will include subjects related to agriculture, bilateral trade, border issues, highway, railway, and land interconnections, and cooperation in the energy field.

Diplomatic sources have stated Alconada Sempe's visit will also serve to "rationalize" bilateral relations which deteriorated in September as a result of a series of events among which was the arrival in Santiago -- on board an Aerolineas Argentinas aircraft -- of a group of Chileans who were living in exile and who were not allowed to return to their country.

Relations were also affected by the Argentine Foreign Ministry's instructions to heads of its missions abroad to refrain from participating in the 19 September celebrations which marked another anniversary of Chilean independence.

Another event which, in the observers' opinion harmed the bilateral relations was the fact that President Raul Alfonsin publicly sympathized with Ricardo Lagos, a Chilean moderate socialist leader who until a few days ago was being held in prison under the state of siege implemented in the neighboring country.,

As a consequence of this series of events, Chilean Ambassador Arturo Fontaine Aldunate and Argentine Ambassador Jose Maria Alvarez de Toledo were summoned for consultations by their respective governments.

The sources stated that the starting point for the normalization of relations was the meeting held in New York by Foreign Ministers Dante Caputo and Jaime del Valle who were attending the UNGA there.

The sources also believe that in addition to the meetings he will hold at an official level, Alconada Sempe will also meet with leaders of the moderate opposition to Pinochet's government, especially those under the Democratic Alliance. The first meeting of the Economic Cooperation and Physical Integration Bilateral Commission was held in Buenos Aires in 1985.

ARMY COMMANDER DENIES SUBVERSIVE RESURGENCE

PY061729 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1943 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Formosa, 5 Oct (TELAM) -- Army Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu, today dismissed any chance of a subversive resurgence in the country and at the same time denied the existence of any unrest within the branch under his command. Erenu said that, so far, the Army has not expressed displeasure over the situation of its personnel. As is public knowledge, it is putting up with the shortages it is experiencing with stoicism and the spirit of sacrifice, that has always been characteristic of Army men.

Erenu made these statements to the media at the end of a ceremony commemorating the subversive attack on Infantry Brigade 29. The ceremony was held at the San Martin Plaza in this capital and was attended to by Formosa Governor Floro Bogado, and Chaco Governor Florencio Tenev.

The Army commander said discipline prevails within the Army and authority is being fully exercised as we have repeatedly proven in this phase of our newly born democracy. When asked a question, Erenu reiterated that the Army supports president Alfonsin as is befitting and established by the Constitution within the framework of the institutional order established in the country.

Referring to a possible amnesty law regarding the trial of the former military juntas, he said it is a subject that concerns all Argentine citizens and the Armed Forces, but it is currently in the hands of justice. It is a matter of waiting for the country to make a decision and, as I have stated many times, a political problem can only be given an overall political solution.

Erenu said the ceremony held here today had been very emotional and he believes the thing to do now is to keep the memory fresh in order not to make another mistake, to make efforts to achieve the conciliation of the Argentine citizens, to look toward the future of the fatherland, put differences aside, and try to join efforts in order to build a united and great country. [passage omitted]

DIPLOMATIC TIES ESTABLISHED WITH SEYCHELLES

PY032240 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1916 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (TELAM) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry has released a joint communique, signed in New York, by which the representatives of our country and the Republic of Seychelles yesterday decided to establish diplomatic relations at an ambassadorial level.

The text states that, in order to promote a spirit of mutual understanding and to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two nations, both governments will appoint, when they feel it appropriate, concurrent ambassadors.

The Seychelles Islands, a former British colony, are located in the Indian Ocean, southeast of India. The Seychelles Islands are a group of small islands that are characterized by their tropical beauty.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE RELIEVES POLICE OFFICERS

PY072150 Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] La Paz, 7 Oct (AFP) -- Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy today reported that several high-ranking police officers stationed in Santa Cruz, in eastern Bolivia, including Colonel Edgar Bustillos, national director of the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Department, have been relieved by order of the congressional committee investigating a drug trafficking and murder case. The minister also stated the suspension is for an undetermined period of time and until the investigation into the Huanchaca case is concluded.

The incident occurred on 5 September in the region of Huanchaca -- located on the border with Brazil -- when a group of drug traffickers murdered scientist Noel Kempf and two of his companions. The police have not arrested the murderers or retrieved the bodies. [sentence as received] A very large cocaine processing and trafficking center was later discovered in Huanchaca. It has been learned the Bolivian police authorities and U.S. DEA agents had known about the center a month before, but they did not proceed to destroy it.

Barthelemy also said the committee has asked for the arrest of: Luis Alarcon, Jorge Roca, Alejandro Pacheco, Ricardo Montes, Tita Roca, Sergio Vaca, and Frenchman Gerard Tabet.

The minister stated that within the next few hours he will travel to Mexico where the continent's interior ministers will meet to evaluate the drug trafficking problem.

DELEGATION MEETS CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PY071428 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] A report coming from Havana, Cuba, states: Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Guttierrez today stated his government intends to strengthen relations with Cuba. He also recalled that the presence of U.S. military troops in Bolivia will end in December.

Paz Estenssoro's Foreign Minister has reported in a press conference that Bolivia and Cuba have signed three agreements of a consular, cultural, and scientific and technical nature, which represent the cornerstone of a more intense relationship between our countries.

Bedregal Guetierrez, as you know, arrived in Havana last week for an official visit, accompanied by Felipe Sedinic, secretary general of the Bolivian Foreign Ministry; Albert Perez del Castillo, a deputy of the ruling party MNR [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement]; and Miguel Angel Flores, Bolivian charge d'affairs in Havana. The Bolivian delegation held a lengthy meeting with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and representatives of the administration at the end of which the agreements were signed.

The latest cable to arrive in the Radio Panamericana press office says Bedregal Guttierrez stated at the informative round of talks that he has expressed the nature of his government to the Cuban Government, inspired by the absolute pluralism of his foreign policy, which is also reflected his international policy. [sentence as heard]

SOCIALIST LEADER ON INTRA-OPPOSITION TIES

PM031102 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 29 Sep 86 p 8

[Interview with Chilean Popular Democratic Movement Secretary general Manuel Almeyda by Joaquim Ibartz in Santiago; date not given]

[Text] Santiago -- "We are in favor not of an armed struggle against Pinochet but of a political struggle that will lead to a rising. We are aiming not to inflict a military defeat on the regime, because it is impossible, but to defeat it by making Chile ungovernable. We will create ungovernability in Chile. If we paralyze this country we will not need guns to put an end to the dictatorship. These remarks were made by Manuel Almeyda, the supreme internal leader of the Socialist Party -- which is led from abroad by his brother Clodomiro -- and secretary general of the Popular Democratic Movement (MDP), which rallies together the radical Left.

At a time when the country is still in the grip of the strict measures adopted by the military regime under the state of emergency and when, according to official reports, 5,000 security service agents are combing the city in a search for the authors of the attack on Pinochet, Manuel Almeyda talked to me after setting a complicated rendezvous and several checks to ensure that our contacts had not been intercepted by the security service.

"A straightforward dialogue with the regime to reach a peaceful transition is obstructed by Pinochet's stubbornness. There is no force other than the strength of the masses that can make him relinquish power. It is right to rebel against a tyrannical government. In this case violence is legitimate. There is a broad consensus on this, starting with the Catholic Church, as Cardinal Ratzinger acknowledged in the document "Liberation and Violence."

He stressed that the democratic opposition is authorized "by this country" to rebel against tyranny. "However," Almeyda added, "we do not believe in violent actions divorced from the context of the mass struggle. We do not support military confrontations because, for one thing, even with the 3,000 rifles which were mentioned in the cnfused story of the discovered arms caches, you cannot defeat Armed Forces of 200,000 men. To get rid of Pinochet we must achieve genuine unity and not try to impede it or stifle it with details. It would be inappropriate to apply the Gandhi method in Chile: Pinochet scorns peaceful resistance. It would be absurd here to preach the attitude of standing up simply to be killed."

Almeyda, who was a gentle surgeon before joining the political struggle, admits that the attack has caused a setback for the opposition.

"Pinochet has gained some political breathing space because the government has succeeded in driving a wedge of violence and terrorism between the opposition parties. There are Center sectors that reject radical stances of the Left, and this is setting back any chances of success in the struggle."

Asked whether his party, which follows Marxist principles and maintains close cooperation with the Communist Party, defends or justifies the armed struggle being waged by the Revolutionary Left Movement (an MDP member) and the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic front [FPMR] (considered the armed wing of the Communist Party), Almeyda said that although he condemns terrorism, he considers it "legitimate" for the people to organize to respond to the repression.

He recalled that the violence began in Chile with Allende's murder and has continued over the past 13 years with the repression. "Ever since its foundation the MDP has said that it is not in favor of violence and that it condemns terrorism, but that does not mean that it advocates that the people should submit passively to the government's whims and repression. On the contrary, the MDP has supported the radical struggle leading to ungovernability, which entails organization, mass defense, and the implementation of all measures necessary for preventing the country's normal government. This includes strikes, protests, and demonstrations, which the MDP is well known to advocate."

Asked whether or not the activities of the FPMR guerrilla group facilitate the development of the people's struggle, Manuel Almeyda said that sometimes there are armed activities consistent with this struggle, while in other instances he is not so sure. "I am not sure about the attack on Pinochet. Terrorism of this kind is not the best way to combat the dictatorship. If it had succeeded, the situation would be very different: it might have evolved toward a more favorable situation, but it might not. A fascist government's response is rather unpredictable."

He vigorously rejected the charge often levelled at Almeyda's Socialist Party that it is the least important of the socialist groups. "This lie is spread by those who wish to damage the image of the MDP -- the unitary body with the strongest power of attraction. We have a real political presence, as we showed in the trade union and university elections. They are trying to eliminate us in order to help Nunez' Centrist Socialist Party appear to represent the only viable form of socialism. We believe that the unity of the Left is fundamental to the struggle against the dictatorship and the building of democracy. It is a terrible mistake to try to split the opposition into democrats and nondemocrats, and I do not believe that people calling themselves socialists can fail to understand this."

He acknowledged that the unification of the splintered socialist parties will not occur immediately or even with the return to democracy, because he believes that Center socialism will lose support.

Chilean socialism is not comparable to that of other European or Latin American countries. The Communist Party is different too, because its social representation is different. The understanding between socialists and communists is absolutely fundamental to the Chilean situation. It is impossible to conceive of a real left-wing alternative without an understanding between socialists and communists. Not even Pinochet has been able to destroy this." [no opening quote marks, as published]

According to Miguel Almeyda the precedent of the unification of socialists in Spain in 1976-77 is not applicable to Chile because "the situation is very different." Asked whether he maintains contacts with or receives help from the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], he replied, with a sarcastic smile:

"As you know, we are not the party favored by the PSOE, which supports Nunez. We have permanent contacts with various socialist parties abroad but there are no major similarities. The support is enjoyed by our competitors who, as in the case of Nunez' Socialist Party, have performed a regrettable role in the struggle against the dictatorship because they have given a left-wing appearance to the National Accord, thus impeding the unity of the opposition. To no avail, moreover, because the path advocated by Nunez will not lead to the overthrow of the dictatorship."

The Socialist leader said that there is a move within the Armed Forces to leave the political field, while another sector advocates a move away from the one-man dictatorship and favors a pluralist solution instead of an election. Asked whether the MDP would accept a civilian-cum-military transition government, Almeyda said:

"Under such a government we would continue to fight for the demands that we consider just and that constitute a democracy. We would not accept a civilian-cum-military government that did not provide the guarantees of a democratic government. But if Pinochet were to be replaced by a government that did not represent the dictatorship, we would conduct our opposition in a reasonable manner."

He added that in order for such a government to enjoy the slightest legitimacy it would have to resolve certain fundamental problems right away. "To enjoy our support any government would have to eliminate the repressive organizations. This would have to happen immediately".

Manuel Almeyda is very confident that John Paul II's visit to Chile will provide a major opportunity to facilitate a move toward democracy. "The pope's visit will be a crucial time for this country because it will make it easier for the people to wage the struggle against the dictatorship. I do not believe that John Paul II -- a very well informed man -- is coming here to meet pure spirits. Like Jusus Christ, he will have to deal with human beings, and human beings eat, have a right to participate, and want freedom. The pope cannot evade this, and he will also have to broach the issue of exile, since he himself has said that 'exile is an unacceptable evil.'"

ARTICLE LINKS OPPOSITION TO CUBAN PLANNING BOARD

PY040024 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 28 Sep 86 Supplement p 12

[Unattributed article: "Opposition Politicians May Be Acting as Liaisons for the Revolutionary Coordinating Board" -- passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] The "Revolutionary Coordinating Board," seated in Paris, is responsible for ordering civil disobedience movements, and stoppages in Chile using all the "tools" available in Cuba.

The board has been operating from Paris since 1974. It is the result of the fusion of the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], from Chile; the ERP [People's Revolutionary Army], from Argentina; the People's Revolutionary Army, from Bolivia; and the Tupamaros from Uruguay.

Fernando Luis Alvarez, from Cuba's DGI [General Directorate of Intelligence], husband of Ana Maria Guevara, who is Che's sister, heads the sector of the board responsible for terrorist cells from different countries and the missions they must carry out.

Of Chilean groups, the MIR is the one preferred by the DGI. As of 1980, MIR militants, who then numbered fewer than 100, claimed responsibility for attacks, particularly bank robberies. For the time being, Cuba limits itself to the training of about 500 MIR militants, who "are contracted" in their country of origin because natives fulfill missions better.

Within this context, the only "formidable" obstacle to the Castroite advance in Chile is the Government Junta headed by President Pinochet.

Experts believe that the intermediaries of this extensive international communist network against Chile are either directly or indirectly connected with Chilean opposition parties.

This would explain the haste in wanting to install an unsuccessful democratic system without waiting for the appropriate conditions and regulations demanded to safeguard the nation's security such as those that are upheld by the government through the new institutionality.

According to these studies, the efforts unleashed by the opposition to impose the slogan "democracy now," to pressure the government through the "civil disobedience" movement, to promote violence through stoppages and protest, or to seek a reconciliation with guerrilla promoters, are all the work and in keeping with the orders of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board.

This explains the misinformation campaign policy which sought to promote a "credibility crisis" for the government regarding the recent introduction of arms into the country. An example of this is the statement made by [Punta Arenas] Bishop Tomas Gonzalez who said in Buenos Aires last August, that the whole affair was "one of the greatest shows ever put on by the Chilean Government." Reporting that the assassination attempt against President Pinochet was also a "show," falls within the same plans.

The introduction of arms into the country and the attack against Pinochet, who is a staunch anticommunist, have a long background linked to the Revolutionary Coordinating Board.

This is proven by the statement made by some political leaders. PDC Leader Andres Zaldivar told Argentine newspaper EL PERIODISTA that "it is not my intention to cause panic but it is dangerous to continue deceiving ourselves. If General Pinochet insists on closing his eyes to the call of the vast Chilean majority which seeks democracy /a clash will be inevitable./ One must be realistic: with his obstinence, Pinochet will lead us to civil war."

Moreover, communist German Correa has said" "We cannot use all our power so that later some gentleman will appear and go to Government House to ask Pinochet if he is convinced that he must leave. No. We must simply act to the last consequence that is, we must be done with the tyranny, and we cannot even think of negotiations if we are to achieve this. (ANALISIS magazine 23 June)

PERUVIAN WAR MINISTER ON ARMS REDUCTION

PY062307 Paris AFP in Spanish 1632 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 6 Oct (AFP) -- In a statement published by the Santiago newspaper LA TERCERA, Peruvian War Minister General Jorge Flores said that Peru and Chile must urgently sign a disarmament agreement. Flores was interviewed yesterday in the Chilean city of Arica, near the Peruvian border, during a pilgrimage to the sanctuary of the Catholic Virgin of the Sorrows. The minister was heading a delegation of Peruvian officers who worship the image of the virgin on a rocky hill, 80 km east of Arica.

Talking about war, Flores said the Peruvian Government has started to substantially reduce its armaments in accordance with President Alan Garcia's plans. He added that the current Peruvian policy is to merely replace the equipment necessary for the upkeep of the Armed Forces.

Flores also said progress has been made in the cordial talks on mutual reduction of armaments held by the Chilean and Peruvian military commands. The talks began in 1985 after Chilean President Augusto Pinochet accepted a proposal made by his Peruvian counterpart.

The minister said that general staff officers from the two countries will meet in Santiago by the end of the year, and that Peru heartily wishes that the meeting will yield positive results. He added that he believes that the Chilean people also share the same feeling.

He concluded by saying that an agreement must urgently be reached, that both governments must stop spending huge sums of money to purchase weapons, and that these funds should be used to promote the development of the two countries.

MADRID PAPER INTERVIEWS GENERAL LUIS DANUS

PM606755 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 20 Sep 86 p 6

[Interview with Chilean General Luis Danus, governor of Magallanes region, by Antonio Cano; date, place not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Question: Why did you ask for the death of journalist Jose Carrasco to be clarified?

Answer: I have asked for nothing. In reply to a question from a local journalist about the murder of Jose Carrasco I stated that my desire is that his death be clarified soon, because this kind of crime is attributed to the government, especially by the international press, which frivolously concludes that if an oppositionist is killed, the government must be responsible. They forget that the terrorists are capable of anything, without respecting any moral rule. What else would I have said in reply? That I did not want that death to be clarified, or that I did not wish to express an opinion on the death of a human being? Moreover, the minister of the interior expressed the same opinion and the government has set up special groups of the investigative police to seek the culprits.

Question: Are you concerned about the atmosphere of violence in the country?

Answer: The current atmosphere of violence is comparable to that of the last few days before the military rising.

Question: Is this country at war, as some leaders say?

Answer: Well, it is an unconventional war against the Marxists, but it has been seen, with the discovery of weapons, that an insurrectional war, a civil war, was being prepared.

Failure Against Marxism [subhead]

Question: If the threat of Marxism is so great after 13 years of a military government which says that it came to power in order to combat Marxism it must be concluded that the government has failed. Do you not believe so?

Answer: But the Armed Forces government in Chile is unable to destroy international Marxism, and the fact is that the weapons which are here are from other countries, and many of the fighters had been trained in other countries and were living in other countries. Chile is unable to destroy international Marxism, expecially without the rest of the world's assistance -- rather, with the rest of the world's opposition -- which is incomprehensible to me, especially in the case of the United States. Admittedly, my impression is that the United States has changed its attitude since the discovery of the weapons, and it seems to me that it is an event of such a nature for it to change its attitude if it wants peace and democracy.

Question: Do you not believe that the killing of Carrasco and of other people reveals the emergency of another kind of terrorism?

Answer: I have read this in the press. I really do not know whether the 11 September group is anticommunist -- I have no information -- but, of course, if it were, the law should be applied to it. There is only one law here, and it should be applied to all those who do not observe it, regardless of who it is.

Constitutional Path [subhead]

Question: When and how will Chile recover democracy?

Answer: The shortest and surest path for reaching democracy is that proposed by the government, with elections in 1989-1990. (The 1980 Constitution states that in 1989 the four commanders in chief of the Armed Forces must reach agreement in order to put forward a candidate for the presidency. If agreement is not reached, the candidate will emerge from a lower body, including, among other presiding officers of the institutions, the Inspector of the Republic -- a civilian official responsible for monitoring the government's actions administratively -- and the chairman of the Supreme Court. If the proposed candidate wins popular approval, he will remain in the presidency until 1997. At any event, he will call legislative elections in 1990, from which a president would also emerge, if the proposed candidate were defeated in the referendum.) The other path -- the path of violence -- as well as being highly detrimental, costly, and immoral, will clash with the Armed Forces in their own field. And although the other path -- the path advocated by other parties -- such as making the country ungovernable, civil disobedience, at first sight seems different from the path of violence, they meet at some point. So there remain only the path of violence and the path of the 1980 Constitution -- which, let us not forget, was approved by 67.8 percent of the Chilean people.

Question: Taking the path you mention, will the Armed Forces withdraw completely from power in 1990?

Answer: Rather than completely, I would say they will withdraw in the way laid down in the Constitution -- that is, with some Armed Forces representation on the National Security Council in the performance of its own tasks.

Pinochet, Candidate [subhead]

Question: Do you believe that a civilian or military president would be better for this stage?

Answer: The one elected by the citizens. I cannot say which would be better; it depends on who it is. It is as if you were asking me whether a tall man or a short man would be better.

Question: Do you believe Pinochet should run as a candidate in 1989?

Answer: Ah, that... Not even he comments, so I will do so even less. I simply will not comment on this issue. In fact I do not know whether he will run or not, and I believe he does not know, either.

Question: If the commanders put forward a candidate in 1990 and he is defeated, it will be a defeat for all the Armed Forces. Do you not believe so?

Answer: Well, so far it seems so. I do not know who can answer that question. The Constitution says that it is as you say. I believe that if by chance defeat did occur, the Constitution would have to be observed anyway. It is the only way for civilized people to get along together. However, one way to observe the Constitution -- I am not hinting but stating an actual fact -- is to change the system, but I have no information that it is going to change.

Question: Do you believe that this government is politically exhausted and that defeat is more than likely?

Answer: This government is efficient. This government is good. There was quite a major earthquake here 1 and 1/2 years ago, following two extremely destructive floods, and on the following day all the bridges were repaired. There are other countries in similar circumstances, such as Mexico, where the rubble is still on the ground. This government has been one of the most efficient I have known.

Question: So why is it not carrying on after 1990?

Answer: Well, I am talking about ideas. Undoubtedly the people who are now in power should not be the same people who will be in power from 1989 onward: They should be different; that is why the Constitution defines the stage we are now undergoing as transitional. But some people may remain; perhaps the National Petroleum Enterprise general manager, for instance, will be the same, if he is efficient.

Question: Or General Pinochet, who has said he would like to carry on?

Answer: No, I have never heard him say so.

Question: But he has suggested it.

Answer: No, he has not suggested it. He has never said he would run and has never said the contrary.

Question: Have you maintained any dialogue with opposition groups?

Answer: No. I have not invited them, nor have they attempted to establish dialogue as political parties. However, I have had several contacts in my region with associations, trade unions, and professional bodies which have opposition leaderships in order to discuss their specific affairs, in the belief that if they talk with the authorities they recognize the existing institutional framework.

Question: Do you treat all the opposition groups in the same way?

Answer: I draw an obsolute and categorical distinction between the opposition groups which use violent means and those which do not do so. Those in favor of violence who can be detained committing acts of violence are handed over to the ordinary law courts. There is another opposition group which, without directly preaching violence, has attempted to turn it to account. The policy I apply in this respect is to consider that disagreeing clearly and sincerely with a measure on the part of the regional government cannot be grounds for any action by the latter, although force is resolutely applied against those who act by means of terrorism or by limiting citizens' freedom and rights.

Question: Do you believe it is possible to talk with the opposition?

Answer: Undoubtedly it is possible, and the government has attempted to do so on several occasions, but it happened that on the first occasion they told Pinochet "yes, but the condition is that you quit," and of course he could talk no further. The fact is that the president and the system under which we are living are obviously transitional -- an undemocratic system. I am not trying to say the system under which we live is democratic, because precisely what we want is to achieve democracy, but why should somebody who has popular support and the Armed Forces' support withdraw? Because 3, 4, 100, or 10,000 people say that they do not like the government?

Question: So there is no possibility of dialogue.

Answer: This government's foremost duty is to observe the Constitution, and I believe that the Constitution is our country's only hope -- the only one. It would be very dangerous to throw it away. However, a kind of arbiter must be appointed for better understanding. The supreme arbiter is the people and elections, and I believe it is the 1989 elections which will say who is in control in this country. I realize that not all articles of the Constitution are linked 100 percent, but it is amendable, in accordance with the same system.

Question: What is your opinion of last week's arrest of several opposition leaders, including the Socialist Ricardo Lagos?

Answer: I do not have the information to know why Ricardo Lagos and other people were arrested, but it seems to me that after the discovery of weapons and the attack on the president, the country could not remain indifferent to this kind of thing, could not allow (German) Correa, or (Jose) Sanfuentes, or other people in pro-violence groups of the Popular Democratic Movement (MDP, Marxist Left) to continue to advocate violence. In the case of Ricardo Lagos, it is not in my area and I do not have the information.

Question: How do you view the use of the Army for public order tasks?

Answer: This is different in each region, in accordance with each state of emergency chief. My view is that the Armed Forces should be used after the forces of law and order, in extreme cases.

Question: You should be retiring at the end of the year, and the Pope is visiting Punta Arenas next April. Would you like to be here to receive him?

Answer: Of course I would be delighted to receive John Paul II. I become due for retirement at the end of the year.

I could stay on in the governorship as a retired army officer, like Admiral Pablo Gunderlich in Valparaiso, and I could also remain in the Armed Forces as a supernumerary, provided that I hold some public office.

Question: Would you like to carry on?

Answer: Let us say that I would like to receive the Pope.

Question: Do you believe that Chile is ripe for democracy?

Answer: In general, these Latin American countries are not ripe for democracy, but, relatively speaking, I believe that this is one of the countries ripest for democracy.

NEW LIBERAL REFORMIST PARTY, PRESIDENT ANNOUNCED

PY071749 Santiago EL MERCURIO In Spanish 5 Oct 86 p C7

[Text] It has been announced that the newly established Liberal Reformist [Liberal Reformista] Party will base its political activities on the "Reform Manifesto" issued in 1981 by the Liberal International [LI] among other ideological and doctrinal tenets and documents.

The new party has been established in response to a call made by 400 university students entitled: "The Future of Chile Summons Us," which was issued by Gaston Ureta at the Hotel Carrera in June during a seminar entitled: "A Critical Analysis of Liberal Democracies."

It has been stated that the message of liberal reformism is mainly addressed to Chilean youths to promote a trend of thought that "is not linked to the failure of 1973 in anyway whatsoever."

The new party "intends to eliminate from its actions all those bad habits that are widespread among Chilean political circles and that are not in keeping with the dignity that public office demands."

In conclusion, "the grassroots from the Chilean southern region, particularly from Temuco, where the group is the strongest, and university students, have decided after holding several meetings to name Gaston Ureta president of the party, because of his important liberal activities within the Democratic Alliance, the National Accord, and at the international level."

GOVERNMENT SAYS FARC VIOLATING TRUCE AGREEMENTS

PA052224 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Bogota -- The Virgilia Barco administration said today that some guerrilla groups and common criminals are taking the law into their own hands and this is intolerable. Carlos Soza Escobar, presidential adviser for rehabilitation and reconciliation, has commented on the possible existence of groups applying this type of justice saying: We will not tolerate them. The government has firmly decided to punish anyone taking upon himself the right to murder citizens.

Soza, who is in charge of talking with the Colombian guerrillas in the search for peace, has also said that the government has reliable information that the communist FARC group has violated the truce. FARC, the largest and oldest rebel movment in Colombia, signed a truce in August 1984, and according to Soza Escobar, is not abiding by the cease-fire agreement. He noted that the government is firm in its position to adopt whatever measures are necessary to guarantee security. He said that a plan aimed at reincorporating rebels into civilian life will be set in motion.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO UN NAMED -- Former Minister Jaime Castro, who worked as government and justice minister during Belisario Betancur's and Misael Pastrana's administrations, has been appointed new ambassador to the United Nations, replacing former Mayor Carlos Alban Holguin. This information was revealed yesterday during President Virgilio Barco's visit to New York. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Oct 86 p 3 b PA]

ENVOY TO PORTUGAL -- Former National Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Uribe has been appointed ambassador to Portugal, replacing Herman Gonzalez Sorzano. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 23 Sep 86 p 1 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTER CARLOS SALDIVAR ADDRESSES UNGA

PY070255 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 4 Oct 86 pp 12, 13

["Text" of speech by Paraguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Saldivar at the UN General Assembly on 3 October]

[Text] Paraguay has come to this assembly in its usual spirit, firmly convinced that the United Nations must play an active, efficient, and pragmatic role to safeguard world peace and security in an atmosphere of order and respect for international law.

We cannot understand the mistaken behavior of some countries, whether large or small, which restricts the possibilities of the United Nations taking action in case of conflicts, turning the organization into a mere observer of world and regional confrontations.

Paraguay is increasingly concerned about the unwise position of those who disregard reason and standard international operating procedures, and who prevent the United Nations from becoming directly engaged in world conflicts. Paraguay has confidence in the United Nations and hopes that it will work even harder for the well-being of mankind.

The Paraguayan people, who are commemorating the International Year of Peace with festivals and ceremonies, enjoy peace and maintain peaceful relations with their neighbors and sister republics. Our peace remains undisturbed because the people and the government are jointly working for our political and socioeconomic development to improve our democracy and the living standards of our people.

The Paraguayan people, who have freely and democratically chosen Army General Alfredo Stroessner as their constitutional president, know that the government is firm and stable, that it respects the Constitution, that it works for peace and for our development, and that no negative force will modify this course. There have been neither uprisings nor fratricidal conflicts.

The low image with which our country has been depicted in the eyes of the international community has improved, and even the most radical adversaries of the government of President Stroessner must admit that he has achieved peace, and that our country is making progress in the effort to build the people's happiness.

The international news media, which in the past received distorted or partial information on our country, has confirmed that elections are regularly held in Paraguay, as established by the Constitution, and that the legislative branch has two chambers with representatives of three political parties recognized by the electoral organ, in a democratic, multiparty system based on the participation of the people. The judicial branch operates freely, respecting the Constitution and the principles of independence of the three branches of government.

Mr President, the report that the secretary general submitted on the work performed by the organization this year is a valuable document that highlights the major aspects of current world problems. It is also a strict evaluation of the organization, of its achievements and frustrations and, above all, of the prospects that the secretary general serenely expects for the future.

We praise the commendable effort that the secretary general has undertaken, and we uphold his thoughtful conclusions, which convey a message of faith and hope to the world.

Paraguay hopes that the United Nations will continue to help maintain world peace and security and that it will become more actively engaged in this talks. To this end, we deem it necessary to strengthen the organization's negotiating power in the case of controversial issues, so that peace may become a feasible objective, and so that the United Nations may protect men and good will from war and destruction.

We have condemned and we still condemn the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, just as we also condemn the invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnam, which has received the cooperation of a superpower. In both cases, Paraguay has upheld all the UN resolutions calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops and expressing support for the efforts to peacefully settle all conflicts.

With optimism, we are following the efforts the United Nations has been making toward decolonization. In line with our belief in freedom and self-determination, we support that UN policy, provided this policy does not serve interests other than the free expression of the interested communities, with due respect for international law and the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs and territorial integrity of nations.

Therefore, in accordance with the UN Charter and pertinent Security Council resolutions, Namibia is entitled to the right of self-determination and independence.

The universal character of the United Nations is one of its main attributes. It is impossible to conceive the practical effectiveness of this world organization without due regard for its universal character. We, therefore, believe that the Republic of Korea has every right to be a member of the United Nations. This right deserves recognition in view of the peaceful and innovative spirit of the Korean people and Government, and of the respect the Republic of Korea has shown toward the principles of the United Nations in a convulsed area of the world.

We advocate the reunification of the two Koreas through the peaceful means of dialogue and negotiations. We believe that to attain that final objective, both the continuation of direct talks between the two and their admittance as members of the UN Organization can be positive steps.

The Republic of Paraguay, just like the entire American Continent, is concerned about the Central American conflict. We must say here that the conflict has roots outside the region and that the expansionist interests of a major power, which has nothing to do with this part of the world, is playing an important role, provoking reactions from another major power, which cannot let the security of the Western, Christian world be endangered. We thus condemn, in the name of the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, the Soviet Union's interference, whether directly or indirectly, in the affairs of the Caribbean and Central America.

Mr President, with legitimate concern, we must say that the world's economic situation gets more worrisome all the time, and that it forebodes serious consequences which can lead the world's financial and commercial order to bankruptcy.

To the old problem of North-South relations, which is based on the continuous decline in the prices of raw materials and the rise of the prices of industrial goods, and the consequent continuous deterioration of the balance-of-payments of developing countries, has now been added the crucial problem of the foreign debt.

The problem is not only an economic and financial problem, the issue is not restricted to the renewal or renegotiation of the foreign debt. The issue involves more than lowering or raising interest rates or amortization installments. The overall problem of the foreign debt has political and social implications of such scope for the developing countries that the highly developed and affluent countries must help to solve them as soon as possible. Only in this way will a major economic recession be averted, keeping the developing countries from sliding into the abyss on the verge of which they now stand.

The Republic of Paraguay is deeply concerned, as it always has been, about a scourge that is affecting all the continents and that, rather then receding, is expanding all the time. We are referring to international terrorism, the unfortunate bane of the modern world, which criminally and mercilessly is felling innocent lives everywhere in the world, under the most unjustifiable pretext or in pursuit of the most whimsical objectives.

We cannot accept that terrorism can be justified by its underlying causes, although we recognize that some of those causes are real. It is time for the nations represented here to join in condemning the wave of terrorism, no matter from where it comes. In this regard, no concessions must be made to any group or country. No fact or phenomenon can justify terrorism for the sake of terrorism, nor cant it justify that some territories should shelter terrorist training camps, or that any country should help the terrorist barbarians through the donation or sale of arms and explosives.

The prestige of the United Nations is at stake on this problem because, it it is not resolved, this organization runs the risk of having the moral and legal foundations of its existence, as well as its role in alleviating the world's problems, undermined.

The Republic of Paraguay, which does not have a seacoast, recently ratified the UN Law of the Sea. It did so in its belief in the justice of the cause of countries without seacoasts, since the law assures not only access to the sea but participation in the exploitation of the sea resources. Paraguay has also reasserted its legitimate right to transit to and from the sea through territories of neighboring countries.

I want to express my country's recognition of the cooperation it is receiving through the UN Program for Development. Unfortunately, this cooperation has been shrinking because of UN budgetary difficulties caused by the reduction of contributions from the rich and industrialized countries. We call on these nations to increase their contributions to that program whose objective is to assist the development of less developed countries.

Mr President, the Republic of Paraguay lives in peace and in cooperation with its neighbors, as attested by the construction of the world's largest hydroelectric plant. I taipu, in cooperation with Brazil; and the Yacy reta hydroelectric plant, which is being built in cooperation with Argentina. Consequently, it hopes that the United Nations can be a more effective spearhead to secure peace and security for the world and the peoples of the earth. It hopes that the work of the organization and its system of agencies can be an effective testimony of solidarity from the economically better off nations with the developing nations and those at a yet lower level of relative development.

Only with such a spirit of unselfish and generous cooperation will we overcome the obstacles still standing in the way of our ultimate goal: Mankind living in peace, in economic and social justice, and in freedom from the constant threats to international peace and security.

Returns From UNGA Meeting

PY071526 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 7 Oct 86 p 9

[Text] Paraguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar arrived yesterday from New York. While in New York, he delivered a speech to the U.N. General Assembly in which he explained Paraguay's position [on several issues]

As on previous occasions, the Paraguayan foreign minister discussed the Paraguayan Government's policy regarding some specific international issues. He focused on terrorism and stressed the fact that "Paraguay, which is commemorating the international year of peace, is a country that enjoys peace in a convulsive world."

Upon his arrival at the international airport, the foreign minister told HOY that "from my view point, this was a satisfactory mission in keeping with the instructions I received from the president of the Republic."

Asked whether he had held any meetings with his Latin American colleagues, Saldivar said that he met not only with Latin American foreign ministers, but also with high-ranking U.S. State Department officials.

The foreign minister did not give details about these meetings.

WAVE OF TERRORIST ATTACKS REPORTED IN LIMA, PUNO

PY072137 Paris AFP in Spanish 1743 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Lima, 7 Oct (AFP) -- A terrorist attack, the third in the last few days, has been carried out in the southern Andean region of Puno, resulting in one dead and four wounded policemen. Early this morning in Lima, 11 dynamite sticks exploded in attacks that the authorities have attributed to the Maoist Shining Path guerrillas.

According to the antiterrorist police, the Shining Path attack in Puno, 1,314 km southeast of Lima, was carried out early this morning against a Civil Guard checkpoint. The checkpoint is located outside Puno on the highway that joins it with Juliaca where, during the past 48 hours, two terrorist attacks resulted in three dead and several wounded policemen, and damage caused by explosives to several bank agencies and the townhall.

The wave of Shining Path attacks in Puno -- where this year the Maoist guerrillas are trying to open another battlefront to, according to some experts on the Shining Path, turn the region into another Ayacucho -- has forced the Interior Ministry to relieve the police personnel that are posted in that region. As of 6 October, more than 100 agents, who are experts in countersubversive operations, will be gradually deployed to Puno to reinforce the antiguerrilla operations.

The authorities have also reported that 11 explosions occurred in various parts of Lima. The majority of the attacks were against banks and public offices. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

CONCURRENT AMBASSADORS APPOINTED -- The Senate has ratified the Executive Branch Decree extending the function of ambassador in one country to that of concurrent ambassador in another country: Ambassador to the Philippines Fortunato Isasi Cayo is appointed as concurrent ambassador to Malasia; Ambassador to Brazil Hugo Palma Balderrama, as concurrent ambassador to Guyana; Ambassador to Austria Jorge Morelli Pando, as concurrent ambassador to Turkey; and Ambassador to Jamaica Victor Fernandez Davila Berisso, as concurrent ambassador to Bahamas. Through the same decree, Jorge Raygada Cauvi is appointed as ambassador to Mexico. [Summary] [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 12 Sep p 8 PY]

GOVERNMENT 'CONCERNED' ABOUT U.S. TAX ON OIL

PA080200 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The Venezuelan Government has expressed its concern over the imminent implementation of a U.S. tax on imported oil. A note was delivered to the U.S. State Department by Venezuelan Ambassador to Washington Valentin Hernandez Acosta. Carlos Fernandez reports:

[Begin Fernandez recording] As President Jaime Lusinchi said yesterday before departing for Madrid, the government is concerned about the support given by a U.S. congressional commission to a proposed tax on imported and domestic crude oil. Therefore, the government has sent a note to the U.S. State Department, and will also send notes to the U.S. Department of Energy and the U.S. National Security Council.

This new tax levies an 11.7 cent tax on each barrel of imported oil, and an 8.2 cent tax on each barrel of domestic or U.S.-produced oil. According to a reliable source from the Energy and Mines Ministry, the money collected through these taxes will be used for a $9 billion environmental protection fund. Of that amount, $2.75 billion would be obtained from oil taxes, while the remainder would be obtained from the U.S. petrochemical industry and from a gasoline tax.

New resources for this fund would be granted every 5 years. However, the situation is serious because this plan would suggest the establishment of an unusual precedent, thereby opening the door to new taxes on oil that would endanger our presence on the U.S. market. The tax approved by a U.S. congressional committee is not the same as the one intended to limit imported crude, which has been a source of anxiety in the past few months. An Energy and Mines Ministry source said: It irritates Venezuela to see that oil is being used to obtain resources and finance deficits.

It was also learned from an excellent source that the tax will not hurt our oil investments in the United States very much. However, this tax has caused some concern and is the reason for the government's reaction because subsequent taxes could also be levied. [end recording] [passage omitted]

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH OMAN

PA052126 Paris AFP in Spanish 0304 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Caracas, 3 Oct (AFP) -- Today the Foreign Ministry reported that the Venezuelan Government has established diplomatic relations with Oman, an oil producing country located in the extreme southeast of the Arabian peninsula. The formalization of diplomatic relations took place by an exchange of notes between the two countries United Nations' representatives. Simultaneously, both ambassadors signed a joint communique in which they outlined that the establishment of relations is to develop cooperation in areas of mutual interest. Oman, even though its economy depends almost entirely on oil, is not a member of OPEC, but has shown interest in collaborating in international market stabilization.

LUSINCHI, DELEGATION VISIT SPAIN

For reportage on President Jaime Lusinchi and his ministerial delegation's visit in Spain, including meetings with King Juan Carlos, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, and congressional officials, see the 7 October 1986 issue of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

NETHERLANDS OFFERS $200 MILLION AID PACKAGE

FL071603 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2155 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico, 6 Oct, (NOTIMEX) -- As part of an assistance package, the Netherlands will support Mexico with $200 million because it has confidence in this country, Ambassador of the Netherlands to Mexico Thomas Kasteel has said.

At a ceremony held in Mexico City by the Foundation for Support of the Central American Community and the government of the Netherlands to turn over 18 houses, he said the upcoming meeting of the leaders of the two superpowers will have positive results because both wish to avoid a third world war, which would be catastrophic.

He said the world hopes Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev will reach agreement in their meeting, guided by the work of the Group of Six, which has provided good ideas in this regard and ought to be considered.

The diplomat emphasized that, despite the profound ideological differences between the USSR and the United States, arrangements can be worked out, since the fate of the world will be decided there.

In the opinion of Thomas Kasteel, there will not be an intervention by the United States in Central America, but rather, the conflict will have to be resolved by the countries involved with each yielding something.

He stressed that the Contadora Group is the forum providing all the options for an arrangement without being interventionist, and he added that abroad Mexico is considered to be a nation that can be trusted because it has proved it in practice.

SEPULVEDA TO HEAD DELEGATION TO ARGENTINA

PA070322 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1955 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico will hold a second round of talks with an eye to joining the economic integration process initiated by Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay. The contacts will take place on 20 and 21 October when Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernado Sepulveda visits Buenos Aires. Sepulveda will head the Mexican delegation to the bilateral commission's deliberations with Argentina.

Regarding this visit, the most influential Buenos Aires newspaper published two confidential documents of the Mexican Foreign Secretariat's General Coordinating Board for Economic Affairs. In these documents, Mexico proposes that the integration process be broadened, and asserts the establishment of a free trade guideline could be a starting point. Nevertheless, the idea is for the accords to go beyond the purely commercial environment and that they should contemplate economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and educational cooperation.

The core of the Mexican strategy is for the stronger Latin American economies to establish an economic and diplomatic security network. This network would offer regional support for any country eventually forced to suspend the payment of its foreign debt because of possible reprisals and coercive measures imposed by creditors.

PETRICIOLI ON $6 BILLION CREDIT AFTER IMF MEETING

FL061359 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2212 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Finance and Public Credit Secretary Gustavo Petricioli returned today to Mexico City after participating in the IMF and World Bank Board of Governors annual meeting.

The official indicated that the $6 billion credit granted to Mexico by the international banking industry will be allocated to the modernization of the industrial plant, as well as developing exports and supporting the infrastructure for states and municipalities.

Petricioli Iturbe said Mexico will receive $3.5 billion this year, which does not exceed the $4 billion limit authorized by the Congress of the union.

Interviewed at the hanger of the Bank of Mexico, the official recalled, that in addition to the $6 billion the international banking industry will provide, Mexico will receive in coming years another $5 billion from international financial institutions for a total of $12 billion.

He said agreement had been reached to restructure some $50 billion of the country's foreign debt, contracted prior to 1982, on a 20 year term.

He said he will report to President Miguel de la Madrid next week on the efforts made in Washington and, subsequently, will give broad information to the national media.

PAN Says Stance 'Immoral'

PA061242 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 1 Oct 86 p 4

[Text] National PAN [National Action Party] leader Pablo Emilio Madero yesterday said that delaying the foreign debt's payment for at least 20 years, particularly in the way the Mexican Government is negotiating it, is not only immoral but also quite convenient [as published].

The PAN leader has proposed specific action the government should carry out to avoid the request of new loans and, consequently, a higher debt for the country: "What they really have to do is avoid spending so many millions of pesos in electoral campaigns for the PRI candidates, because that is immoral. Likewise, they should not continue to support that gigantic bureaucratic apparatus, also, they should eliminate sinecures [aviadores] in the government's payroll and seriously and thoroughly fight against the government employees' corruption."

Madero criticized the international financial organizations that continue to lend resources "to a government which has proved it excessively spends on unnecessary things and squanders the loans in supporting the government party. If the loans continue, the bankers should be considered as equally responsible for the nation's extreme indebtedness because they give the money to those who do not know how to use the resources that should be destined for the people's benefit."

The PAN leader, nevertheless, admitted the debt should be paid, and agreed with the request to lower the nominal interest rates.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY MEETING WITH COSTA RICA OPENS

PA071431 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1955 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Mexican Senate leader Antonio Riva Palacio opened the first Mexico-Costa Rica interparliamentary meeting and expressed hope that fruitful accords will emerge from this meeting, solidifying Latin American integration and making progress toward peace with social development in Central America.

The Costa Rican delegation, headed by Deputy Rosemary Kazinsky, president of the Legislative Assembly, voiced its sympathy for the Contadora Group's negotiation efforts and expressed confidence that the various interests can be harmonized for peace in Central America. The Costa Rican representatives also proposed that 30 percent of the oil revenues Mexico and Venezuela receive through the San Jose Pact be budgeted for social development and not just for research on new energy sources.

The meeting opening today is the first of a series of visits to Mexico by Costa Rican officials, which will conclude on 15 December when President Oscar Arias Sanchez meets with Mexican President Miguel De la Madrid. Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto will visit Mexico by the end of October, while Energy Minister Alvaro Umana will visit in November.

BRIEFS

MICHOACAN MARIJUANA DESTRUCTION -- Morelia, 28 Sep -- Brigadier General Manuel Lomeli, commander of the 21st Military Zone, has reported the result of the operations against the cultivation of marijuana and poppy in Michoacan state. He said since August, 2,979 marijuana and poppy fields have been found and destroyed and that 36 people involved in this activity have been arrested. [Summary] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 29 Sep 86 p 4 PA]

NAVY REINFORCES SURVEILLANCE -- The Mexican Navy has announced it will reinforce its surveillance along the Mexican coast and waters. Navy personnel have begun several operations aimed at preventing drug trafficking and illegal fishing. The Navy Operations Office has ordered that all Navy zones and sectors be alert to any emergency reported on the high seas because the bad weather season is beginning. The bad weather is also used by the drug traffickers to move their illegal merchandise. [Summary] [Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1955 GMT 29 Sep 86 PA]

PEMEX CONFIRMS PETROLEUM FIELD -- PEMEX has announced it has found a new marine area with important petroleum deposits. This new area is located next to Campeche Sound, but close to the coast, off Frontera, Tabasco State. Its existence was confirmed after the Luna and Puerto Ceiba fields were found to be productive. The new marine petroleum area had been included in Mexico's probably reserves category; its confirmation will now increase the country's proven reserves. [Text] [Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television Spanish 020300 PA]

COSTA RICA

PINTO SAYS PLANE DID NOT LEAVE FROM COUNTRY

PA080224 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The DC-3 [as heard] airplane shot down by the Sandinists barely 10 km from the Costa Rican border, did not leave from Costa Rican territory, Deputy Naitonal Security Minister Colonel Rogelio Castro Pinto has confirmed. He added that, according to internal investigations, no overflights have been reported near the Nicaraguan border in recent days.

The National Security Ministry does not know why the airplane, which was to bring supplies to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, was flying so near Costa Rican territory.

Col Castro Pinto said the airplane could have entered [Nicaragua] from any point; that is, from an ocean route, and that it could have come from Honduras. However, the aircraft's origin is still a mystery for our country's security authorities, according to explanations given.

Col Rogelio Castro Pinto said the National Security Ministry will always reject the principle of neutrality, referring to the controls on the anti-Sandinist counterrevolution in our country. Based on that principle, he denied reports saying the airplane downed by the Sandinists had left from Costa Rican territory. He added that the National Security Ministry has orders to respect neutrality at all times and that this order has been conveyed to the posts along the border.

EL SALVADOR

ARMY DENIES 'ANY LINK' WITH DOWNED PLANE

PA071942 Paris AFP in Spanish 1856 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Oct (AFP) -- Today, the Salvadoran Army denied having "any link" with the plane shot down on Sunday in Nicaragua with supplies for the anti-Sandinists.

The plane, with "U.S. mercenary" pilots, may have taken off from El Salvador, according to reports that circulated yesterday in Managua. The chief of the Salvadoran Coprefa, Colonel Salvador Hernandez, told AFP that "it is not our plane, and we only know what the news agencies are reporting."

On the other hand, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said that, so far, the military has not received any official report from the Nicaraguan Government concerning this case.

Meanwhile, U.S. Embassy sources told AFP the American Euguene Hasenfus, who was captured in Nicaragua because he was travelling in the plane that was shot down, does not belong to the group of U.S. advisers stationed here "and has not had any connection with the embassy."

HONDURAS

COLONEL MOLINA COMMENTS ON ASSIGNMENT AS ATTACHE

PA061749 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Report on press conference held by Colonel Hector Aplicano Molina at the airport in Tegucigalpa; date not given]

[Text] Before leaving the country as a diplomatic exile, Colonel Hector Aplicano Molina denied there has been any insurrection within the Armed Forces. In keeping with strict military discipline, Col Aplicano Molina said there are no discrepancies within the Armed Forces.

There is unity among us, and my new appointment in Chile is another post I will occupy within the institution, Aplicano Molina said, trying to minimize his current situation. However, it is known he was under surveillance by military intelligence since last Friday. Several agents accompanied him to the airport, and there were even reports of an attempt against his residence Friday night. Here is a report on his statement at the airport in Tegucigalpa, prepared by journalist Miriam Mercado.

[Begin recording] [Aplicano Molina] I have been appointed military attache to the Republic of Chile. First, I will visit my relatives in the United States while I wait for the Chilean Government's approval. All my family is in [name indistinct].

[Mercado] However, Colonel, it was confirmed that Friday night your house was surrounded by policemen.

[Aplicano Molina] Yes, some members of Military Intelligence were there to give me protection. They have done a very good job, have accompanied me today, and that is all [words indistinct].

[Mercado] However, some of your neighbors reported your house was machinegunned last Tuesday.

[Aplicano Molina] I understand someone passed by the residence last Tuesday and fired twice at the house, but that it was not possible to arrest the attackers.

[Mercado] Colonel, is your departure from the country related to last week's insurrection within the Armed Forces?

[Aplicano Molina] No. There has been no insurrection within the Armed Forces. There are no differences among us; we are all united. Each one of us has his duties, and this new appointment is just another one within the Armed Forces.

[Mercado09 Are these frequent changes harmful for the Armed Forces?

[Aplicano Molina] Well, I have always said the commander in chief is responsible for making the changes he considers convenient for the institution.

[Mercado] Colonel, do you really think the Honduran people can believe the situation within the Armed Forces is quiet and normal after these recent developments?

[Aplicano Molina] We have a [words indistinct] and very competent officers within the Armed Forces who are qualified for those positions.

[Mercado] Are you resentful, Colonel? We have seen your wife crying as she leaves Honduras.

[Aplicano Molina] No. My family [words indistinct] are crying because they are sad to leave the country on a new assignment, and because they must say goodbye to their relatives. However, I have no resentment. This is an appointment as any other one with the Armed Forces.

[Mercado] Colonel, could you tell us if, as you leave Honduras, you have already been officially appointed military attache for the Republic of Chile?

[Aplicano Molina] I have received a document from the Foreign Ministry signed by the president of the republic appointing me military attache in Chile.

[Mercado] Will these changes have any repercussions on Honduran-U.S. relations?

[Aplicano Molina] No. Honduras is a sovereign country; the Armed Forces have a good commander. In addition, they have an excellent group of officers who are ready to express their views regarding any matter affecting their country.

[Mercado] Do you consider your appointment as military attache in Chile a golden exile [exilio dorado]?

[Aplicano Molina] No. I will not be in exile. The truth is that it is an appointment as any other within the Armed Forces, where there are many posts including those of commanders, military attaches, and directors of schools. There must be someone in charge of each function, and I was given this new assignment.

[Mercado] Colonel, is it true that all your fellow graduates from the fifth promotion want to become commanders of the Armed Forces?

[Aplicano Molina] All officers hope to become commanders one day. Some of them have already occupied high positions and have made a good career. Of course, all of us cannot become general commanders of the Armed Forces; only one can. [end recording]

Colonel Said Speer Departs

PA062003 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Colonel William Thomas Said Speer, former commander of the Armored Cavalry Regiment, Recablin, and who not long ago was considered a powerful man, was flown to Miami Saturday on a special Honduran Air Force flight under strict security measures.

We must mention that Col Said Speer was already on the passenger list of a TAN [Transportes Aeros Nacionales, S.A.] flight to Mexico, scheduled to depart at 1730 Saturday.

However, a military source said that, possibly to prevent him from becoming the center of reporters' attention, a counter-order was issued, and he was flown to the United States from the military facilities at the Toncontin Airport. It is still not officially known if Col Said Speer will finally be transferred to Mexico as military attche as has been reported.

It is also unknown if other officers will be assigned to diplomatic posts, as there is great secrecy surrounding the changes taking place within the Armed Forces.

Colonel Roberto Nunez Montes confirmed at the Toncontin Military Airport last Saturday that he was ratified as head of the Army's Military Intelligence, G-2. Col Nunez Montes arrived at the Toncontin Airport last Saturday to personally witness the departure of his comrade-in-arms, Colonel Hector Aplicano Molina, as a diplomatic exile.

Col Nunez Montes was interviewed by reporters upon his arrival at the Toncontin Airport where he discreetly observed Col Hector Aplicano Molina's departure for Miami. Although Col Nunez Montes refused to make any statement to reporters and asked them not to take any pictures of him, he did confirm he has been ratified as commander of G-2.

Col Nunez Montes has not appeared in public since Deputy Rodolfo Zelaya of the National Party of Honduras publicly accused him of trying to take over his business of supplying the Nicaraguan contras.

The fact that Col Nunez Montes was ratified in his post confirms that the investigation conducted by a special Armed Forces commission regarding an attack on Deputy Rodolfo Zelaya's home showed he was not involved in that action.

NICARAGUA

NEWS CONFERENCE ON PLANE DOWNING, AMERICAN SPEAKS

PA080400 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 7 Oct 86

[News conference given in Managua by Lieutenant Colonel Roberto Calderon, chief of the 5th Military Region; Captain Ricardo Wheelock Roman, chief of the Military Intelligence Directorate; and Captain Rosa Pasos, chief of information of the Nicaraguan Defense Military -- live]

[Text] [Pasos] The newsmen who were summoned went to the area where the incident occurred in Rio San Juan Department on Sunday, 5 October. In view of demands from local and foreign newsmen, we decided to present Lieutenant Colonel Roberto Calderon, chief of the 5th Military Region, and Captain Ricardo Wheelock, both of whom will speak about what happened in that region. Later on, we will present to you the U.S. citizen who was captured so you can see him and ask Lt Col Calderon or Capt Wheelock any questions you have. Then, [as heard] Lt Calderon will explain what happened on Sunday, 5 October.

[Calderon] I am Lt Col Calderon of the 5th Military Region. The incident I will refer to occurred at approximately 1245 on 5 October 1986. At 1230 on that same day, the La Noca border post, located on the banks of the San Juan River, reported to our anti-aircraft defense unit that a camouflaged airplane of the Aviocar-type had violated our airspace. At the same time, the militia post at Los Chiles also reported this violation.

The 3d Company of the Gaspar Garcia Laviana Rapid Hunter Battalion, which is under the 55th Infantry Brigade, 5th Military Region and had been operating in the sector for approximately 1 month with the same plan [dispositivo], and in the pursuit of counterrevoutionary bands of that sector, sighted the plane and used a surface-to-air portable missile to down the aircraft.

[Pasos] From now on, Companera Kay will be translating for the newsmen who do not speak Spanish and (?would like to listen in) English.

[Calderon] At that time, the company reported the plane had been shot down in that sector and that one of the crew members had jumped out with a parachute. Momemts later, the plane was located and three bodies were found inside.

In a subsequent search on Monday, we captured a U.S. citizen who had jumped out of the plane with a parachute. He was captured at approximately 1200 on Monday, 6 October. This prisoner identified himself as Eugene Hasenfus.

We have here -- we will present it to you later so you can take all the photographs you want -- an identification card issued by the Salvadoran Air Force [FAS] signed by the FAS command, and valid for entering restricted areas of the Ilopango Military Base in El Salvador. This card identifies Eugene Hasenfus as a member of the U.S. group and his specialty as military adviser. The identification card was issued on 28 July 1986; it will expire on 28 January 1987. The number on it is 4122, and it is signed by Hasenfus.

According to preliminary statements by the prisoner, he has been in El Salvador since July of this year and has personally participated in four flights to carry supplies to the counterrevolutionary bands, flying from El Salvador along the Pacific coast of Nicaragua, entering Costa Rican territory, and then violating our border from south to north.

He also pointed out that in El Salvador they were directly attended to by General Bustillos, chief of the Salvadoran Air Force.

According to what he said, they had five planes at the Ilopango Military Base Airport. He said two of the planes were C-12's, similar to the one shot down; that the registration number of the plane shot down was C-24; and that the other plane of the same type bears regisration number C-825. He also said they have at the same military base in El Salvador a Cessna C-180 with registration number C-821, as well as two DHC-4 Caribou planes with registration numbers C-822 and C-823.

According to documents found at the crash site, the other two U.S. crewmen were William J. Cooper, a captain who carried an identification card from Cooper Air Transport Company [name as heard], which we will show you later. This company has been linked to the CIA by a number of U.S. media during the last few days. The prisoner identified Cooper as the pilot of the plane and also identified the copilot. The copilot carried an identification card issued by the Salvadoran Air Force, which described him as a U.S. military adviser.

[Companera Kay in English] They want you to spell his name.

[Calderon] All right, Wallace Blaine Fawger Jr.

[Companera Kay in English] It is mispelled on the card. It is spelled Cawger [as heard]

[Calderon] Mr Hasenfus identified the fourth crew member as being of Latin origin but did not give his name. Mr Hasenfus threw the packages out of the plane. The people who accompanied us to the crash site were able to see the armaments that were seized. Additional armaments were taken to San Carlos. We have found and counted approximately 70 AKM-type rifles manufactured -- according to their serial number -- in 1985. The serial number of this one is (FP28839).

We also seized about 100,000 magazines for AK's [type not specified], dozens of RPG-7 grenades, and approximately 150 pairs of military boots. Our troops are retrieving other military supplies from the crash site.

That is what I have to announce to you. We have many documents, and our specialized agencies are analyzing them, [words indistinct] the three U.S. citizens. These are personal documents, documents regarding airline companies, flight permits, and so forth. One of them, Mr Cooper, had an identity card belonging to Humberto P. Villalta, a frigate captain and commander in the Salvadoran National Navy. He also had a card from the Office of Humanitarian Aid to Nicaragua of the U.S. State Department belonging to the Coordinator of Operations (P. J. Pethler). He also had other documents from the U.S. communications office and a license to operate radiotelephones.

[Passos] Before introducing the captured U.S. citizen, we want to know if you have any questions for Lt Col Calderon?

[Reporter] We have some doubts and concerns. You said you found a document from the Office of Humanitarian Aid of the U.S. State Department. This morning, in several news dispatches my [name indistinct] denied there are any links with those people. You mentioned El Salvador. denied the captured man was a U.S. military adviser. According to AFP, the Salvadoran Army denied any ties with the downed airplane in [words indistinct]. The U.S. Embassy in El Salvador denied those charges. How are we to understand all of that, Lt Col Calderon?

[Calderon] Well, I am showing you the documents that were retrieved. One of them includes a card from the operations coordinator of the Office of Humanitarian Aid to Nicaragua. We are also showing you two official Salvadoran Air Force documents identifying the plane's copilot and the prisoner as belonging to the U.S....

[Companera Kay interrupting in English]...Military advisory group in El Salvador.

Calderon continuing] They said they were directly attended to by Salvadoran Air Force Commander General Juan Rafael Bustillo. He [words indistinct] El Salvador to supply the counterrevolutionary forces. We submit ourselves to the documentary proof we have.[Passage indistinct]

[Unidentified moderator repeating a reporter's question] What is the airplane's number?

[Calderon] It is a C-123 airplane. Its registration number is P-824 [as heard]. However, we have to analyze the debris in order to obtain more information.

[Reporter] Can you tell us if the captured person and the copilot had any special status [rango] in the Salvadoran or U.S. Armies.

[Calderon] We have learned from the documents they belonged to a [word indistinct] group in El Salvador, and that they were advisers. From our talks with the prisoner, we have learned he was in Vietnam. He was discharged in 1972. Cooper continued the work he performed in Vietnam and other countries until this year.

[Reporter] I would like to know what the fate of the prisoner will be?

[Calderon] That decision is up to the Nicaraguan Government. I cannot answer.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] once more. Then none of the four people in question are active members of the U.S. Armed Forces, or are they? Second, can you tell us under what conditions the prisoner made those statements to you.

[Calderon] Well, I only repeat what I said: We have two Salvadoran Air Force identification cars that indicate the men are members of the U.S. group in El Salvador and that they are pilots. Also, the conditions under which the prisoner talked with me were the same as during the conversation we are holding with you.

[Reporter] We would like to have the opportunity to take some pictures of the documents -- that is, closer shots.

[Calderon] Yes, yes, yes; later, later. I will let you do this later.

[Reporter] Referring to the [words indistinct] and information you have about this incident, what news [corrects herself] ...what agency within the U.S. Government sponsored the flight? Have you found specific evidence concerning this? What is the exact [words indistinct] that you have about this evidence?

[Calderon] Well, I have no doubt that all those logistical flights supporting the counterrevolution come from the U.S. Government, which discusses in its Congress $100 million in aid for the counterrevolutionaries. That government uses the CIA to make all the necessary connections for this logistical support to the counterrevolutionary bands.

[Reporter] Captain [as heard], you reported some months ago there had been a lot of flights coming from Costa Rica. Could you explain your viewpoint about the role of the Salvadoran Air Force and Navy in these flights coming from Costa Rica? Do those flights always come through Costa Rican territory or not?

[Calderon] The information we have over the last 3 months reveals that approximately 15 flights coming from Costa Rican territory have violated our airspace. We know that the counterrevolution [corrects himself]... that the CIA has been operating from El Salvador through the counterrevolutionary forces, and has entered from the south to supply the counterrevolutionary forces located in that region. Likewise, they have used Honduran territory to send supplies when -- because of the distance -- it is easier to operate from north to south.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] this case you mention Commander Humberto Villalta's identity card. Is this a business card, a personal card, or an official document?

[Caledron] No. We are talking about a business card from Humberto Villalta, who is not a salesman.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Calderon] Well, as far as we know, these have been flights for sending supplies.

[Pasos] We will now bring in the captured North American. He will state his name.

[Hasenfus in English] My name is Eugene Hasenfus and I come from Marinette, Wisconsin.

[Reporter] When were you captured?

[Hasenfus in English] I was captured yesterday.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Hasenfus in English] In southern Nicaragua. Thank you.

[Unidentified moderator] The reporters are complaining. The U.S. reporters have never shouted at President Reagan in this manner, but they feel they can come here and shout at whomever they please.

[Pasos] Lt Col Calderon will continue with his explanations. You will be allowed to ask questions of the prisoner after the investigation has been completed.

[Unidentified moderator] They are asking a question in English.

[Reporter in English] Where are the cadavers of the men who died in the crash?

[Calderon] This afternoon we are evacuating all the remains, including the bodies, from the crash.

[Kay in English] She asked me if the bodies will be returned to the States. [as heard]

[Calderon] That decision will have to be made by the government.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] what group they belong to and what sort of activities have they carried out recently? Would you please spell Blaine's surname again?

[Kay] Sawyer.

[Calderon] There are some FDN and UNO [Nicaraguan Opposition Unity] and UNO-FARN [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua] groups operating in the area. The groups are about the size of a task force. The FARN groups have infiltrated from Costa Rica and the FDN groups have carried out some ambushes on the roads.

[Reporter] In view of the fact that a U.S. citizen has been captured, have there been any diplomatic negotiations between Nicaragua and the United States? Also, what do you plan to do with the captured man?

[Caledron indistinct]

[Companera Kay in English] The question was whether diplomatic gestures have been made regarding the two Americans killed, and the one captured, and he has said: I am not aware of that activity being carried out by the Foreign Ministry or Ministry of Defense.

[Reporter] Capt Wheelock, on several occasions the Sandinist government has mentioned the growing direct involvement of U.S. soldiers in the Central America war, especially in Nicaragua. A few days ago, two U.S. citizens were killed, and for the first time, a U.S. military adviser has been captured in Nicaraguan territory. In view of those overall plans for greater participation by U.S. soldiers in the war, what is your opinion?

[Wheelock] It is interesting to see the crew of the plane is made up of men who are not Nicaraguans. We also have information regarding the fact that the crews in El Salvador are composed of Filipinos and some Rhodesians. That is the supply crew the FDN is using. In other words, they are the U.S. counterrevolutionary forces. This means that, increasingly, both in an indirect and direct manner, they are supporting the FDN forces. The proofs presented by Lt Col Calderon speak for themselves. They prove the involvement of the Salvadoran Army.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Wheelock] This simply means the triumph Nicaraguan people and the defeat of anyone who may dare come to this country to fight against the revolutionary power. Triumph on our part, and death on theirs.

[Pasos] Thank you for coming.

Survivor To Face 'Interrogation'

PA071544 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 1456 GMT 7 Oct 86

[By Agustin Fuentes]

[Excerpts] Managua, 7 Oct (REUTER) -- An American captured in Nicaragua after the downing of an airplane, which according to an official communique issued by the Defense Ministry was to supply forces attempting to overthrow the Sandinist government, is being transferred today to Managua for interrogation, military sources have reported.

The man, who according to the communique issued last night was identified by the authorities as Eugene Hasenfus, a 35 year-old U.S. national and military adviser in El Salvador, survived by parachuting out after the plane was hit by surface-to-air missiles. This was reported today by the pro-government daily EL NUEVO DIARIO.

According to the official report, Hasenfus said that the other three crew members, who died in the crash, were also American citizens. [passage omitted]

The Nicaraguan official government newspaper BARRICADA, which this morning carried the story under banner headlines, said that what happened "is evidence of the open U.S. participation in the war of aggression against Nicaragua."

Meanwhile, diplomatic observers here have attributed great importance to the news, stating that it might have repercussions both in the U.S. Congress and on the Reagan-Gorbachev talks to take place this coming weekend in Iceland, where the two leaders will discuss regional conflicts.

If it is confirmed that the captured American is in fact a U.S. military adviser serving in El Salvador, this will also have repercussions on U.S. aid to El Salvador, the observers believe.

The U.S. military advisers in that country are not allowed to participate in operations in war zones in that country and, least of all, to take part in operations outside Salvadoran territory. [passage omitted]

Approached this morning, U.S. Embassy spokesman in Managua, Alberto Fernandez, said that "so far, there is no comment." "No comments," [preceding words in English] he repeated, in English. Asked whether the Nicaraguan Government has informed the embassy, he replied: "Formally, not yet. We are sending a note to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry [words indistinct].

Two Dead Americans Identified

PA072341 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2312 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Managua, 7 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- La Voz de Nicaragua, the government radio station, reported today that the two Americans who died when their plane was shot down by Sandinist troops in the southeastern sector of the country have been identified as Wallace Baliner [spelling as received] and Bill Cooper.

A third dead man, a crewmember of the plane hit by the surface-to-air missiles, was a Nicaraguan citizen. The radio station added that he has not yet been identified.

A La Voz de Nicaragua reporter who visited the site of the crash -- the plane was probably a C-123 -- said that the left part of the plane was burned and that the marking "N-4" was legible. On the right side of the plane another marking could be read: "USA-4067."

The Sandinist soldier who fired the surface-to-air missile at the plane, which was violating Nicaraguan air space, said that the plane had been overflying the area of El Tule, Rio San Juan Department, on the Costa Rican border for the past 4 days.

The soldier, whose last name is Canales, said that the plane was carrying military supplies for the anti-Sandinists when it was shot down.

Lieutenant Colonel Roberto Calderon presented Eugene Hasenfus to reporters in the Tule River sector. Hasenfus is from Wisconsin. He was captured on Monday, 1 day after the plane was downed. The correspondent of the station did not give further details on the identity of the other two Americans killed in the action. It was reported that the Sandinist government will present Hasenfus to the media in the next few hours.

Last night, the Defense Ministry said that three Americans were killed, but that the information would be confirmed today.

COMMUNIQUE TRANSFERS PARRALES, TUNNERMAN AT OAS

PA071527 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 Oct 86 p 1

[Communique No 31 issued by the Information and Press Directorate of the Presidency of the Republic on 6 October 1986]

[Text] The Information and Press Directorate of the Presidency of the Republic informs the people that:

1. Companero Edgard Parrales, who was ambassador to the OAS, will be transferred to another post.

2. Companero Carlos Tunnerman, the currnt ambassador to the United States, will also represent our country at the OAS.

Managua, 6 October 1986. "Twenty-five years later, all weapons against aggression."

NUNEZ HEADS DELEGATION TO ARGENTINE IPU SESSION

PA071515 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Commander of the Revolution and President of the National Assembly, Carlos Nunez Tellez, will head the parliamentary delegation representing Nicaragua at the 76th world Interparliamentarian Union. He departed at noon yesterday for Buenos Aires, Argentina, where the conclave is scheduled for 6-11 October.

Also on board the 19 July - YN-BPR plane [as published] were Rafael Solis Cerda, secretary of the National Assembly, representing the FSLN; Domingo Sanchez, second secretary of the National Assembly, representing the Nicaraguan Socialist Party; Ray Hooker, president of the National Assembly's Foreign Affair Commission, representing the FSLN; and Maria Lourdes, who is the delegation's adviser and technical secretary of the Nicaraguan National Interparliamentarian Group.

Other members of the mission are Carlos Alonso, the PLI [Independent Liberal Party] delegate; Gerardo Alfaro, representing the PCDN [Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua], and FSLN representative Angela Rosa Acevedo, who are already in Argentina.

At the conclave, the Nicaraguan delegation will make a presentation entitled "The Parliaments' Contributions to the Defense and Preservation of the International Juridical Order and International Law, Particularly Concerning the International Court of Justice's Jurisdiction and Competence."

U.S. 'ESCALATES AGGRESSION' AGAINST NICARAGUA

FL080156 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The escalation of U.S. aggression against the Sandinist Revolution has once again been demonstrated by the U.S. sending personnel and weapons to the counterrevolutionary bands operating in Nicaraguan territory.

Despite U.S. attempts to deny its participation in those actions, the shooting down of a U.S. cargo plane in the southern part of the Central American country by the Sandinist Peoples' Army demonstrates this.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry officially reported that yesterday a C-123 twin engine plane was shot down. The plane was manufactured in the United States and was transporting ammunition and war equipment for the Somozists. [passage omitted]

ANTI-DUVALIER LEADER REPORTED SHOT DEAD

FL071333 Havana Tele-rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Yesterday the Haitan police shot dead the prominent anti-Duvalier politician Jean Madicon at the southern city of Les Cayes, where people were holding demonstrations against the governing junta.

Hundreds of people marched to protest Madicon's death. He was shot in his right temple while chatting with friends at a restaurant. Madicon was a very popular political leader during the mass demonstrations that resulted in the ousting of Jean-Claude Duvalier's dictatorship last February.

HAITIAN LEADER REPORTED ALIVE, UNDER DETENTION

FL072334 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The latest reports from Port-au-Prince, Haiti, indicate that opposition leader Jean Madicon, attacked by Armed Forces gunfire in the city of Les Cayes is being detained in a barracks and is wounded.

News agency reports say the Les Cayes population has been maintaining viligance over the barracks since last night, demanding the release of Madicon, who was said to have been shot in the temple.

Madicon's wife, (Adolimpia), was allowed to take him food and gather his bloody clothing, but she was prohibited from seeing him.

U.S. LAUNCHES LIBYAN 'DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN'

PA071520 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Oct 86

["Note" feature read by Miguel Cabrera]

[Text] After having bombed the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi and having carried out a series of diplomatic and commercial activities against the government of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, President Ronald Reagan approved a plan prepared by the national security adviser, John Poindexter, that included a large campaign of disinformation on Libya using the U.S. press.

A few days ago, THE WASHINGTON POST published details about the plan that unleashed a wave of protests among the U.S. information media. In addition, THE WASHINGTON POST, THE NEW YORK TIMES, and THE LOS ANGELES TIMES described as despicable the government plans to create an atmosphere of tension in Libya by circulating false reports on an alleged coup d'etat in that country and the possibility of a new U.S. military attack.

An unmistakable sign of this White House campaign was the statement made in August by the daily of the Yankee financiers, the well-known WALL STREET JOURNAL, to the effect that the United States and Libya were heading for a collision. The destabilization plan against the Arab country required -- according to THE WASHINGTON POST charges -- a series of closely coordinated events, including covert, diplomatic, military, and public actions. The anti-Libya virulence would then be increased with real and illusionary events through a disinformation plan, the influential Washington D.C. daily pointed out.

Although the Reagan administration was quick to say that the report appearing in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL was not authorized by the White House, there are several details that point to the contrary. If Ronald Reagan was capable of ordering the criminal bombings in April against heavily populated areas of Libya that led to tens of civilian deaths and casualties and that were specifically for the purpose of murdering Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, no one should have any doubts about this meddling and illegal plan.

Learning of the statements by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz strengthens the idea that if Ronald Reagan authorized the anti-Libya program in order for the press to pick it up -- and particularly THE WASHINGTON POST. Moreover, George Shultz certainly said during a White House meeting that the Libyan leader should be contaminated with the AIDS virus in order to prevent him -- he said -- from creating new problems in the Middle East. Nothing more is needed to clearly establish the lack of decency and scruples that prevails among the cabinet members of President Ronald Reagan.

COMMENTARY ON IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN DEBT ISSUE

PA070435 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Oct 86

["Viewpoint" commentary read by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] The elimination of the Third World foreign debt represents a fundamental step toward securing peace and the economic development of the poor nations. No one any longer believes that it is possible to make advances in social fields when the Third World has a debt of more than $900 billion, according to data from Western financial organizations. The inclusion of the foreign debt issue in the debates of the UN General Assembly once again has served to ratify that the issue is internationally important.

As Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias said a few hours ago, the discussion at the United Nations makes the issue more visible and helps people to understand its financial, commercial, and, especially, developmental importance. Iglesias said in this regard: It would be a mistake to believe that the matter has been resolved. The fall in oil prices has contributed to the foreign debt increase, and in particular to the oil exporting countries.

Latin America -- the region with the largest debt -- dedicates 4 percent of its GNP to pay the interest on the debt, which already amounts to $400 billion. The developed capitalist countries have promoted policies that caused this situation. Present situations not only make payment of the debt impossible, they also defeat attempts to promote the region's precarious economy. Practices such as dumping; protectionism; subsidies by capitalist powers to make their products cheaper to displace traditional exporters of raw material from ther markets; and fluctuations and manipulations that affect the value of the most important Western currencies; negatively affect the poor nations and increase their foreign debt.

The way the imperialist financial groups -- the IMF and the World Bank -- try to palliate the debt problem is well-known. Their formulas for getting paid the largest possible sum are to reduce salaries, reduce imports of items vital for the people, increase the privatization of the economy, and to apply other rules, the violation of which are punished with the suspension of credits and financial aid.,

The interest on the debt remains extremely high. If we add to this the increasingly high prices of the industrialized products the West sells and the decreasing value of the raw materials and other exports, generally speaking, of the Third World, we can get an idea of the economic situation of more than 100 countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The recent, unsuccessful joint meeting of the World Bank and the IMF made the importance of the foreign debt issue evident. The leaders of the Western financial world are trying to find, in and out of those organizations, an escape valve for a crisis that can become very explosive, because it is a known fact that there is nothing that spurs rebellion more than hunger and misery -- consequences of the imperialist actions in the economic area.

This is why it is most important that the region debt issue be discussed at the UN General Assembly.

USSR, FRANCE SIGN JOINT OCEAN-PORT CONTRACTS

FL072004 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Cuba has signed three important contracts for the construction of a base for supertanker ships in Matanzas Baya, equipped to handle oil tankers of 100,000 tons or more, and to supply the Nico Lopez Refinery and the Este Thermoelectrical Plant in Havana, as well as the Cienfuegos Refinery, through an oil pipeline.

The contracts were agreed upon by enterprises from Cuba, the USSR, and France, which will participate in this great ocean-port project.

CUBAN, SPANISH TRANSPORTATION MINISTERS MEET

FL070140 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Cuban Transportation Minister Diocles Torralba has held talks in Madrid with his Spanish counterpart, Abel Caballero Alvarez.

During the meeting, Torralba invited Caballero Alvarez to visit our country and recognized the development of relations between the two organisms, especially Spanish support in constructing ships for Cuba.

CASTRO ATTENDS SFRY ENVOY'S FAREWELL RECEPTION

LD071010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0824 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Havana, 7 Oct (TANJUG) -- Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Councils of State and the Ministers, attended a formal reception at the Yugoslav ambassador's residence in Havana on the occasion of a farewell for Ambassador Ronald Strelec.

Also at the reception were other high-ranking Cuban leaders, including Carlos Rafael Rodriguez Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Carlos Lage Davila, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, minister of foreign trade, and others.

At the end of his 4-year mission, Ambassador Strelec was received on his farewell visit by General Juan Almeida Bosque and by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

BALAGUER LINKS UNIDENTIFIED OFFICIALS TO DRUGS

FL1041340 Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena Network in Spanish 1125 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The president of the republic [Joaquin Balaguer] said that even though state organizations have not had anything to do with drug trafficking, some government members are involved in this illegal activity, but that it has not yet been possible to identify them.

Dr Joaquin Balaguer's statements were made during a press conference held on the second floor of the national palace with the reporters assigned to the government house.

[Begin recording] It is evident that there is drug trafficking here that requires the complicity of someone in authority, which is contrary to the [words indistinct] the problem. [end recording]

The president said authorities are trying to identify the officials who have secret negotiations with drug traffickers from other countries. Dr Balaguer said drug use has increased during the past few years in the country, especially during the past 2 years, and he recalled cases of former military leaders linked to the illegal activity throughout the world. [passage omitted]

The chief of state said special tribunals familiar with the drug trafficking problem should be created because positive results can be achieved through the ordinary judicial system.

Dr Balaguer recognized the efforts made by the past government administration in checking drug trafficking.

TORRES SAYS BLANCO SHOULD NOT BE PROSECUTED

FL040213 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 28 Sep 86 p 2

[Excerpt] The Administrative Secretary to the President, Gloris Consuelo Torres (Minu), said yesterday that, by virtue of being a former president of the republic, Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco should not be prosecuted, and that, with respect to his former collaborators who are charged with corruption, the judicial system will decide what is fitting.

Referring to the case of Dr Jorge Blanco, the official said that, although he is also a problem for the judicial system, her judgement was that he should not be turned over to the courts. "Jorge Blanco, above all, is a former president, and that has to be taken into consideration," stated the administrative secretary to the president. [passage omitted]

BRUNSWIJK TAKES HOSTAGES; DESTROYS BUILDINGS

FL072100 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] In activities over the last weekend, the Brunswijk gang has taken five workers of the (?Oil Palm) Company at Patamacca hostage, and left in its trail damages which run into millions of guilders.

From last Saturday afternoon until this morning, members of the gang were busy setting fires. Reports reaching our newsroom said so far the post office, the police outpost, the company's offices, the branch of the Civil Registration Department of the government, ten houses, and a barn were completely destroyed. Also an emplacement with motor oil, gas, and generators were also destroyed.

Last Saturday afternoon, staff members of the company Sanchez and (Arrelum) were taken by armed men. It is also suspected that supervisors of the company of (Huster), Stone, (Berenstein), and Phillip were taken hostage.

RADHAKISHUN, DUTCH OFFICIAL DISCUSS BRUNSWIJK

FL1062112 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] The Dutch charge d'affaires in Suriname, Mr. (Roda), was summoned to a meeting with Prime Minister Pretaap Radhakishun on Friday last [3 October]. During the meeting, (Roda) was asked to bring to the attention of the Dutch Government damaging information against the Government of Suriname in relation to the Brunswijk issue.

The prime minister expressed his concern over the enforcement of persons with Dutch nationality or persons living in Holland in the activities of the Brunswijk Group.

The prime minister said this could have a very negative influence on the relations between the Government of Suriname and Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 196 9 October 1986

ARGENTINA

IPU Conference Approves Soviet Proposal B 1
Nunez on Possible U.S. Invasion B 1
Panama's Gomez Accuses U.S. [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 8 Oct] B 2
British MP's on Falklands B 3
President Alfonsin Lauds Ties With Algeria [APS] B 3
Opposition's Reaction to Alfonsin's Speech [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 5 Oct] B 4
Firmenich Withdraws Candidacy for Deputy B 5

BOLIVIA

Information Minister Says Economic Crisis Over [AFP] C 1
Important Cocaine Laboratory Discovered [AFP] C 1

CHILE

Gordon Replaces Canessa in Government Junta E 1
Gordon Remarks on New Post E 1
Army Promotions, Retirements E 1
Army Rebuts U.S. Press Reports on Merino E 2
Argentine Official Says Bilateral Relations Good [AFP] E 2

COLOMBIA

Unidentified Persons Open Fire on Chilean Embassy [AFP] F 1
Chilean Ambassador's Residence Attacked [DPA] F 1
Multinational Blamed for "Encouraging" Attacks F 1

ECUADOR

President Says Economic Measures To Continue [AFP] G 1
Vice President Penaherrera Meets With Cosmonaut G 1

PERU

Police Display Captured Shinning Path Members J 1

URUGUAY

Communist Party Release Economic Policy [LA HORA 21 Sep] K 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Denies Contras Using Airstrips P 1

ARENA's Alvarenga, Deputies Reject New Tax Law P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 3 Oct]
Duarte Criticizes Opposition P 3
Tax Covers Forces' 'Needs' P 4
Duarte Views Budget, Taxes P 6

HONDURAS

Government To Decide on Contras for 'Security' [AFP] P 8

NICARAGUA

Embassy Envoy Interviewed on U.S. Plane Downing P 9
Release of Crewmen's Bodies [DPA] P 11
Note Protests U.S. Support P 11
PDRY Visitor Meets With President Ortega P 12

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Balaguer Dismisses High-Ranking Officers R 1
Foreign Minister at UN Cites Flight of Capital R 1

CARIBBEAN

HAITI

Communists Call For 'Public Salvation Committee' [AFP] S 1
$4.85 Million Emergency Aid Approved by EC S 1

CUBA

Somozists To Be Trained in U.S.; New 'Vietnam' Q 1
Bernard Kalb Quits for 'Disinformation Campaign' Q 2
Pinochet Appoints New Military Junta Member Q 2
Chilean Patriotic Front Leader Grants Interview Q 2
Castro Meets With Bolivian Foreign Minister Q 3
Rodriguez Meets With Bedregal Q 3
Bedregal Concludes Visit Q 3

IPU CONFERENCE APPROVES SOVIET PROPOSAL

PY082002 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2016 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos aires, 7 Oct (EFE) -- The delegation of Soviet parliamentarians today obtained its first victory after it was agreed by a vote that the Soviet proposal be treated as a "supplementary point" by the 76th Interparliamentary [IPU] Congress. The congress' agenda was drawn up last april in Mexico and the following subjects were set as priority subjects for discussion: The parliaments' consideration and support to "ensure that international human rights be respected in times of armed conflict" and "the elimination of colonialist vestiges in the world."

The Soviet Union also proposed that the congress advocate "the parliaments' support for the cessation of nuclear testing." The Soviet proposal was approved by 959 votes in favor, 146 abstentions, and 41 votes against, which surpassed the 667 votes or two thirds majority necessary for its approval.

The Israeli proposal referring to "the Jewish peoples' fate in the Soviet Union and the constant deterioration of their situation," however, obtained 246 favorable votes, 569 negative votes, and 323 abstentions.

The Australian proposal on "the negative effects of subsidies to production, exports, and world trade" obtained 597 favorable votes but it was surpassed by the Soviet proposal.

Lastly, the proposal made by the United Arab Emirates, that was supported by Libya, for the "parliaments' to contribute to the international campaign to hold an international peace conference in the Middle East," obtained 706 favorable votes, 79 against, and 336 abstentions; it was also surpassed by the Soviet proposal.

The draft resolution which was submitted by the Soviet Union to the 76th IPU Congress maintains that the world Interparliamentarian Union "supports the initiative of the Group of Six in their wish to hold a meeting of experts from these countries together with USSR and U.S. experts to analyze the ban on nuclear weapons." The draft also states that the "IPU conference urges the U.S. Congress to influence its government not to conduct any more nuclear tests"; that all "the nuclear powers" participate in the agreements that prohibit nuclear tests and; lastly," that groups of parliamentarians and interparliamentarians induce their governments to seek means to prohibit nuclear tests." This proposal will be submitted to a vote on Saturday 11 October before it can become a resolution of the IPU. According to what EFE has learnt, the proposal will be approved with "some modifications."

Nunez on Possible U.S. Invasion

PY082158 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2050 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (NA) -- Nicaraguan National Assembly President Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez today warned here that a possible attempt by the United States to militarily invade his country "would set a precedent for the administration of President Ronald Reagan of giving itself" before the peoples of the world "the right to directly intervene" in any region. Nunez Tellez said the goal of "the White House hawks is to destroy the Nicaraguan Sandinist revolution," financing the "activities of mercenary counterrevolutionaries," who, just in case they are defeated, "will make Reagan seek to convince the U.S. people and the international community" of the need to order an invasion.

During a press conference held within the framework of the Interparliamentary Union [IPU] meeting, the lawmaker said that the policy of strengthening Latin American unity, extolled by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin in his opening speech, "will be ruined by the senseless and isolationist aggression" of the U.S. Government.

Nunez Tellez, who is a member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front executive board, said that Reagan's policy "is a brake on the open negotiations of the Contadora Group," stating that "only because the Nicaraguan people are organized, trained, and armed" against agressors, can Sandinism have the "moral authority" to ask for the solidarity of other peoples.

Nunez Tellez recalled, nevertheless, "that the U.S. people do not forget the lesson they learned in Vietnam." He said the Nicaraguan people would be proud "to copy the courage and fighting spirit" of the Vietnamese.

Nunez Tellez stated that as part of an international campaign "a slogan has been voiced" that the armed threat against Nicaragua has led the government to trample on rights. Nevertheless, he described this maneuver as "a hoax, which veils the multiparty system, the mixed economy, and the nonalignment," that form the bases for the national constitution which is now being drafted."

"There are seven parties in the National Assembly, some of which have strong differences with Sandininsm for which reason they have instigated an opposition outside Congress which has no representativity," noted Nunez Tellez, who was accompanied by a group of lawmakers, one from the ruling party, one conservative, and one liberal.

Nunez Tellez described the democracy prevailing in Nicaragua as "one of broad popular participation through the parties and social organization," and rejected the U.S. theory that revolutions are exportable. "We are not thinking of [word indistinct] socialism. We have consolidated the Sandinist revolution, combatting bureaucracy and corruption in the construction of a system suited to the true situation of my country, "Nunez Tellez said. In response to a question, Nunez Tellez denied that Argentine, Venezuelan, and Colombian trotskyist militants from the Simon Bolivar Brigade have been expelled from Nicaragua, stating their combat task had just ended.

Panama's Gomez Accuses U.S.

PY082103 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Oct 86 p 11

[Excerpts] (NA-DYN) -- Panamian and Nicaraguan congressmen agreed in their condemnation of the "interventionist" policy of the United States in Central America when they separately denounced "numerous and serious" violations of bilateral and international pacts by the United States.

Speaking at the 76th International Interparliamentary Congress, Luis Gomez of the governing Panamian Revolutionary Democratic Party charged that the United States infringed 126 articles of the Torrijos-Carter treaties on the ruturn of the Panama Canal during the last seven years.

Gomez affirmed that the US Government plans to keep that strategic point "forever, as a basis for aggression." He accused the US of not paying the 10 million dollars due annually for the use of the Canal while charging Panama for its military expenses.

Gomez also criticized US Senator Jesse Helms (Republican-North Carolina) for the law, passed last week, which "unilaterally violates" existing treaties and charged that in the 14 US military bases in Panama "mercenary forces are trained to attack Nicaragua." [passage omitted]

British Conservative Member of Parliament David Crouch yesterday said here that it is impossible for negotiations on the Malvinas Islands to be established between Artgentina and Britain, but considered it "a good thing" for dialogue between politicians from both countries to continue.

Labour MP Michael Mcguire said here that the conflict over the islands is "a great problem, very complex and extensive, which will probably be discussed by Argentina and Great Britain soon."

The US legislators who were supposed to attend decided not to come, arguing that their presence was needed in their country for an important congressional debate.

British MP's on Falklands

PY090019 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2115 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Oct (NA) -- The British MP's who are participating in the Interparliamentary Union [IPU] Congress here today ratified their government's position of conditioning Argentine-British negotiations over the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands on the declaration of a cessation of hostilities by Argentina. The British MP's also said during a press conference "there are no nuclear weapons on the islands" and the number of troops "is less than 2,500."

PRESIDENT ALFONSIN LAUDS TIES WITH ALGERIA

LD081211 Algiers APS in English 1007 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8/10/86 (APS) -- On the eve of President Chadli Bendjedid's visit to Argentina, President Raul Alfonsin gave an interview to the APS special envoy in Buenos Aires in which he expressed satisfaction about the "excellent" relationship existing between Algeria and Argentina. "There are many similarities between our two countries which are materialized in the similar interests and approaches on the fundamental issues of the world situation," he said.

President Alfonsin also expressed his wish that the East-West dialogue would consolidate in order to put an end to the tensions. The South does not have nuclear arms. It needs rather development and for that, four conditions in the international relations should be created, he affirmed. It is thus that the North-South Dialogue occurs as an urgent need, he underlined.

Answering a question on Argentina's stand toward the southern African problem, President Alfonsin said that Argentina is committed in the southern Africa's independence, development and peace and that its position was materialized in the breaking off of its diplomatic relations with Pretoria and its support to the Namibian people and its independence and in Argentina's will to cooperate with the Southern African Countries for Development and Cooperation (SADCC).

As far as Western Sahara is concerned our position is committed with that of the UN -- is that the Saharan people has got [as received] the right to self-determination and independence, he said.

Speaking about the Palestinian problem, President Alfonsin affirmed the necessity to find a lasting and fair settlement to this issue through negotiations gathering the legitimate representatives of the palestinian people.

OPPOSITION'S REACTION TO ALFONSIN'S SPEECH

PY062237 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Oct 86 p 15

[Text] -- Radical Deputy Marcelo Stubrin yesterday described the opposition's reaction to President Raul Alfonsin's call for a democratic convergence as very good and said it would contribute to overcoming the immaturity of political leaders which so far had blocked a social agreement.

But he denied claims by some opponents that the call implied a swing to the right by the government aimed at political alliances for next year's elections.

"Such a claim is more of an insult than a contribution to solving the country's problems," he said.

"What is rightist about the statement we presented proposing the stabilization of democracy, something that rightwingers never proposed in our country?", he asked.

The legislator said the radicals would discuss the convergence proposal "region by region and province by province because relations betweeen political leaders in Argentina are very fluid."

Charges that Thursday's call for a democratic convergence implied a swing to the right were repeated, however, by intransigent Deputy Miguel Monserrat who said the Radicals wanted to "present in an elegant manner their agreements with conservative-type parties and exclude the left."

He said his party would support constitutional reform "but in no way a presidential reelection because that would be a gross insult to the parliamentary institution which serves to control the government."

Monserrat said he also agreed with the proposal to debureaucratize the government, "as long as we don't adopt the liberal concept of reducing it."

The legislator also questioned the proposal to modernize the state, saying he was opposed to the privatization of key state enterprises and to the idea of regulating the right to strike which he said should be unrestricted and respected.

Peronist Deputy Carlos Grosso claimed the president's address was received with "scepticism and even with a consensus of crisis by the population."

"We Argentines are in condition to debate the great national issues but within a framework that includes the idea that to be a nation on its feet it is necessary that the intermediate classes of the community be present in an organized manner," he said.

Communist Party Secretary General Athos Fava said the President's message was aimed at "unifying sectors who support the maintaining of dependency."

Fava said in a statement that the president's speech "was unrealistic because it made no mention of the country's enemies."

He said his party was committed to jointly opposing "any attempt at a coup d'etat via every means at our disposal."

Simon Lazara, a leader of the Authentic Socialist Party, supported the president's call as "auspicious and positive."

He said if Alfonsin's message was aimed at "economic growth, popular welfare and national self-determination, it should be welcomed."

Peronist Renewal faction leader Antonio Cafiero said it was not clear whether the speech was aimed at a joining of the Radical Party with other "provincial semifeudal parties."

"I hope this call for democratic convergence will not become one of those passing ideas to which the president has accustomed us, and that he will change it for what I call an idea of strength to get this country (that is) full of anxieties and problems going," he said.

FIRMENICH WITHDRAWS CANDIDACY FOR DEPUTY

PY081737 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0357 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (TELAM) -- It has been reported in a press conference that revolutionary Peronist faction leader Mario Firmenich has withdrawn his candidacy for national deputy from Buenos Aires. He was nominated by the Revolutionary Peronist Faction on 24 September.

The press conference was held by Pablo Unamuno, who disclosed a letter dated 7 October 1986 which Fimenich mailed from the Villa Devoto penitentiary. In the letter, Firmenich states that there is a law enacted by the dictatorship which bars detainees from becoming candidates. Firmenich expresses his thanks to Peronist companeros of other sectors for their support.

Unamuno stressed that Carlos Grosso, president of the metropolitan Peronist Executive Board, did not oppose Firmenich's candidacy.

INFORMATION MINISTER SAYS ECONOMIC CRISIS OVER

PY082352 Paris AFP in Spanish 1425 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] La Paz, 8 Oct (AFP) -- Information Minister Herman Antelo today announced that the Bolivian crisis is over. This is because the country has obtained international loans totaling $700 million with which to implement its economic reactivation.

Antelo said that the worst is over, and explained that $300 million -- obtained from the Andean Development Corporation, the World Bank, and Argentina -- will be used in the private sector, while the remaining $400 million will reinforce the public sector.

He concluded by saying that on 10 October President Victor Paz Estenssoro's administration will announce its Economic Reactivation Plan for 1986-1987, which envisages a $2.1 billion investment.

IMPORTANT COCAINE LABORATORY DISCOVERED

PY082201 Paris AFP in Spanish 1331 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] La Paz, 8 Oct, (AFP) -- Bolivian Police Inspector General Guido Lopez today reported there that an important cocaine laboratory that produced 100 kg per day of drugs was recently discovered by special police force members of the Leopards in the border region with Brazil.

General Lopez said this is one of the 3 most important cocaine laboratories out of the 28 discovered so far. Despite the difficult access to the laboratory in the remote western part of the country, it had electric power, electrical equipment, household appliances, spotlights, and other equipment.

He said the laboratory was perfectly hidden with tents and the only access to it was by a river, which forced the antidrug trafficking forces to reach the area by parachuting from the U.S. helicopters that have been in the country to help the local police since July. Together with the helicopters, 170 U.S. soldiers were brought in to take charge, supervise, and give technical assistance on the sophisticated aircraft.

General Lopez also confirmed that several police chiefs of the antidrug trafficking division have been removed from office while a congressional committee continuous investigating their alleged drug trafficking connections.

GORDON REPLACES CANESSA IN GOVERNMENT JUNTA

PY081624 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1531 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 8 Oct (EFE) -- General Augusto Pinochet today appointed General Humberto Gordon, current director of the National Intelligence Center, CNI, as head of the Government Junta. Gen Gordon will replace the current Junta member representing the Army, General Julio Canessa, who will be appointed to a high post close to the chief of state. This information was announced by the secretary general of government, Francisco Cuadra.

Gordon Remarks on New Post

PY082141 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Relay from La Moneda by Eliana Enriquez]

[Excerpts] I am leaving my present post with a clean and tranquil conscience. This was said today by Lieutenant General Humberto Gordon Rubio, the new member of the Government Junta and current director of the National Intelligence Center, CNI.

This high-ranking officer spoke briefly with the press after meeting with the chief of state to thank him for having been appointed to the Government Junta. Gordon said that he thanks God and he hopes to be able to carry out in the best possible way the functions that will be assigned to him. [passage omitted]

Gordon will be replaced as director of the CNI by the current deputy director, Brigadier General Hugo Salas (Welsel).

Just after noon the chief of state met with Air Force Commander in Chief General Fernando Matthei. There was no official report on their meeting because right after the meeting Matthei left by the underground entrance of La Moneda.

Army Promotions, Retirements

PY082052 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Relay from the Defense Ministry by Jose Francisco Contreras]

[Text] The commander in chief of the Army, Captain General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte has authorized the retirement of nine officers, including Luis Danus, Alejandro Medina Lois, and Daniel Gaston Frez Arancibia. He has also authorized the promotion, to the rank of brigadier general, of Brigadiers Ernesto Videla and Jorge (Vallerino), and of Colonel Enrique Seguel to the rank of brigadier.

Toward the end of the 7 October meeting of the Promotions Board, Pinochet decided to confirm Lieutenant General Santiago Sinclair in the post of deputy commander in chief of the Army. Pinochet also authorized the retirement of Major Generals Luis Danus, Carlos Alejandro Medina Lois, Daniel Gaston Frez Arancibia, Cesar Mandique Bravo, Carlos Meirelles Muller, Luis (Reyes Bastet), Julio (Salazar Lanteri), Patricio Martinez Moena, and Jorge (de Rio Bustos). These officers have been retired for institutional reasons and/or because they have completed the maximum 41-year period of service in the Army.

General Luis Danus and Gaston Frez currently hold the post of intendant of the 10th and 1st Regions, respectively, while General Carlos Alejandro Medina Lois holds the post of chief of staff at the Defense Ministry.

The Army commander in chief has also authorized the promotion, to the rank of brigadier general, of the following brigadiers: Mario Varela Correa, Jaime Nunez Cabrera, Jorge (Vallerni Sanford), Raul Iturriaga (Neuman), Manuel Ernesto Videla Cifuentes, Hernan Saldes Irrazabal, Enrique Lopez (Silva), Alejandro Gonzalez (Somerford), Miguel Espinoza Guzman, Hector (Torregrande Marquez), and Carlos (Pareda Silva). Colonel Enrique Seguel has been promoted to Brigadier.

We must point out that Brigadier Ernesto Videla was the head of the Chilean delegation during the papal mediation in the Beagle dispute and he is currently holding the post of executive secretary of the Binational Argentine-Chilean Integration Committee. And, Colonel Seguel is currently president of the Central Bank.

NAVY REBUTES U.S. PRESS REPORTS ON MERINO

PY081830 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Chilean Naval sources have denied U.S. press sources which reported that Admiral Merino travelled to the United States to undergo a medical check-up. The Chilean Naval sources said these reports are completely groundless. They added that Merino has full trust in Chilean physicians.

The sources also said the Navy commander and member of the Chilean Government Junta travelled to the United States to inspect the Chilean Naval mission in Washington. They said that Marino's visit is strictly institutional but they did not reject the possibility that he will meet with U.S. Naval and government officials.

ARGENTINE OFFICIAL SAYS BILATERAL RELATIONS GOOD

PY082149 Paris AFP in Spanish 0718 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 7 Oct (AFP) -- Raul Alconada, Argentine Foreign Ministry under secretary for Latin American Affairs, said here today that the political differences between Argentina and Chile can speed up the integration process between the two countries. [sentence as received]

Alconada, who met with Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, said that bilateral relations are good. He added: Even though our political systems are different, the two countries uphold the principle of nonintervention. This attitude of tolerance has helped us maintain good relations.

Alconada also met with Brigadier Ernesto Videla, his Chilean counterpart in the Binational Integration Committee, which will hold its second meeting in November in Santiago,. Alconada emphasized the efforts that the two countries have undertaken to achieve physical and economic integration.

UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS OPEN FIRE ON CHILEAN EMBASSY

PA081645 Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Bogota, 8 Oct (AFP) -- The Chilean Embassy in Bogota was attacked with gunfire today, the private Caracol radio station of this capital has reported. The report did not give details but indicated that unidentified persons opened fire at least twice on the building located in the residential district of Bogota. The police claimed no knowledge of the incident, because no one is answering the telephones in the Chilean Embassy.

CHILEAN AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE ATTACKED

PA081652 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1624 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Bogota, 8 Oct (DPA) -- Today a group of unidentified men attacked the residence of Chilean ambassador to Colombia, Alvaro Salvadores Salvi, who escaped unharmed, the authorities have reported.

The diplomat was inside the residence at the time. The home is located in an exclusive northern district of Bogota. The ambassador was accompanied by relatives when the shots rang out shortly before noon. According to the authorities no one was injured in the attack. A special unit was posted immediately in the vicinity of the ambassador's home.

MULTINATIONAL BLAMED FOR 'ENCOURAGING' ATTACKS

PA081649 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Bogota -- Ecopetrol [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise] has blamed the German multinational Mannesmann for encouraging the terrorist escalation against the petroleum complex in the eastern part of the country.

Ecopetrol President [title as heard] Francisco Jose Chona Contreras told the newsman this German company that built 400 km of the Cano-Limon-Covenas pipeline agreed to meet the demands of rebel groups operating in Arauca and in northern Santander, which generated and motivated the guerrillas' actions that are destroying the national patrimony with consecutive attacks against the pipeline. He added that neither ecopetrol nor the remaining companies of the Cravo Norte Association will agree to pay war taxes or meet other demands by the rebels. Moreover, he said that a plan has already been agreed upon with the Defense Ministry to counteract these criminal actions.

At this moment, all the production and pumping operations at the Cano-Limon fields in Arauca have been suspended.

PRESIDENT SAYS ECONOMIC MEASURES TO CONTINUE

PA081255 Paris AFP in Spanish 2301 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Quito, 7 Oct (AFP) -- Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero today warned that the economic measures adopted on 11 August will remain in effect because they are legal and advantageous for the country's interest. Giving a speech today in Quevedo, located in the central region of the Ecuadoran coast, Febres Cordero described his opponents as "sectarian, bitter pencil pushers" and maintained that the measures will remain in effect because "they are an effective response" to the drop in oil prices.

The neoliberal measures especially cover floating the foreign exchange obtained from exports -- except for the oil handled by the state -- interest rates, which have increased by more than 50 percent in less than 2 months, and the reduction of tariffs. The implementation of these measures prompted the proceedings against Finance Minister Alberto Dahik, who was censured and dismissed by the parliament last week.

Febres Cordero, who accepted the parliament's resolution, today denied that this resolution involves the elimination of the measures. In fact, he said these measures "are the right tools to correct very old defects in Ecuadoran organization." He explained that the increase in the profits of exporters is shared with the producers and that the increase in domestic savings will benefit the productive sectors.

VICE PRESIDENT PENAHERRERA MEETS WITH COSMONAUT

PA081825 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] You are one of the great conquerors of our times, and I am very pleased to receive you and your retinue, Ecuador's Vice President Blasco Penaherrera Padilla said when receiving in his office the members of the Soviet peace-seeking committee headed by (Aleksey Ilieser), cosmonaut and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

[Begin Penaherrera recording] We hope the conquest of new horizons serve man in achieving a better way of life. We appreciate the efforts you are making to promote peace. We will never forget, and we believe no one should ever forget, the words of Benito Juarez, former Mexican president and one of the greatest freedom fighters, who once said that peace is respect for the rights of others. [end recording]

Soviet cosmonaut (Aleksey Ilieser) said they had come to bring greetings from the Soviet leaders in Moscow. He said Moscow is satisfied with the bilateral relations between Ecuador and the USSR.

[Begin Ilieser recording] We are interested in expanding our relations even more. We are interested in expanding our economic, cultural, educational, and other relations. We are here on a peace mission. We are concerned about the current international situation. The situation is very dangerous. We must all exert ourselves to promote peace. [end recording]

Finally, Soviet cosmonaut (Aleksey Ilieser) said he was glad to see that the people he met in Ecuador were very understanding, and he said he hoped the summit meeting in Iceland between Soviet and U.S. authorities could promote the cause of peace. He said he was sure of the positive outcome of the summit.

POLICE DISPLAY CAPTURED SHINING PATH MEMBERS

PY082324 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The Peruvian Investigative Police [PIP] Terrorist Division today displayed a group of terrorists to the press. The subersives are accused of several crimes and attacks in various parts of the capital.

[Begin recording] [unidentified PIP official] A special PIP Terrorist squad identified, located, and captured these terrorists who belong to the Shining Path subversive organization. The PIP Terrorist Division succeeded, thanks to investigations carried out in Lima.

These individuals are members of the Shining Path and are part of a terrorist cell operating in Chosica, Nana, (Charlacaio), and Moron. They have been acting for the Shining Path in the eastern sector of Lima. [Woman's voice heard in the background] The woman that you see allowed these people to use her house for their meetings. Perhaps the activities of many of them have passed unnoticed, but they belong to Shining Path. [Woman shouting in the background] These people, in one way or another, participated in the killing of Civil Guard Osdado Roman Rojas Saavedra, Republican Guard Corporal Aurelio de la Cruz del Aguila, and Republican Guard Rolando Marin Pauca. One of them is still at large. They participated in blowing up high voltage power pylons in the area of (Charlacaio), Chosica and Moron. They also participated in the frustrated firebomb attack on the Atlas paper factory and in the attempted murder of American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA) members; they raided factories, used propaganda in order to recruit followers, distributed pamphlets, pasted posters on walls, and forced people to listen to them at gunpoint. These terrorists were planning attacks to coincide with the Peruvian Navy anniversary celebrations.

These people are Ricardo Ernesto Gomez Casafranca, alias comrade Tomas...

[Reporter interrupting] Which one is he?

[PIP official] The first one to the right.

Anderson Figueroa Roca, alias Cristian; Marco Antonio Castillo Sanchez, alias Diego; Landeo Galdos Arrieta, alias Javier; Francisco Reina Garcia, alias Agustin; and Raul Landeo Paredes, alias Raul. The woman is Ricardina Sedano Valle.

Subversive propaganda and explosive materials were seized. We are not showing you the propaganda leaflets because they are being analyzed by experts in relation to the cases in which these people were involved. [end recording]

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 0009 GMT on 8 October adds that "in front of the journalists, Ricardina Sedano Valle shouted that she was innocent and that she had been tortured."]

COMMUNIST PARTY RELEASES ECONOMIC POLICY

PY041232 Montevideo LA HORA in Spanish 21 Sep 86 p 5

[Text] During the 66th anniversary celebrations held on 2 September in the Municipal Stadium of Montevideo, the Uruguayan Communist Party [PCU] released a document on the present economic situation and prospects for the future if the current economic program, implemented by the Colorado Party, continues to be applied within the general framework of "modernizing" the economy, as opposed to the immediate and basic measures the country needs to overcome the present crisis.

The last chapter of the document analyzes the beneficiaries of each of the projects presented: The Colorado Party program to "modernize" the country; and a program of authentic solutions to develop the economy and raise the standard of living of the people.

The preamble of the document points out that "the economic problem continues to worry the large majority of Uruguayans."

The Communist Party understands that despite the critical situation inherited from the dictatorship, "we could have been much better off, but that has not been possible because of the application of a largely unjust economic policy."

The document adds: "We do not want to criticize only the present economic policy imposed by the IMF that is being applied with enthusiasm by the government's economic team; we also want our proposals and projects to contribute to a broad and positive discussion and to a better understanding of the larger national issues."

"These are our proposals," the document says, "and they do not pretend to be in any way the last word, or a perfect or complete solution to all the problems; they are possible solutions."

In the chapter on immediate measures, emphasis is placed on real increases in salaries, wages, and pensions; elimination of the VAT charges on products in the basic family basket to reduce the cost of living; control of prices of basic commodities; preferential electricity and water rates that will benefit low-income neighborhoods; an appropriate rent law; the renegotiation of the foreign debt to cut the flow of resources being sent out of the country; the reorganization of the private banking system to orient credit toward basic activities; the freezing of nonresident deposits and those of large depositors; the review and correction of the dealings in the selling of portfolios and compulsory deposits in foreign currencies that the private banking system has deposited with the Central Bank; the reorganization of the meat-packing industry and the stimulation of the strategic industrial initiatives that come under the jurisdiction of the state; the implementation of a surcharge system on exports to protect national industries; the selective treatment of the internal debt, to avoid the selling of agricultural land and factories to foreign investors; the exploitati of the reduction in international oil prices to reduce production costs; and the modification of the rural tax system and the appropriation of land of large debtors to be given to aspiring colonists.

After listing these immediate solutions, the PCU document says that "today the important task is to consolidate and to work toward an advanced system of democracy -- that is, a democracy where freedom joins social justice and where the structural crisis of our society finds true solutions."

Regarding modernization, the document says: "There is no real modernization if there is no change in the productive system and the subjugation and exploitation of the Uruguayan people. In other words, we should walk the road toward structural industrial, and agrarian changes -- the road to strengthen the State and turn it into a factor for the development of the economy, services, and production; a factor in social justice and the raising of the standard of living of the people; and a factor in the solution of problems and the confirmation of democracy and freedom."

We raise the issue of continuous modernization, "saying that a large role for the state has to be assured. In countries like ours, the state should not play the role of a monopolist capitalist state, as is the characteristic during the present imperialist stage. The state should be organized in defense of the economy; it should stimulate national industry and improve agrarian production. It should guarantee the capitalization of the part of the GDP that today is being transferred abroad."

In conclusion, the document proposes a new role for the state:

-- The renegotiation of the foreign debt collectively with other indebted countries to stop the bleeding that is paralyzing our economy.

-- The placing of the banking system under state ownership to service agricultural and industrial production.

-- The implementation of measures against large land owners, starting with the large debtors of the state.

-- The nationalization of the meat packing industry.

-- The modification of the sources and the use of the funds in the budget.

-- The application of an in-depth industrialization policy with protectionist measures in agreement with Brazil and Argentina to establish a truly productive integration, and not merely commercial integration.

As part of this project, it is most important to implement currency exchange controls to eliminate the flight of capital and to control the use of foreign currency to import products.

The CPU document concludes that "the role of the state does not have to be limited to the orientation of activities of the private sector. There are large projects that could be carried out under state control and ownership."

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE DENIES CONTRAS USING AIRSTRIPS

PA082114 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Oct 86

[News conference by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte to unidentified reporters in Santiago Nonoalco, La Paz Department; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Is there a government reaction following the accusation of the Sandinist government that El Salvador is allowing the contras to use its military airstrips?

[Duarte] I can say that the accusation is completely false. This morning I met with the high command, and they said it is completely fa'se. El Salvador has nothing to do with this. That is my reply. Coprefa will issue its reply on this lie, which once again these people are making to provide an excuse. Recall that when the (Sabanera) [not further identified] case was proven, they did not accept their responsibilities despite all the proofs. [Words indistinct] since elections are getting closer in the United States, they are creating [words indistinct]. From the Salvadoran Government's point of view, this morning I talked to the high command and they told me the Salvadoran Government had no involvement in this.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Duarte reply in English] The Salvadoran Government has nothing to do with it. This is not our problem. We have nothing to do with it. This morning I called the high command and I requested them to give me their report on this because I heard the news yesterday, too. They told me they had nothing to do with it.

[Reporter question in English] They had Salvadoran identification.

[Duarte reply in English] Well, anybody can do that. I bet you that you have some kind of Salvadoran identification in your wallet. So anyone can have it. [Words indistinct] if they carry identification cards -- one from the Marines and one from the Air Force -- in their wallets, don't you think this is something they are trying to hide from El Salvador. [sentence as heard] If you capture any rebel in this country, the military will not find his identification. All of a sudden these people carry two identification cards.

[Reporter] There were versions that one of them had a Salvadoran Air Force identification card that allowed him to enter restricted areas.

[Duarte] I have just heard the question in English. I will explain it to the Salvadoran people in Spanish. If a rebel is captured at this moment, you will never find an identification card in his belongings. Now imagine someone carries out an action like this, and he carries not one, but two identification cards. Don't you think this action was premeditated? Obviously, this is a trap. This is a man who allegedly is a member of the Air Force. How is it possible that he carries a Navy identification card? They say he carries Navy and Air Force identification cards. That is not possible. It was premeditated. They want to involve El Salvador in this. They want to prevent El Salvador from receiving aid. That is what they want. That is the main objective of the communists. They have also said they have made a series of trips to El Salvador.

If the communists are able to down a plane with one MC-2 [as heard] do you think they will miss four, five, or six times? They downed it with their first shot. That means they are capable of downing planes. Therefore, the Salvadoran people must know that this morning the high command told me that El Salvador had nothing to do with this matter.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Duarte reply in English] We have no information regarding that. I asked the high command on this and they said no.

[Reporter question in English] Where did the plane came from?

[Duarte] I do not know. I am the president. I cannot speculate.

[Reporter] Are some contras receiving military training?

[Duarte] That is totally false.

[Reporter] What will you do after this incident.

[Duarte] Well, the same things as always. We will continue to work to solve the nation's problems. On the other hand, we cannot ask [as heard] permit Nicaragua to intervene in the internal affairs of El Salvador.

ARENA'S ALVARENGA, DEPUTIES REJECT NEW TAX LAW

PA041454 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 3 Oct 86 pp 3, 31

[Text] Deputy Rene Fortin Magana described the new taxes presented yesterday at the plenum of the assembly as confiscatory.

At the plenary session, only the "Tax Law for the Defense of National Sovereignty" was presented, which the government intends to raise 120 million colones. The debates lasted more than 7 hours, after which the tax was approved by the 33 Christian Democratic deputies.

Fortin Magana added that this law and the rest, which have been called "the second part of the packaged economic swindle," will come as the "checkmate" for the Salvadoran people.

During the debates, Major Roberto D'Aubuisson said the new taxes create a difficult situation for Salvadorans, further aggravated by the fact these taxes are exclusively for the benefit of the Armed Forces' war effort.

We believe it is necessary, D'Aubuisson added, for the Salvadoran people to support the Armed Forces, but the law the Christian Democrats are about to approve has been improvised because they are not sure of what they are doing. The consequences of the new taxes are the responsibility -- and this should be very clear -- of the Christian Democratic Party.

Because of the position adopted by the Christian Democrats, D'Aubuisson said, the people have arrived at the conclusion the war is a business. We must not allow the people to believe this. The government is trying to cover up its deficit by saying the new tax is for the Armed Forces.

The Armed Forces are being used as a screen and that will lead us to an economic disaster, he said.

ARENA [Nationalist Republic Alliance] Deputy Ricardo Alvarenga Valdivieso said it is not true the new tax is to reinforce the budget. What has happened, and what the Christian Democrats have accepted is a budget deficit, he said. If there is a deficit, it cannot be aimed at a single predetermined area. When a tax is going to be created and there is the intention of implementing others, one of the taxes cannot be extracted without taking the others into account because they are all a part of a state financial policy. What will happen with this tax is that we will have to categorize companies and establish the taxes they must pay.

Let us suppose, Alvarenga added, that the companies whose taxes are increased or doubled do not have resources with which to pay the taxes. If they have operating capital, they will have to use this to make payments with their labor capital. To do this is to drain a company's capital and create operation difficulties. The company will be forced to find a way to make up for the taxes paid.

If a company loses its capital at any time, its production and employment will decrease, and if it is a company that is starting operations during the present harvest months, there will be a substantial decline in our economy.

It has been said this tax will be paid by those who have capital, but this is not true. The costs will be transferred to the consumers, increasing prices and affecting people's personal budgets. This being the case, two things could happen. Consumption or production could decline, with reduced supplies causing high prices and a general decline in economic activity.

If a company cannot pay the taxes, it has two options. It may request a bank loan, which it will not get. The company will then wait 60 days to be charged the interest. If the company cannot pay the interest, will the government have solved the 120 millilon colones problem? No.

All that will happen is that companies will be faced with liability, which will eliminate all the main elements needed to satisfy the people's needs. furthermore, the law will not achieve the peace the people yearn for and the social, economic, and political crisis in the country will worsen, Alvarenga concluded.

Duarte Criticizes Opposition

PA060108 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] During the inauguration of several rural community works, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte talked about the strong criticism of his politically united opponents in congress, regarding the 14 projects that include increases in several taxes. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Duarte] You all realized this yesterday. You were aware the support given to the Armed Forces only came from the Christian Democratic faction, because neither the PCN [National Conciliation Party] nor ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] voted in favor of the economic assistance that the Armed Forces need for their operations.

The Armed Forces realized that fact. The people realized it as well. Therefore, they are not deceiving anyone. They are blocking this aid for the sake of blocking it, and they are not helping to construct.

The measures we are taking are part of the country's overall economic plan. I said so on 21 January when I announced them. I said this was a project to stabilize the country, and this is why -- to correct this crisis -- I included the tax on capital, which will be implemented immediately, and the bill for compulsory military recruitment, which will be presented to the National Assembly next week.

[Reporter] What do you mean when you say all the opposition political parties in the Legislative Assembly are hindering all government projects for political purposes?

[Duarte] I think it is obvious. They oppose every project the government presents to the assembly. But this time, they did not dare oppose this project openly. They remained silent and did not vote. They simply did not express their point of vies on the project, and what they did say they said on channel 12. You listened to their statements. This is why I mentioned it today. I told you that one of them said he did not understand how one day we were speaking of dialogue, and the next we were requesting money for the Army. We will request money for the Army so it can defend us, and we will go to the dialogue in order to seek peace. [end recording]

Tax Covers Forces' 'Needs'

PA031230 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] In response to a request from the Christian Democratic faction at Congress, President Jose Napoleon Duarte held a meeting with the party's deputies to draft a final revision of the budget presented for discussion at today's plenary session. Asked about reactions to the new taxes the Salvadoran people will be paying, President Duarte said the following:

[Begin recording] [Duarte] It is important to (?thank) the Salvadoran people. [words indistinct] we are in a war, and we must suffer it, endure it, resist, and defend everything. We cannot have a few people suffering for everyone, for those who contribute nothing. The tax for the defense of national sovereignty is meant to give our Armed Forces the capability it needs to fulfill its duty. I will now explain this to the deputies who invited me because I believe it is a historical duty. In response to the circumstances we are experiencing, we cannot allow the poor to be the ones who die like soldiers. Those of us who have a little should contribute something. The tax that we are establishing for national sovereignty [words indistinct] covers the Armed Forces' very urgent needs at this time. Therefore, this is a historic decision. We are defending the country together and we have demonstrated this, not only through the law establishing the tax on capital, but also through the obligatory military recruitment law that I am going to present, so that everyone -- not only the peasants -- will be called upon to defend the fatherland.

[Reporter] Mr President, some sectors have rejected the 100-colones increase decreed because of the new tax law. What is the government's reaction to this?

[Duarte] It is my duty to provide the workers with better living conditions so they can resist the economic crisis, and I believe that no Salvadoran is ignorant of this. No one can be unaware of the fact the country is facing an economic crisis; no one can be unaware of the fact that in our fatherland we are only receiving the income produced in the country -- a total of $600 million -- and that if it were not for the aid we get from friendly countries, El Salvador could not survive. I have ordered a study on what would happen if we did not have international aid. If we did not, our currency would have been devaluated to at least 500 or 600 colones per dollar. However, we have sustained our currency with the help of other countries, of banks; but most of all, we must understand we cannot coninue spending what we do not have.

[Reporter] Mr President, is this series of taxes related to the possibility of a decrease in economic aid from the United States?

[Duarte] We must be aware of the fact that a country cannot survive on public charity. We must understand that some day they will withdraw their aid. That is logical; they cannot continue giving us alms for the rest of our lives. Therefore, we begin looking for ways to produce, maintain ourselves, make profits, work, pay taxes, and take care of our country's basic needs. If we want education, someone must (?seek) education; if we want health, someone must (?seek) health. If we want security with the Armed Forces, someone must [words indistinct]. Therefore, we must understand this to understand the sacrifice that we all must make at this time. Since we must all make a sacrifice, it would be illogical not to admit that the poorest sectors need the most help. That is why we have tried to increase salaries as much as possible. During the first years of my government, we gave the workers an increase; last year we gave them another, and this year we are doing the same. This is the only government in the last 25 years that has given the working classes salary increases.

[Reporter] Mr President, what political (?effects) do you think this new measure will have on your government?

[Duarte] It is very easy to be president of the country and to do nothing. We have had 50 years of presidents who have not dared to touch these problems. That is why we have reached the point of violence; that is why we have guerrillas; and that is why we have suffered frustrations and may suffer radicalizations. I was elected president by the people to face the problem, not simply to enjoy the god life as president. The people elected me to face the problem and I will make the following comparison: You are sick and go to a doctor; then you choose another doctor and tell him you have come to him seeking relief. The doctor prescribes a bitter potion, or gives you a painful injection, or performs surgery on you, or tells you that you have gangrene in your hand and he must cut it off. Does the doctor have to be [word indistinct] to cure the ailing person? However, if the doctor does not want to make a bad impression on you and tells you your ailment is insignificant and you can go home, you will die.

Well, I received an ailing country, a country in serious condition, a country facing a crisis, a country at war, a country facing many difficulties, a country that needs intensive care, that needs to face its problems. This is what we are doing. The political price I have to pay, I will pay for the entire country's good. That is what the people (elected) me for. I am sure that all Salvadorans are aware of this. The taxes we are implementing now are not for the poor; that is most important. These taxes are for those who have something, not for those who have nothing. On the contrary, we are decreasing taxes for those who have little. (?Vices) obviously, must be paid; privileges must be paid for; people who make frequent vacation trips must pay. We cannot possibly have the expenses we have at the airport without finding a way to cover them. Those who have something and [word indistinct] to protect what they have must pay for the protection.

If you and I have a little house and we want to protect it, and we want to live in the house in peace, and we want to have a policeman on the corner -- we must pay to have that service, to sleep in peace, to live in the house in peace. We must pay for this, and this is what we did not pay for 50 years in this country. For 50 years, the government thought that by imposing themselves by force, by adopting prepotent attitudes, by imposing dictatorships in the country, they would defend everything. Here are the results. People in the mountains are committing murder [words indistinct]. However, what usually happens is that those who have something -- when forced to pay more -- take it out on those who have nothing. Well, that is the struggle we must face. That is why I am insisting the first two measures are increases in the workers' salaries. If the companies do not correct these errors, and if the companies continue what they have been doing since January, many people [words indistinct].

Those who have been unfair, who have speculated, who have unjustly increased medicine prices by 400 percent, those who are increasing the cost of homes in the [words indistinct], and we will adopt measures to correct this. These measures will come in a decree forcing private companies to increase their workers' salaries. I could do this, but our first step has been to (?ask) the companies to do this. In January of last year, [words indistinct] increased salaries, and I can say that almost 80 percent of the companies increased salaries without the need for a decree. [end recording]

President Duarte, when leaving the Legislature, said he has faith in the Salvadoran people and that they will understand these taxes benefit the minorities.

Duarte Views Budget, Taxes

PA090110 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2000 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Interview with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte by unidentified reporters at the Central Market in San Salvador on 6 October 86 -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Reporter] Mr President, regarding the budget and taxes; the opposition, that is, the political parties and workers, are against these economic measures. What other tax changes can be made....

[Duarte, interrupting] The other day I heard an ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] member say the wage increase was insufficient. This wage increase represents an additional 250 million colones in our budget. I agree this increase is insufficient. However, an adequate wage increase would represent a budget deficit of 500 million or 1.5 billion colones. Who is going to pay this 1.5 billion, 500 million, or 250 million colones deficit? The people. The bigger the budget, the more difficult it is to cover it. That is our main problem.

The workers are making demands. Actually, I should say the demands are not really made by the workers but by the country's leftist sectors through the UNTS [National Union of Salvadoran Workers] and the [word indistinct]. They want to continue creating crises and now they have started saying the wage increase is insufficient. They claim we should have authorized a 300 colones increase instead of the 100 colones we authorized. As I said, this is only an excuse. There would be no way to handle a 300 colones wage increase with our budget, we would have to increase taxes.

The 13 tax amendments being studied are part of the basic fiscal amendments we are implementing in the country. We are trying to correct some mistakes. For example, collecting taxes from someone who earns 6,000 colones a year has become too costly for us. It is much easier to collect taxes from someone who earns 20,000 colones. From now on, taxes will be paid by those who earn 20,000 colones or more. This means the poor will not have to pay taxes.

We are also changing our system from an indirect tax to a direct tax. This favors the poor. The indirect tax system created a ripple effect. In the end the poor, especially the workers, were the ones burdened with the inflation. Inflation is a tax. No one decrees this tax, but it is a tax nonetheless. [Reporter] Will this not happen with the direct tax?

[Duarte] No. This does not apply to the direct tax because it is a tax on profits, not on costs. With the direct tax, those who make the profits pay the tax, those who do not make profits do not pay. It is a reverse tax: It is based on whether or not a person makes a profit. Cost is the basic criterion with the indirect tax; in other words, the cost is taxed.

The cost is passed on until it reaches the consumer. That is the case here, as well. What is left as profit over [words indistinct] is what a person will pay. Thus, this is a fairer tax. We are trying to correct mistakes.

For example, we eliminated territorial taxes; this could be easily transferred to municipalities. This could constitute a source of revenue for municipalities in the form of property taxes, which the government collected in the past. The government spent more collecting those taxes than the amount it received. That is why we eliminated it.

We eliminated the paving tax, because the amount collected was not even enough to fill the holes. It was not difficult to collect this tax, but we eliminated it anyway. We want municipalities to collect it. The state will focus on the basic revenue-yielding taxes.

As you see, this is a reform of the fiscal system. First, we are trying to correct mistakes in the current fiscal system, and second, to adjust and balance the budget. Our budget will be balanced. To date, all governments have (printed) paper money or asked the Central Reserve Bank for money when the budget was insufficient. What does this mean? This means inflation is a more serious problem because everybody has to pay the inflation tax. [passage indistinct] At any rate, we are trying to correct the mistakes in the country's fiscal system.

[Reporter] Are we going to ask for U.S. aid...

[Duarte, interrupting] We must understand that we cannot continue to ask for aid; the country cannot ask for donations and gifts or [words indistinct] making money with machines. Those are the easy solutions. We will lose that aid someday; we will not be able to make money with machines someday. We need to correct mistakes now, tackle them now, because we still have time.

If U.S. aid is reduced tomorrow, or in 2 or 3 years -- the plan covers 3 years -- we would have protected the bases of our economy and prevented a crisis. This is the path to follow because if we do nothing, we will face greater (?risks).

This should not be criticized for the sake of criticism alone; we must realize the dimensions of the country's problems. This should not be seen from a political viewpoint; this is a strictly economic issue. We must analyze it from a strict economic viewpoint. A country cannot survive solely from the revenues it makes. Everyone thinks wealth abounds in the country. This is not true. Hence, we must understand our reality and the crisis we are experiencing.

This morning, a television newsman said all other governments have performed better, because they built highways, schools, and roads. That represents an average expenditure of 500 to 700 million colones. That money is at the disposal of the Armed Forces to defend our country's sovereignty.

In other words, if we want to build all those schools, houses, and all those things, there are only two ways: We can further increase taxes, or we can receive donations or loans. There is no other option. Thus, we are trying to save some money to ease the situation in the country.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT TO DECIDE ON CONTRAS FOR 'SECURITY'

PA081251 Paris AFP in Spanish 2044 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 7 Oct (AFP) -- The Honduran Government will have to expel the Nicaraguan "contras" or officially acknowledge their presence in the country because "the important thing is to give security to the people," Honduran Presidency Minister Celeo Arias said today.

A delegation of coffee growers and representatives of 16 communities who have been displaced from the border in eastern El Paraiso Department, met with Arias last week to demand that the government expel the rebels and pay the people compensation for the losses the rebels' presence has caused them.

The coffee growers calculated they have lost some $50 million because they have not been able to harvest their coffee since 1983 and several properties have been damaged by the contras' operations and Sandinist raids.

Arias confirmed the situation, stating that the Sandinist Army's attacks and "the contras' activities throughout the border area" have caused uncertainty and unrest among the coffee growers, "who have practically been evicted from their lands."

The official stated: The contras' expulsion "should be decided by President Jose Azcona according to the consultations and views that he considers most appropriate."

He said: The government will have to decide between acknowledging the contras' presence and expelling them. One of these measures must be adopted "because the important thing is to give security to the Honduran people." [passage omitted]

NICARAGUA

EMBASSY ENVOY INTERVIEWED ON U.S. PLANE DOWNING

PA081608 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1408 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Interview with Manolo Cordero, minister-adviser of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington -- live]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] What is known in the United States regarding the downing of a mercenary plane in southern Nicaragua? How is the U.S. press viewing this incident this morning, following the presentation of a U.S. national involved in the plane downed when it was overflying Nicaragua? We are in contact with Manolo Cordero, minister-adviser of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington. He will report on reports on this incident published by the main U.S papers. Go ahead, Manolo, we are listening:

[Cordero] Yes. In the first place, the incident was featured on the front page of morning papers today. In fact, they are even featured more prominently than the so-called presummit in Helsinki [as heard]. The reports also show a picture of the U.S. national involved in the incident being escorted by Sandinist soldiers.

[Announcer] Companero Manolo Cordero, what newspapers are featuring this report in Washington?

[Cordero] Actually, there is no national paper in the United States. THE WASHINGTON POST and THE NEW YORK TIMES gave it front-page coverage. On the evening news yesterday -- and as is known, most people learn about the news through television -- it was the feature news. This is equivalent to the front page.

For example, NBC spent 12 minutes on it. This is very significant because the newscast lasts 30 minutes. All newscasts showed the U.S. national giving his name and being escorted from the site of the incident. They featured the U.S. Administration denying any involvement in this incident. Many politicians and analysts were also quoted. They said they doubt the U.S. Administration is not involved in this; they say it is obvious the government is involved. They said the government has certain mechanisms to deny any involvement.

[Announcer] How much credibility do Nicaragua's charges and the evidence presented here, and the version presented yesterday by Secretary of State George Shultz have?

[Cordero] Yes, the U.S. Administration has lost much prestige, and more so because a plan by that administration to misinform about Libya was made public recently. Thus, the administration's denials have lost much credibility. Nicaragua's charges, accompanied with all the evidence presented -- including the identification cards of the Salvadoran Armed Forces showing that Hasenfus is a military adviser in that country -- revealed the entire apparatus allowing these people to carry arms to the contras in Nicaragua is definitely an operation organized by the U.S. Government.

In addition, organizations that the U.S. Administration successfully recruited -- which they call private organizations -- have denied any involvement in this incident. Therefore, all evidence points to a direct involvement by the U.S. Government.

All analysts know the CIA always establishes a number of mechanisms allowing it to deny involvement; they have certain mechanisms to help them deny any involvement. However, most people and most reactions indicate that it is obvious this is a U.S. Government operation.

[Announcer] Companero Cordero, to what point can the U.S. Congress demand explanations about this situation, about this military adventure by President Reagan?

[Cordero] Yes. Yesterday, on ABC's "Nightline" program, Senator Kerry -- who is very active in this investigation -- said he will continue to insist that incidents such as this one be investigated. The Congress will end its sessions in a few weeks, and it is probable these senators and congressmen will again insist that more serious investigations be carried out next year. Investigations carried out to date have not been profound enough mainly because the Republican Party has not cooperated. However, to the extent that these kinds of activities -- such as the case involving this pilot -- are unveiled, it is probable the pressure for further probes will increase.

[Announcer] Companero Cordero, will this situation have repercussions in the congressional elections?

[Cordero] We think so. In many districts and in some states, the issue of operations against Nicaragua through the financing of the counterrevolution and direct operations has been discussed by several congressmen. In Maryland, for example, Congresswoman Mikulski's campaign advertisements state she has opposed the war in Central America and the U.S. Administration's war policy in Central America. This obviously means she believes her position against the war in Central America will help her reelection [as heard] hopes. We think this will be intensified with the broad display given this news.

[Announcer] Companero, going back to the plane incident, Representataive Henry Gonzalez reported an accident involving another mercenary plane carrying military material for the contras. What are the repercussions of this incident involving another plane that crashed in the United States that was obviously supplying the Somozist mercenary forces?

[Cordero] Yes. In fact, this plane belongs to a company that was registered as a CIA company betwen 1965 and 1971; it is the Southern Air Transport company. This company provided identification to the pilot or copilot of the plane downed in Nicaragua. There is an obvious link between the two planes, becuse the pilots of the plane downed in Nicaragua and the one that crashed in Texas worked for the same company.

Also, it is known that the airport, the military base from which the plane departed, was used in CIA operations against Angola. Obviously, the capture of the U.S. national in Nicaragua and the downing of the plane have somewhat overshadowed the crash of the other plane in Texas, but the latter has been included in all television newscasts and in news on the capture of the U.S. national and the downing of the plane in Nicaragua. [passage omitted on Vietnam veteran's hunger strike]

Release of Crewmen's Bodies

PA082301 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2316 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Managua, 8 Oct (DPA) -- The Nicaraguan Government will turn over the bodies of the two U.S. citizens who died when the Sandinist People's Army shot down an anti-Sandinist supply plane on Sunday in the country's southern region, reliable sources said today in Managua.

An official of the ruling FSLN fold DPA there is special interest in delivering the bodies of the mercenaries, identified as Wallace Blaine Sawyer Jr. and Bill Cooper, pilot and copilot of the C-123 plane downed in the area of "El Tule."

Moreover, the daily newspaper BARRICADA, mouthpiece of the ruling party, said today that the downing of the counterrevolutionaries' supply plane "has had repercussions in the world" and has "deepened the strategic defeat of the mercenary forces," politically evidencing that the United States "is a key destabilizing factor in Central America."

It has also been learned that Eugene Hasenfus, the captured U.S. citizen, who was presented to the press last night, is under investigation, and any appearance before the press today is ruled out.

Note Protests U.S. Support

PA082330 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2310 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Managua, 8 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Sandinist government today sent a protest note to the United States, the country charged with providing planes for the rebels to enter Nicaraguan territory.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry today announced that a protest note was sent because of the help Washington is giving the anti-Sandinists in providing them with the means to supply the rebels by air in the southeastern sector of the country.

The Foreign Ministry said the shooting down of the rebel plane and the capture of the U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus in Nicaraguan territory "are clear steps toward the worsening of the conflict" in the region.

Nicaragua accuses the United States of having supported the plane [haber apoyado el avion], which was shot down on Sunday in the southeastern sector of the country when it was getting ready to carry out an air drop for the anti-Sandinists.

The Sandinist Army shot down the "C-123" plane in the area of El Tule, 30 km north of San Carlos and south of San Miguelito.

Two U.S. citizens and an unidentifed Latin American were killed when the plane crashed.

PDRY VISITOR MEETS WITH PRESIDENT ORTEGA

PA081225 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution, has met with ('Umar Muhammad Abduh Samat), president of the national directorate of the people's defense committees of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Afterwards, during a tour he made, the Yemeni visitor met with (Soccorro Galante), secretary of ANAP [Nicaraguan Association of Friendship with the Peoples] and members of the national executive board of the CDS [Sandinist Defense Committees]. In addition, he visited several places in region Nos 1 and 3.

SOMOZISTS TO BE TRAINED IN U.S.; NEW 'VIETNAM'

PA090307 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 86

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK recently disclosed that the United States will train former Somozists on U.S. territory as instructors in the use of antiaircraft missiles, light artillery, helicopters, and planes. Although it has been said that former Somozists will be trained in well-known places such as Fort Bragg in North Carolina and Fort Benning in Georgia, it is easy to foresee that they will have the same fate as the pilot Eugene Hasenfus, who was shot down Monday [as heard] in Nicaraguan territory while flying a plane with arms for the counterrevolutionary forces.

This training program, together with the military maneuvers carried out in neighboring countries and the constant counterrevolutionary attacks, is part of the U.S. military aggression against Nicaragua. This aggression has gained renewed momentum since the approval by Congress of $100 million for the counterrevolutionaries.

President Daniel Ortega and other members of the Sandinist government have warned through various political, diplomatic, and news media sectors, about the danger of the Vietnamization of the Central American conflict, a situation that is becoming more evident as the national governments of the area irresponsibly take part in the aggression.

Independent of all this, the shooting down a few hours ago [as heard] of a transport plane flown by a U.S. pilot and carrying at least two other U.S. citizens is irrefutable proof of the White House's meddling in matters that are not its concern. It also proves that U.S. authorities have so soon forgotten the lesson of Vietnam. The comparison is valid, because for both nations -- Vietnam and Nicaragua -- the war has had a high cost economically and in lives. It is also true that a new Vietnam will represent an unknown cost for the United States, not only from a financial viewpoint, but from a political one as well.

It is worth remembering at this moment that during the war in Southeast Asia, U.S. helicopters and planes were easy targets, and that despite their modern technology and their handling by expert pilots, many U.S. planes were destroyed over Vietnam's sky.

The intensity of U.S. aggression is by all means increasing with the intention of preparing a direct intervention in Nicaragua. U.S. and Honduran troops are preparing to begin new large-scale maneuvers near the border with Nicaragua. We must also mention the increase in support to the counterrevolutionaries.

The fact that the United States is going to train former Somozist officers on its own territory in the use of artillery, planes, and helicopters is only a variation on the same theme: North Americans and mercenaries are marching together to a similar fate -- defeat.

BERNARD KALB QUITS FOR 'DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN'

FL090129 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] U.S. State Department Spokesman Bernard Kalb today resigned his post due to his disagreement with the Reagan Administration's disinformation campaign aginst Libya. Kalb gave these reasons during a press conference in Washington shortly after announcing his resignation as spokesman.

PINOCHET APPOINTS NEW MILITARY JUNTA MEMBER

PA090244 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Augusto Pinochet, chief of the Chilean regime, today appointed Lieutenant General Humberto Gordon as member of the military junta, replacing Lieutenant General Julio Canesa. Gordon, director of the National Information Center, will assume his post as Pinochet's personal representative to the military junta, comprised of four members.

Although no explanation was given for the change, some observers say it only confirms the existing contradictions among members of the military junta and Pinochet's intention to continue in power. A local radio station reported that other important changes in the Army's top ranks will be announced today.

CHILEAN PATRIOTIC FRONT LEADER GRANTS INTERVIEW

FL080219 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The Chilean Maneul Rodriguez Patriotic Front is not a terrorist organization, but a group struggling against the state terrorism practised by the Pinochet dictatorship against all the peoples of Chile.

This was expressed by Roberto Torres, foreign representative from that political-military organization, during a meeting with the national and foreign press. Torres said the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, created 14 December, 1983, represents the high feeling of the Chilean people for its struggle. It is not a parallel army, and it constitutes one of the armed branches of the people of Salvador Allende.

Later, Torres said the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front emerges from the masses and the [assassination] attempt made against the dictator, Augusto Pinochet, last 7 September, and that it reflects the repudiation of all sectors of Chilean society, civilian and military. In addition, he said that that action is a viable alternative to overthrowing the regime.

Finally, Torres expressed his confidence that the unity of all real opposition forces in Chile and the combination of all forms of struggle will prevent a U.S. military maneuver, as had occurred in the Philippines or Haiti.

CASTRO MEETS WITH BOLIVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

FL081354 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Last night, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the councils of state and ministers, met with Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal, who was accompanied by his wife, Esperanza de Bedregal. The development of relations between the two countries, and other topics of international interest, were discussed during the friendly talks.

Fidel was accompanied by Jorge Risquet Valdez, Politburo and Secretariat member; Isidoro Malmierca, foreign minister; and Angel Burges, Cuban charge d'affaires in Bolivia.

Rodriguez Meets With Bedregal

FL080130 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today met with Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez.

The Cuban vice president and Bolivian foreign minister held extensive talks on the situation in Latin America and demonstrated the feeling of unity observed in the actions of many countries of the continent.

Upon analyzing the relations between Cuba and Bolivia, Carlos Rafael and Foreign Minister Bedregal agreed that the cultural, consular, economic, industrial, and scientific-technical agreements signed 6 October are an important point in ultimately developing those relations.

Also present at the meeting were Alvaro Perez Castillo, president of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Bolivian Chamber of Deputies, and Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca.

Bedregal Concludes Visit

FL090104 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal has concluded his official visit to Cuba and was accompanied to the airport by his counterpart Isidoro Malmierca. Bedregal had a tight program in Cuba including a meeting with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

BALAGUER DISMISSES HIGH-RANKING OFFICIALS

PA090034 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2341 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 8 Oct (REUTER) -- In an unexpected reshuffle of the Dominican Armed Forces, President Joaquin Balaguer this afternoon dismissed Defense Minister Manuel Barjan Mudfi and ordered the retirement of 22 generals and rear admirals.

Balaguer appointed Lieutenant General Antonio Imbert Barreras as acting defense minister. He was one of the persons involved in the killing of dictator Rafael Leonidas Trujillo in 1961.

The causes for these deep changes in the military commands were not immediately disclosed. These are the first changes Balaguer has made in his 60 days in power. Balaguer appointed new chiefs in the powerful 1st Army Brigade, and in National Investigation Department (DNI). Former Army Chief Jose Cruz Brea is one of the officers going into retirement.

Balaguer's decision comes 1 week after the president acknowledged that some civilian officials and military officers were involved in drug trafficking. Authorities confiscated over 300 kg of cocaine valued at $35 million during an operation started yesterday.

Balaguer also appointed Rear Admiral Ruben Collado as the new chief of the Navy.

FOREIGN MINISTER AT UN CITES FLIGHT OF CAPITAL

FL081859 Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 1125 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] At the United Nations, the Dominican foreign minister has proposed the flight of capital and administrative corruption be included in the next UN congress on crime and criminals. Dr Donal J Reid Cabral said if those two evils are attacked internationally, many of our countries' problems would be solved or reduced. The Dominican diplomat said this during the 41st UNGA. He added that problems would be solved if the huge capital deposited in foreign banks was reinvested in the countries of origin.

The foreign minister, who for the first time at the most important international forum presented the points of view of President Joaquin Balaguer's government, complained about the treatment given to his country by international financial organizations. Today we are an exemplary successful case for the IMF, said Reid Cabral, who immediately asked himself, what have we obtained in return? Are we going to renegotiate our foreign debt every 1 or 2 years? If our creditors urge us to pay them on time, they will have to help us knock down the industrialized world protectionist tariffs, the Dominican foreign minister said.

HAITI

COMMUNISTS CALL FOR 'PUBLIC SALVATION COMMITTEE'

PA071948 Paris AFP in Spanish 0049 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 6 Oct (AFP) -- The United Haitian Communist Party (PUCH) today called for the formation of a "public salvation committee" made up of representatives from the nine departments (provinces) of the country to replace the current National Council of Government (CNG).

"The crisis of government and authority suffered in Haiti can only be faced with a cool head, serenity, and reflection," PUCH Secretary General Rene Theodore said today in a press conference held in this capital.

Theodore severely condemned "the arbitrary decisions taken by the Duvalierist nostalgia of certain authorities." In view of this situation, the Communist leader said that the unity of all patriots and democrats, including the military, is necessary to elect departmental assemblies, which will designate representatives to the "public salvation committee."

Asked about his stance regarding a possible armed struggle, Theodore said: "The people's fight may be carried out in the way they choose, but their demands must be met with the least amount of damage possible."

$4.85 MILLION EMERGENCY AID APPROVED BY EC

FL081436 Bridgetown CANA in English 1324 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Brussels, Oct 8, CANA-REUTER -- Haiti will get 4.85 million ecus (dollars) in emergency aid from the European Community (EC), the EC Executive Commission said today. A statement said the 17-man body approved the aid to help ease the consequences of extreme poverty and unemployment during what it described as a crucial period in the country's history.

Haiti has been ruled by a provisional government since a popular uprising forced former dictator Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier to flee last February.

The aid will finance an interim program for urban renewal, agricultural development, rural engineering and education.

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CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 197 10 October 1986

ARGENTINA

Algeria's Bendjedid Arrives on Official Visit B 1
Apartheid, Falklands Discussed at IPU Meeting B 1
Iraqi Assembly Speaker on War With Iran [Baghdad INA] B 2
Alfonsin Receives Draft Constitutional Proposal [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 8 Oct] B 2
Entre Rios CGT Office Bombed; No Casualties B 3

BOLIVIA

Party Deputy Leader Rejects Suspension C 1

BRAZIL

First Cuban Ambassador Arrives in Brasilia D 1
Court Acquits 'Nobister' Captain, Crew D 1
Itamaraty Says U.S. GATT Notification 'Threat' [O GLOBO 7 Oct] D 1
View on Informatics Policy [FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 8 Oct] D 2
Leak in Nuclear Plant Cooling System Reported D 2
Leakage Not Radioactive D 3
Antiprotectionism Front Planned With Cuba D 3
Central Bank Head Says IMF Backing Not Needed D 4

CHILE

Air Force Chief of Staff Asks For Retirement E 1
Judge Refuses To Comply With Supreme Court Ruling E 1
Supreme Court Suspends Cerda [AFP] E 2
Cerda Will Not Appeal E 2
Echavarria Replaces Cerda E 2
Pinochet Authorizes Political Dialogue E 2
Minister Garcia on Dialogue E 3
Opposition Studies Offer E 4
General Matthei on Dialogue E 5
Christian Democrats Protest Arrests, Violations [AFP] E 7
Diplomatic Corps Expresses Concern to Government E 7
Politicians Oppose Delay of Democratization E 8

COLOMBIA

Conservative Party Orders Ambassadors To Resign F 1
Officials Coordinate Pipeline Protection Plan F 1
Briefs: Ecopetrol Exploration Plans F 1

PERU

Bolivia's Paz Zamora on U.S. Troops, Chile [AFP] J 1
Alva Castro Discusses IDB, AID Disbursements J 1

Terrorist Attacks in Lima, Junin, Puno [AFP] J 2

URUGUAY

Sanguinetti Speaks on Military Issue, Democracy K 1
PIT-CNT 'Denounces' Participation in Unitas [AFP] K 3
Senate Rejects Blanco Amnesty Proposal [AFP] K 3

MEXICO

$77 Million in Goods Exported to Cuba Annually M 1
Briefs: Marijuana Confiscated; M 1
Economic Statistics Outlined;
Visas for Colombia Visits

PANAMA

Attorney General on Drug Smuggling Issues N 1
Assembly President Temporarily Held Hostage N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Police Arrest Murderer of Nicaragua's Chamorro P 1
Briefs: Ambassador to ROK P 1

EL SALVADOR

Armed Forces Deny Charges in Downed Plane P 1
Venceremos on Plane Downing [Venceremos] P 2
Foreign Minister Acevedo Peralta Addresses UNGA P 3

GUATEMALA

CDHG Formally Protests Army Attacks on Civilians P 11
[PRENSA LIBRE 6 Oct]
Minister Downplays Charges [REUTER] P 12

NICARAGUA

Wheelock, Hasenfus Hold News Conferences P 13
Hasenfus on 'Similar Flights' [AFP] P 21
Bodies Given to U.S. Embassy [AFP] P 21
UNO Vows To Continue Fight P 22
Ortega Sends Anniversary Messages to GDR, DPRK P 22

CUBA

Gorbachev To Discuss Nicaragua, SDI at Summit Q 1
Reagan Remarks 'Barrier' Q 1
U.S. Advisers of Cuban Origin Coordinate Flights Q 2
U.S. Role in Downed Plane Incident Viewed Q 3
U.S.-Caribbean Military Operation Noted Q 3
U.S. Intends To Stop 'Struggle' Against Pinochet Q 4
JUVENTUD REBELDE Criticizes U.S.-Brazil Trade Q 4
International Aviation Safety Meeting Begins Q 5

Construction Protocol With Yugoslavia Signed Q 5
Guinean Foreign Minister Semedo Arrives Q 6
Briefs: New Envoy to Iran; Brazilian, Philippine Ambassadors; Bilateral Agreement With Congo Extended Q 6

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Former Defense Minister on Military 'Abuses' R 1
Retired General Reinstated R 1
Briefs: Cocaine Confiscated; Cocaine Seized R 1

SURINAME

villagers Evacuate After Brunswijk Attack U 1
Infighting Reportedly Splits Brunswijk Gang U 1
Two Patamacca Company Hostages Released U 1

ALGERIA'S BENDJEDID ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PY082212 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2128 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Oct (TELAM) -- Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid arrived at the military sector of the Aeroparque Metropolitan Airport shortly after 1810 [2110 GMT] today, thus starting an official visit to Argentina where he will follow a busy schedule. President Raul Alfonsin and his wife, Vice President Victor Martinez, and other Argentine cabinet members welcomed Bendjedid at the airport.

APARTHEID, FALKLANDS DISCUSSED AT IPU MEETING

PY091611 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2204 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Oct (DYN) -- The 76th interparliamentary Union [IPU] conference today turned into a sounding board of serious problems related to colonialism, after 15 delegations introduced as many draft resolutions condemning the South African racist regime and endorsing the Namibian independence.

In addition, four of the proposals -- those sponsored by Venezuela, Nicaragua, Morocco, and Algeria -- urged Argentina and Great Britain to start negotiations over the Malvinas Islands. Other countries implicitly criticized the United States for not having hardened its policy toward the white government of Pretoria.

Meanwhile, representing the Argentine bloc, UCR [Radical Civic Union] Senator Luis Leon harshly lashed out at Great Britain over the latter's refusal to discuss the sovereignty over the Malvinas archipelago, and urged the parliamentarians "to modify a perverted political, economic, and commercial international order because it speaks of peace but offers wars."

Referring to the unyielding position of the government in London over the discussion on the sovereignty issue, Leon said that "certain principles require definite stands. One cannot be more or less honest and we cannot be more or less sovereign."

"The entire international community must undertand that islands that are within our territorial waters cannot belong to a mother country that is 15,000 miles away," Leon added.

The draft resolutions asking to condemn the South African regime and demanding the Namibian independence were sponsored by Egypt, Soviet Union, Algeria, Iran, Zimbabwe, Cuba, Mongolia, Cameroon, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Morocco, and Senegal.

In addition, the Scandinavian group (Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, and Iceland) harshly condemned the Pretoria regime and demanded Namibian independence. The British group, however, has urged governments to respect the right to self-determiuation and has urged an unconditional South African withdrawal from Namibian territory.

The proposals by the different groups -- with slight changes in each case -- were made during the ongoing meeting of the IPU congress that is being held in this capital. The proposals are related to point four on the agenda. This point involves the discussion of the contribution of the parliaments -- in the international peace year -- to the elimination of colonialism, the promotion of Namibian independence, and the complete eradication of racism in South Africa where a ruling white minority is subduing a black majority.

In his speech, Leon said that "although the people of the Malvinas Islands have been brought in from elsewhere, Argentina respects them." Leon said: "The United Kingdom refuses to speak of sovereignty and, as an example of its intransigence, we now have on our territory a very powerful military base which eptiomizes the violation of the law in the South Atlantic."

Moving on, Leon made it clear that "this does not involve protesting against colonialism". He explained, however, it is necessary to transform the international order "which speaks of peace but offers wars, demands development but is defeated by dependency, speaks of free trade but is saturated with protectionism and [word indistinct] rates."

Specifically referring to the situation of the southern archipelago, Leon said that "this is not a problem only involving Argentina." Leon added: "It is up to the (international) community to say at their parliaments if colonialism will continue, if the accumulation of wealth will continue to foster misery elsewhere, and if the imperialist pressure will continue to enslave peoples."

Leon concluded: "I greet the Namibian and South African peoples. I greet all the peoples and I respectfully call on them to be loyal to our aspirations of independence. Colonialism means violence. Whom amongst us does not want peace?"

IRAQI ASSEMBLY SPEAKER ON WAR WITH IRAN

JN091528 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0950 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (INA) — Iraqi National Assembly Speaker Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has called on the international community to exert more efforts to prevent the supply of Iran with weapons and to exert political and economic pressure on Iran to abide by international law.

At a news conference held here last night on the fringes of the meetings of the 76th IPU conference, he emphasized that the Iranian regime does not understand the language of peace, indicating that Iran launched 25 hostile attacks against Iraq without achieving its expansionist ambitions. He explained that the Zionist entity is one of the Iranian regimes' main weapons suppliers as confirmed by the Israeli officials' statements.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi renewed Iraq's call for a just and comprehensive peace to end its dispute with Iran in accordance with internatinal law and UN resolutions. He said that Iraq agrees to an international inquiry under the supervision of the United Nations or any other organizations in order to determine the party which started the war and which is responsible for its continuation.

In his news conference, the Iraqi National Assembly speaker discussed the background of the Iranian aggression against Iraq and Iran's continued violation of Iraq's national sovereignty since Khomeyni's assumption of power in Iran.

ALFONSIN RECEIVES DRAFT CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSAL

PY082310 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] President Raul Alfonsin yesterday received from the Council for the Consolidation of Democracy the formal draft of its recommendations on constitutional reform, including the appointment of a prime minister.

The 80 pages of recommendations also proposed a four-year presidential term with the option of re-election on one occasion, the system currently used in the United States.

The recommended method of presidential election was the two-round French system whereby there is no limit to the number of the candidates in the first round but only the two front-runners square off in the second round. There is no second round if one candidate secures an absolute majority in the first round.

Future prime ministers could be defeated by a vote of censure in Congress and new cabinets appointed by the president provided that the new premier was backed by a simple majority in the Chamber of Deputies. Failure to obtain such a majority weould lead to general elections, according to the council's recommendations.

The council also urges the "equal treatment of all religous denominations and the effective separation of church and state." New restrictions on state of siege legislation are also proposed, including the insistence that Congress be in session or be called into session if necessary to approve such a step.

Congressional sessions should also be longer, the council recommended, while judges should be appointed by the government with Senate approval.

Alfonsin yesterday praised the council's work, stressing the need for "common denominators" in modern Argentina. In reply Council chairman Carlos Nino described the proposed reforms as "necessary and opportune" provided they gained a broad consensus.

ENTRE RIOS CGT OFFICE BOMBED; NO CASUALTIES

PY091444 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1202 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Parana, 9 Oct (NA) -- Entre Rios CGT [General Confederation of Labor] President Carlos Etcheverry has confirmed that a powerful bomb exploded this morning outside the Entre Rios CGT office, causing serious damage, and the shock wave shattered the windows of neighboring buildings within a radius of one hundred meters. There have been no reports of casualties.

The bomb virtually destroyed a 2.5 by 80 [unit of measure not given] front window of the CGT office, also those of two neighboring offices. [passage omitted]

Etcheverry stated that yesterday "we received a number of anonymous telephone threats which we ignored." "Unidentified people yesterday threw leaflets in downtown Parana describing the trade union organizations as fascists," Etcheverry added.

Etcheverry believes that the attack "is against today's stoppage and march to be held by the CGT in Buenos Aires and against the stoppage we, the entre Rios CGT, will hold on 25 October. A total of 46 trade unions belong to the Entre Rios CGT." [passage omitted]

PARTY DEPUTY LEADER REJECTS SUSPENSION

PY091701 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Eudoro Galindo, former deputy leader of the Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN], has rejected the measure suspending him from the party he had led with Hugo Banzer Suarez. Galindo said he is not going to let his party be divided, something that has happened to other political organizations. He added that should a disagreement occur, it should be solved in a practical manner.

Eudoro Galindo yesterday granted a press conference to explain the reports released in this regard, and to release a document answering the decision made by his party leaders. The document states:

[Begin Galindo recording] [Words indistinct] if intrigue, adulations, and hypocrisy are used to divide and take over the party. They only serve to divide the party we have built for love of the fatherland, the party we have built with honesty and sacrifice.

As a result of this behavior which threatens to undermine the main national political project, some members of the ADN leadership have repeatedly expressed their disagreement and profound concern over the fact that they encounter only incomprehension and ingratitude.

To prevent the escalation of the conflict, (?I decided to return) to the party's leadership, in an effort to correct the sidetracked course of the party's leadership [words indistinct] principles and norms of political behavior.

On 5 October, the press published a report saying that the deputy chief of ADN had been suspended from his party. The people are well aware of this, because a few days ago I called for a national meeting of leaders in Cochabamba. This meeting was suspended because of the state of siege. [end recording]

Galindo then added he will not engage in a controversy, but warned and challenged those who made this apocryphal decision, to maintain and defend publicly the accusations through which they are trying to replace him. He said he will legally fight his suspension and he will always insist in the unity of the party. [passage omitted]

FIRST CUBAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN BRASILIA

PY100034 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Jorge Bolanos, the Cuban ambassador to Brazil, arrived today in Brasilia. He is the first Cuban ambassador to take up his post after a 22-year break in relations between the 2 countries. Bolanos, who has been in Rio de Janeiro since 7 October, stated that he is very honored and happy to be the first Cuban ambassador to Brazil.

[Begin Bolanos recording] It is gratifying that my government has selected me to represent it here in Brazil and to be the first ambassador after 22 years. I am very happy. [end recording]

Bolanos will present his credentials to President Jose Sarney on 10 October, when he will hand the president a message from Fidel Castro.

COURT ACQUITS 'NOBISTOR' CAPTAIN, CREW

PY081524 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Last night the Federal Court of Appeals, TFR, acquitted the captain and crew members of the Panamenian-flag vessel "Nobistor." In March the federal police seized weapons and military equipment from the vessel that was anchored in Rio de Janeiro port. The TFR considers the transaction by which the Ghanaian Government purchased weapons from Argentina as legal.

ITAMARATY SAYS U.S. GATT NOTIFICATION 'THREAT'

PY072339 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portugues 7 Oct 86 p 15

[Text] Brasilia — U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision does not please Itamaraty because, even though he did not announce retaliatory actions or the suspension of U.S. imports from Brazil over the Brazilian restrictions on its informatics market, the U.S. Government has formally notified the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) of its intention to suspend tariff concessions for Brazilian products. In Itamaraty's opinion, the formal U.S. notification entails a threat because it has thus announced its decision to take retaliatory actions in the future.

The Brazilian Government believes Reagan's action has fallen short of being a political action because it will not result in any immediate retaliatory actions against U.S. imports from Brazil, according to Itamaraty Secretary General Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima. Upon receiving a copy of Reagan's decision from U.S. Ambassador Harry Shlaudemann yesterday afternoon, Flecha de Lima immediately went to Planalto Palace to brief President Jose Sarney.

View on Informatics Policy

PY091949 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Price of Restrictions."]

[Text] The assertion by President Ronald Reagan that market restrictions on informatics is an unfair practice, which will subject Brazil to automatic penalties under U.S. legislation, requires a realistic assessment by Brazilian officials of the policy adopted in this field. There is still time for this reassessment because the U.S. Government has postponed until 31 December its restrictions of Brazilian imports. Notwithstanding, Reagan at once decided to report to the GATT that he stop tariff privileges for several Brazilian products, namely shoes, coffee, and orange juice. Thus, he can, without prior notice, raise tariffs on these products.

The Brazilian economy cannot expose itself to these and other penalties threatened by the U.S. Government, especially now that difficulties abroad are increasing. The first half of 1986, for example, has already witnessed a 17-percent decline, compared with the same period in 1985, in the Brazilian trade surplus with the United States, which represents one-third of our exports. It must be noted that Brazil's overall trade balance stows signs of a less favorable performance in 1986 than in 1985, and it has even worse prospects for 1987.

By insisting on market restrictions, the informatics policy jeopardizes the competitiveness of the entire national industry. The restrictions instituted by the Informatics Law, instead of the desired domestic technological capability, may give rise to an imbalance in the productive apparatus of the vast majority of the industrial lines. Most equipment produced is defective and its cause is proportionately much higher than similar equipment manufactured abroad. Even among Brazililan informatics businessmen, there is no consensus that the Law on Informatics and the SEI (Special Secretariat of Informatics) are beneficial to Brazilian industry. Market restrictions have served the interests of just a few enterprises. There are more effective mechanisms to protect new industries, such as customs barriers, encouragement to form "joint-ventures," and fixing percentages of Brazilian capital holdings in the multinational companies established in Brazil. These are all feasible alternatives that would not give rise to retaliations. Brazil can -- and must -- make its informatics policy more flexible, dispelling the threat of greater damage. If the government insists on the current strategy, it should not complain about the United States fighting Brazilian protectionism blow for blow.

LEAK IN NUCLEAR PLANT COOLING SYSTEM REPORTED

PY092048 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2010 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 9 Oct (EFE) -- A water leak in two valves in the cooling system of the Angra I nuclear reactor is keeping the plant technicians on alert because of the possible risk of radioactive contamination. This was confirmd by Xamuset Bittencourt, executive director of the National Commission for Nuclear Energy [CNEN], who said the incident "entails no further risks for the safety of the personnel."

The leak, which began on 3 October but was not announced until today, was caused by the rupture of the security rings of the auxiliary circuit of the system. These rings are the same type used on the U.S. space shuttle Challenger which failed to work properly causing the disaster on 28 January. The rings are large specialized parts, which are used at the joints of the water, steam, gas, and oil pipes in the system. These rings are also used in conventional generating plants.

Bittencourt explained that the problem occurred during a preliminary test, and that "in a nuclear plant, it is a good thing it happened at this early stage, when greater danger can be prevented."

Furnas Centrais Electricas S.A., the company responsible for the plant, has ordered an evacuation of the sector. However, it is still not known how many workers were near the place when the incident happened.

Leakage Not Radioactive

PY092335 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Mines and Energy Minister Aureliano Chaves today said the problem that occurred on 7 October at the Angra I nuclear plant was minor. Chaves said a valve stop [retentor de valvula] suffered a short circuit, which did not affect the main system of the plant. Therefore, there was no danger of radioactive leakage. This is because the plant has not been operating since January.

Camilo Penna, president of Furnas company has distributed reports about the 7 October incident at Angra I. According to Camilo Penna, a valve of the reactor's cooling system was defective, causing a small water leakage in the drainage tank. The official message also explains that this type of leakage is possible in any industrial installation. Moreover, it remains confined within closed systems, and thus does not represent any danger.

Angra dos Reis Mayor Jose Luis Ribeiro (Reseque) explained: There has not been any sort of radioactive leakage to endanger the environment at the Angra I plant. This fact has already been confirmed by the National Commission for Nuclear Energy [CNEN].

ANTIPROTECTIONISM FRONT PLANNED WITH CUBA

PY092218 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2103 GMT 7 Oct 86

[By Jorge Matiz]

[Text] Brasilia, 7 Oct (EFE) — Brazil and Cuba, in their first joint action since the resumption of diplomatic relations on 25 June, will promote a common front of Latin American sugar producing countries against the U.S. and EEC protectionist measures. The proposal will be presented on Monday, 13 October, when the meeting of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries [GEPLACEA] begins in the city of Maceio, 2,642 km northeast of Brasilia. Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas will be present at the meeting, which will also be attended by high-ranking Brazilian Foreign Ministry officials.

The overall sugar production of the two countries is almost 17 million tons, and their exports have been reduced considerably as a result of the prices imposed by U.S. and EEC producers. According to sources from the Brazilian market, the international price has been established by those countries at less than 8 cents per kilogram, but Brazil can only export at a minimum price of 9 cents (2.50 cruzados) per kilogram. Brazilian production for 1986 has been estimated at 7,746,000 tons, 2,306,000 tons of which are earmarked for exports. Brazilian sugar exports dropped from $586.3 million in 1984 to $363.8 million in 1985.

Cuba has been accused, especially by Australia, one of the largest exporters, of being the major obstacle to the negotiation of a new world sugar agreement. The Australian Government claims that Cuba is selling sugar at special prices above the international price, to Eastern European countries, the PRC, and Vietnam.

Brazilian Foreign Ministry sources reported today the delegates will take advantage of the presence of the Cuban foreign trade minister to try to reach a common position for the approval of more flexible world sugar agreement, similar to the coffee agreement. Moreover, the first steps will be taken for the reactivation of trade, suspended since 1964, when the two countries broke diplomatic relations. Up to that time, bilateral agreements were minimal, and in that year, trade was only $5 million, resulting from Cuban exports of books and magazines worth a total of $3 million, and Brazilian exports of corn [mijo] valued at $2 million.

The Brazilian-Cuban joint commission of trade met for the last time in 1966 and all subsequent Brazilian exports, not recorded officially, have been conducted through third countries.

CENTRAL BANK HEAD SAYS IMF BACKING NOT NEEDED

PY081520 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Brazil no longer needs IMF backing to negotiate its foreign debt with the international banking sector. The contacts that Finance Minister Dilson Funaro has made with the bankers are sufficient. This comment was made by Central Bank President Fernando Bracher who believes that Brazil only needs one thing: the support of the governments of those countries in which creditor banks are headquartered.

AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF ASKS FOR RETIREMENT

PY100100 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] FACH [Chilean Air Force] Chief of Staff General Carlos Desgroux has asked to go into voluntary retirement after 40 years of service. Desgroux will be replaced by the commander of the FACH's Logistics Command, General Pablo Saldias Maripangui. General Fernando Rojas Vender will replace Saldias as commander of the Logistics Command. Desgroux will be succeeded by Saldias on 10 October at 1100 in a ceremony at the Defense Ministry.

Following is the FACH's communique:

The ceremony of the change of the commanders in the Logistics Command will take place tomorrow, Friday 10 October, at 0900 at the headquarters of the Quartermaster Command. On this occasion General Pablo Saldias Maripangui will hand over this important unit to General Fernando Rojas Vender. And, at 1100 at the Defense Ministry a ceremony will take place in which there will be a change of the FACH's chief of staff. General Carlos Desgroux will hand over his command to General Pablo Saldias Maripangui. The ceremony will take place in the office of the chief of staff. This official communique is signed by Octavio (Mardones Ibanez), Air Force colonel, commander of the FACH's Public Relations Department.

JUDGE REFUSES TO COMPLY WITH SUPREME COURT RULING

PY082235 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The judge who investigated the case involving the disappearance of 10 people while under arrest believes the Supreme Court decision to acquit the 40 people he indicted for their involvement in this case is not in compliance with the law. In view of this, Judge Carlos Cerda Fernandez has postponed the definitive acquittal of those involved, one of whom is former Chilean Air Force Commander Gustavo Leigh.

The indictments that Cerda issued on 14 August 1986 were annulled on 10 September: Leonel (Berauy), Efrem Araya, and Juan Gonzalez. They repealed the indictments and decided that it was proper to apply the amnesty law issued in April 1978 in favor of the persons in question.

The accusing party representing the relatives of the 10 Communist leaders, who were arrested before the end of 1976 and whose fate is still unknown, submitted a complaint before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, through the five judges who make up the Second Chamber, upheld the Appellate Court decision by ordering the release of the five defendants who were under arrest and definitively acquitted all those involved.

However, Judge Cerda only ordered the release from jail of those arrested, but he refused to acquit all those involved because he believes in this case it is inappropriate to apply the amnesty law. Judge Cerda also told journalists appointed to the courts that he will inform the members of the Eighth Appellate Court Chamber that the ruling that acquitted the people in question was not in keeping with the law. In his opinion, this action taken by the judges represents misfeasance [prevaricacion] in office and is punishable under Article 226, Clause 2 of the Penal Code.

Supreme Court Suspends Cerda

PY090201 Paris AFP in Spanish 0145 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Santiago, 8 Oct (AFP) -- The Chilean Supreme Court today suspended Judge Carlos Cerda Fernandez for 2 months. Cerda had refused to acquit 40 members of the Armed Forces who had been linked to the disappearance of 10 leaders of the proscribed Communist Party.

The acquittal had been handed down by the Court of Appeals and then confirmed by the Supreme Court, which has accused Cerda of overreaching his functions as a judge. It charged that his procedures were a serious violation of judicial discipline. In a resolution, the Supreme Court revealed it has imposed a disciplinary punishment consisting of a 2-month suspension at half pay. The measures will go into effect immediately. [passage omitted]

Cerda Will Not Appeal

PY092239 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Judge Carlos Cerda of the Court of Appeals said this morning he has a clear conscience and he will not appeal the Supreme Court's decision. [passage omitted]

Cerda repeated that he will obey the Supreme Court decision, but he said at times the justice of man does not always coincide with divine justice. [passage omitted] The judge also stated he has not thought of leaving the Judicial Branch and he now believes more than ever in justice. [passage omitted]

Echavarria Replaces Cerda

PY100136 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The president of the Court of Appeals of Santiago has named Judge Alberto Echavarria Lorca to replace Judge Carlos Cerda in the case in which the disappearance of 10 persons who had previously been detained is being investigated. [passage omitted]

PINOCHET AUTHORIZES POLITICAL DIALOGUE

PY091118 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0313 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Santiago, 8 Oct (EFE) -- Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet today announced his decision to authorize an initial dialogue with the different political sectors of the country. This "opening" is included in a message forwarded to Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia, with instructions to contact those who may be interested in contributing to the preparation of the final copy of the draft bill on political parties.

According to the instructions given by the chief of state those sectors included in the "opening" of the Chilean military regime must respect the current institutional legal order and reject Marxism; they must particularly reject violence, terrorism, and guerrilla warfare. The message to the minister also recalls that since the approval of the current Constitution through the 1980 plebiscite the government has set as one of its objectives the approval by congress of this addition to the Constitution.

To achieve this objective the government recalls that current transitory provisions of the Constitution are in effect during this period, that is, between 11 March 1981 and 11 March 1989. This task provides for the approval of the law on political parties to be finished probably during the first months of 1987, and the chief of state has decided to instruct his interior minister to conduct the appropriate consultations, warning they must be limited only to the issue of the law on political parties.

Minister Garcia on Dialogue

PY100213 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Next week, the government will begin contacting various sectors of public opinion in order to hear their comments on the law on political parties. The president of the Republic has given the interior minister a letter of instructions in this regard. Minister Ricardo Garcia described to the press the guidelines which, according to presidential orders, will be followed in these contacts:

[Begin recording] [Garcia] I am planning the steps that will allow us to contact those political sectors meeting the criteria established in the president's letter.

[Reporter] [words indistinct] to which sectors does this letter refer...?

[Garcia, interrupting] As you know, as we have said time and again, it refers basically to those sectors that have clearly outlined their position -- particularly in recent times -- on the overall current Chilean legal system, on Marxism, and on acts of violence. [end recording]

Asked if the president's instructions should be considered a governmental invitation for a dialogue to some opposition sectors, Garcia answered by describing those sectors to be contacted:

[Begin Garcia recording] We are basically willing to contact representatives of sectors sharing our interest in the general situation of the country, in matters that are important to the country; like the law on political parties, and the law on balloting and vote count. These are two basic tools for organizing and implementing national political activities. [end recording]

Asked if these contacts will include the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], which has reviewed its position, Minister Garcia said he does not rule out this possibility. Garcia also said the first steps toward establishing these contacts will be taken next week.

In addition to outlining the procedures for holding dialogue with the democratic opposition, Interior Minister Garcia discussed aspects of the future Antiterrorist Law, changes to the military justice code, the definition of terrorist actions, and the creation of the post of attorney general. A draft bill introducing these changes was disclosed by Minister Garcia, who delivered a copy of the document to reporters. This document has already been sent to the legislative branch. Garcia explained one of the changes:

[Begin Garcia recording] This draft bill of which you have received a copy, is ready, and basically it creates the post of attorney general. This official will represent the state in all cases involving crimes covered by the Antiterrorist Law which are heard by courts of law. The attorney general will represent the state in all these cases and will request that the court take all the proceedings he deems appropriate to clear up the crime and to determine the responsibility of the defendants, as well as to expedite the trials. [end recording]

The minister added that the attorney general will have to file an action of joinder of cases, to have the same judge hear related cases that come under the Antiterrorist Law. The attorney general will have to be heard on all cases of violation of the Antiterrorist Law. Garcia also discussed the changes to the military justice code.

[Begin Garcia recording] The draft bill also includes modifications to the Military Justice Code, to establish that the state must be represented in all cases of violation of the Antiterrorist Law. This means the military attorney general will have to participate in these cases. The main objective of this, in general terms, is to allow greater elbowroom in cases of violation of the Antiterrorist Law and to expedite these processes. [end recording]

Minister Garcia explained this as the fundamental objective of the draft bill. The draft bill sent to the Government Junta also includes a message by the president of the Republic, explaining its contents, and requesting its quick approval.

Opposition Studies Offer

PY092305 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The 13 parties that have signed the Bases for the Support of the Future Democratic Government [Bases de sustentacion para el Futuro Regimen Democratico] have agreed to individually study the calls for dialogue made by the commanders in chief of the Navy and FACH [Chilean Air Force] and by the director general of Carabineros. This was reported by Ricardo Nunez, secretary general of the Socialist Party.

In an interview with Primera Plana, Nunez said two topics were debated during the meeting. He also stated the representatives of the 13 parties carefully and with an open mind studied the recent comments made by some of the commanders in chief.

[Begin Nunez recording] First, it was decided that each party should carefully study them and then hand in an answer based on the merit of the comments. Second, there is a desire for the parties to meet and continue to study how we will advance in the task we set for ourselves some time ago in order to widen the scope of the National Accord. Regarding this point, we have deemed it very opportune to evaluate the earlier debate, which was very valuable and constructive, so we can face other important matters that interest the country. [end recording]

Nunez also stated they are studying some matters that the people expect them to discuss. In this respect, he said the meeting was very positive. He pointed out that within the next few days there will be another meeting to debate these matters.

General Matthei on Dialogue

PY081706 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] General Fernando Matthei, Chilean Air Force commander and member of the Government Junta, has expressed hope that the dialogue between the democratic opposition and the Armed Forces will take place soon, because otherwise, he added, the vast majority of Chileans who want a peaceful solution will be very disillusioned.

[Begin Matthei Recording] Well, I believe my opinion on this issue is well-known. I have been pointing out for a long time that it is indispensable that we tread a path that will lead to dialogue and thus discuss national problems with opposition leaders. I pointed this out in a very precise manner last year before my departure for Korea. Therefore, I am pleased that opposition leaders are today thinking along the same lines, and I sincerely hope that in so doing we shall be able to materialize the hopes of the vast majority of Chileans who want to achieve a peaceful solution, and continuity. Chileans want to work in peace and achieve development. This is basically what Chileans aspire to. Although I have no access to any specific polls other than those that have been published by the press, all polls that have been conducted recently show that Chileans basically want to work. [end recording]

Asked if the opposition sector must recognize the 1980 Constitution before undertaking a dialogue with the government, Matthei answered: I believe it is not a question of establishing prerequisites before sitting down at the negotiating table. But I must say very few people question the validity of the Constitution or its legality. He added: This is really a dead issue.

Matthei added: I believe that the opposition and the Government Junta are aware that the Constitution can be amended. He added that the legal mechanisms to do this are established. I, therefore, believe we should center our discussions on this issue. Regarding the need to fulfill the desires of the Armed Forces and of the democratic opposition, the Government Junta member said if these desires are not fulfilled soon, the people will be disillusioned.

[Begin Matthei Recording] I believe that if this dialogue does not start soon, the people will be disillusioned and this will be very negative. Although I am not the person to establish guidelines in this regard, I must add that first of all we are talking about a hypothesis. I personally have not received any requests to hold a meeting, and I do not know whether my colleagues have received such requests. I would say that if I receive a request to hold a meeting, I would logically first discuss it with my colleagues, and with the president because he has been entrusted through a constitutional mandate with the political leadership of the country, and I would see how to achieve such a meeting which has not yet been requested. [end recording]

Asked if the fact that he will first discuss the issue with the president means he is going to request presidential permission to hold the meeting, Matthei said this is not the case. He said it is a question of exchanging ideas.

[Begin Matthei recording] No, (?not) necessarily. But I believe we at least have to... [Matthei hesitates, changes thought] Aside from the fact that the president is in charge of the political leadership of the country, we are united by friendship and we are part of a government. Everyone must be aware that no one will be able to divide this government. People have been trying unsuccessfully to divide the government for 13 years. When we speak of... [changes thought] A few days ago I was reading an interview granted by a [coughs] excuse me, a very prominent youth leader, Tomas Jocelyn-Holt, who expressed his hope that there would be a true and frank dialogue. Well, I wholeheartedly agree with what this young man is saying: this must be a true and frank dialogue. But if the government is undertaking this dialogue with the objective of dividing the opposition; or if the opposition is promoting it to divide the government, this will not be a true dialogue. It is not a question of dividing anyone. No one will be able to divide the government. This should be perfectly clear by now. Therefore, it is not a question of requesting authorization. It is a question of uniting criteria. [end recording]

Asked about U.S. President Ronald Reagan's comments regarding the Chilean democratic transition and human rights violations, Matthei said that Reagan is a statesman who exercises exceptional leadership at the international level. He added that Reagan appears to be well-informed. Matthei said: When he speaks about the Chilean transition I believe there are no differences between his hopes and those of the Chilean people.

[Begin Matthei recording] We want to achieve a peaceful and well-planned democratic transition as soon as possible. There are 2 years remaining until we are scheduled to achieve a democratic transition, and this is a fair deadline after having spent more than 13 years under a military government. We must also keep in mind that if we are today speaking of achieving a democratic transition, it is only because the Armed Forces are in power. We must not forget that if the other alternative had succeeded, if the Marxists were in power thanks to some of those gentlemen who are today aspiring to achieve political leadership and who thank God seem to have meditated over and admitted the mistake of having readily and irresponsibly handed over the government to the Marxists, we would not be speaking of a return to democracy today. No one speaks of the return to democracy in Cuba or Nicaragua. If we are today speaking of a return to democracy, therefore, it is because the military took over power. [end recording]

General Matthei said that on his own initiative he held a meeting with National Party [PN] members with whom he had reportedly discussed the electoral law and the political parties law.

[Begin Matthei recording] Yes, it is true I have met with some of them. For example, a few days ago I invited the PN leadership to lunch. There have been some comments about this, but it was I who invited them. They did not request the meeting during which we discussed important issues regarding the future electoral law and the political parties law. I wanted to know their opinion. I have also talked with other people whom I do not want to identify because I have not been authorized by them to do so. This means there is already a dialogue toa certain extent. There is a certain rapprochement which allows us to be optimistic about the future. [end recording]

Regarding the possible participation of the communist party [PCCH] in the political dialogue, General Matthei said as far as he is concerned there is no possibility. He immediately asked: Do you think that in Germany the Nazi party would be allowed to participate in a dialogue? He answered himself by saying: No, they would not because the Nazis were in power and the Germans know the Nazis very well. Well, Chile experienced a communist government.

Asked about the Supreme Court ruling which amnestied those indicted because of their involvement in the [disappearance] of 10 communist leaders in 1976, General Matthei said: I believe that if the Supreme Court, which cast 5 votes in favor and none against, issued this ruling, it is because it reflects the facts. I cannot say anything else. I entirely respect the court's ruling.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS PROTEST ARRESTS, VIOLATIONS

PY091438 Paris AFP in Spanish 0027 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 7 Oct (AFP) -- The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] of Chile today voiced its strongest protest over the government-ordered arrests of political leaders who are opposed to the military regime of General Augusto Pinochet. In its statement, the PDC voiced its repudiation over the treatment of political leader Patricio Hales, whom the government is trying to connect to terrorist actions. [passage omitted]

The PDC has denounced a new escalation of violations of public liberties based on the state of siege imposed by the regime and on the use of certain trials which are currently conducted by military courts. In the statement, the PDC has also voiced its protest over the detention of lawyer Pamela Pereira, who works for the Vicariate of Solidarity, and of socialist lawyer Eduardo Loyola, leader of the faction headed by former Foreign Minister Clodomiro Almeyda, and demanded their immediate release. The statement concludes by stating that we welcome and will continue to welcome any willingness to seek paths for understanding. However, to turn these intentions into concrete facts, arbitrary arrests must cease immediately.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS EXPRESSES CONCERN TO GOVERNMENT

PY080300 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0203 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 7 Oct (EFE) -- The diplomatic corps accredited to Chile has expressed to the government of General Augusto Pinochet "its profound concern" over the attitude of Chilean officials, which the heads of foreign missions believe do not comply with the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations. The concern of the ambassadors and charge d'affaires is contained in a letter delivered to Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle by Apostolic Nuncio Msgr Angelo Sodano, who is the dean of the diplomatic corps.

The foreign diplomats' "concern" is related to the incident that occurred between the Chilean security forces and Netherlands Charge d'Affaires Rene Aquarone on 8 September a few hours after the unsuccessful attack against Pinochet in the outskirts of Santiago. On that occasion, security agents arrested four students who had entered the Netherlands Embassy to hand over a declaration when Aquarone was driving them in his official vehicle and under his personal protection. The violation of diplomatic status by armed security agents who even climbed over the diplomatic vehicle while Aquarone was forced to get out of the car with his hands in the air prompted a strong protest by the Netherlands Government and later the protest of the 12 EEC foreign ministers who were meeting in Brussels.

Meanwhile, in Santiago the members of the diplomatic corps have held a special meeting to evaluate the incident involving the Netherlands charge d'affaires and similar incidents that have occurred with other diplomats in the past. The 46 chiefs of missions in Santiago agreed to entrust the apostolic nuncio with the task of expressing to Foreign Minister del Valle their profound "concern" over the seriousness of the incidents that have occurred. This task was carried out by Msgr Sodano.

POLITICIANS OPPOSE DELAY OF DEMOCRATIZATION

PY082025 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Chilean political sectors have agreed that if international credits are restricted to Chile it would be highly inappropriate and would slow the transition toward democracy. The political sectors were thus referring to comments made by Government Secretary General Francisco Xavier Cuadra who said that economic sanctions will result in the impoverishment of the country which would in turn result in government decisions that may slow the transition toward democracy. Enrique Kraus, former legislator and Christian Democratic Party [PDC] leader, said that Cuadra's opinion is a bombshell because it implies disregarding some government-implemented measures. He added that we cannot confuse economic obstacles with political decisions.

[Begin Kraus recording] I do not believe that this is healthy or beneficial at all. As a Chilean I am hurt that we are exposed to this situation. I believe these decisions which are freely adopted by foreign creditors will certainly have negative effects on the economic situation of Chileans in general. But I absolutely reject the idea of adopting domestic political measures because of certain economic decisions. I believe these are two completely different matters. [end recording]

Pablo Longueira, member of the Independent Democratic Union, UDI, political board, has expressed his hope that the (?soft) credits issued by the World Bank will eventually arrive, but he claimed that it would be a great error to slow the transition toward democracy if this credit is not issued.

[Begin Longueira recording] Those credits that are pending will be approved because Chile has complied with all the macroeconomic demands imposed by the international financial organizations. However, if these credits are not approved I believe it would be a grave error for the government to slow those processes that will lead us to the achievement of democracy. I believe issues must not be confused because the non-approval of these credits would only mean we will achieve democracy but with an unstable economy since this situation will affect unemployment levels and the economic growth which the country has been experiencing; while if this economic growth continues we will have more solid economic stability during the transition to democracy. [end recording]

Mario Papi, Social Democratic Party [PSD] leader, has a similar opinion to that expressed by the UDI leader; but he rejected toying with the idea of using a possible economic boycott as an excuse to delay the democratic transition. Papi said one of the reasons for implementing restrictions on credits to Chile is the domestic situation the country is experiencing. The PSD leader admitted, however, that the lack of foreign resources will place the economy in a difficult situation. [passage omitted]

The World Bank will discuss the granting of credit to Chile in Washington during November.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY ORDERS AMBASSADORS TO RESIGN

PA092148 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The Conservatives have changed their reflex opposition into total opposition to the government of President Barco. Today they announced that the current Conservative ambassadors must immediately resign and return to the country. They also will not be accepting consular appointments. The Conservatives also withdrew from the Foreign Affairs Advisory Commission, whose members included Former Presidents Misael Pastrana and Belisario Betancur. This way, the handling of Colombia's foreign policy is left in the hand of the Liberals.

The first reaction to this decision came from the Foreign Ministry. Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes, a Liberal, said that Colombia's foreign policy should include the participation of both parties.

In other circles, such as Congress, concern was not expressed but it was said that unlike the current practice, from now on there will be national debate on the management of Colombia's international relations.

Meanwhile, the Colombian president's view of this situation is not known. Instead, he met with the Liberal Party's central political commission to address various subjects, including that of the presidential designate -- in other words, his possible replacement. There is a green light on this but we do not know who has been chosen.

OFFICIALS COORDINATE PIPELINE PROTECTION PLAN

PA092131 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The president of Ecopetrol [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise] met with Defense Minister General Rafael Samudio to coordinate a protection plan for the Cano-Limon-Covenas oil pipeline, a target of attacks during the past few months. This surveillance will take place in the departments of Santander and Norte de Santander, and especially in the Intendency of Arauca.

BRIEFS

ECOPETROL EXPLORATION PLANS -- Ecopetrol today announced a huge $2.5-billion petroleum exploration plan to guarantee the supply of hydrocarbons until the year 2000. The plan includes drilling 685 new wells in the Middle Magdalena and Arauca regions. The resources will be obtained from the Petroleum Exploration Fund, the associated companies, and national and foreign private capital. The country's current reserves are 1.5 billion barrels, and if this plan were not to be implemented, the country would be forced to import gasoline and crude petroleum by 1993. [Excerpt] [Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Oct 86 PA]

BOLIVIA'S PAZ ZAMORA ON U.S. TROOPS, CHILE

PY090059 Paris AFP in Spanish 1648 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 8 Oct (AFP) -- During a brief stopover in Lima en route to the FRG, Bolivian politician Jaime Paz Zamora today demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Bolivia. Paz Zamora stated that their presence in the country is against the Constitution. Paz Zamora, who is secretary of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), the third most important political party in Bolivia, said that in his opinion the U.S. troops have not helped eliminate the drug trade because they have not yet captured any trafficker or seized a single kilogram of cocaine.

He said that the real mission of the U.S. troops, commanded by a general, is to observe what is occurring in the vast Amazonian region. Paz Zamora added that every time President Ronald Reagan says that the drug trade is a U.S. security problem, it tacitly becomes a cause for insecurity in Latin America.

The political leader also criticized the talks Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal held at the United Nations with Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, because they did not discuss the question of an outlet to the sea for Bolivia. He deemed positive, however, the rapprochement between the two countries.

ALVA CASTRO DISCUSSES IDB, AID DISBURSEMENTS

PY091237 Lima Canal 9 Television in Spanish 2150 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Recorded statements by Peruvian Prime Minister and Second Vice President Luis Alva Castro -- date and place not given]

[Text] During a visit I paid to IDB President Ortiz Mena, the IDB agreed to expedite some pending disbursements. As we talked, Ortiz Mena began to give orders and directives, probably because of our insistence and our presence in the institution. The IDB agreed to disburse a little over $26 million. In the next few days, it will make an additional disbursement of $9 million. These disbursements stem from previously signed loans which, as you know, are all earmarked for development projects in the country. It is important to note that not only the IDB, but also the World Bank will continue to make disbursements on previously signed loans.

I also held important meetings with Peter McPherson, the administrator of the Agency for International Development (AID), and with the deputy secretary of state [not further identified]. We obtained something very important from them, namely, that the policy of disbursing the loans already granted to Peru by AID will continue. The agreement was confirmed in a communique that, fortunately, has been carried by all international media, including news agencies. The public announcement that AID will continue to give its important help and cooperation to Peruvian development was broadcast directly to the country.

I want to add something else that is also very important. At the meeting of governors of the Andean Reserve Fund (FAR), I received approval for an old Peruvian request, that is, that the $250 million needed for our balance of payments be made available to us in addition to another $100-million, which will be earmarked for short- and medium-term lines of credit that we have been using in Peru.

TERRORIST ATTACKS IN LIMA, JUNIN, PUNO

PY091918 Paris AFP in Spanish 2125 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 8 Oct (AFP) — According to Peruvian authorities, police experts very carefully defused the dynamite charges attached to eight red flags bearing the hammer and the sickle that were raised in public places in Lima and Iquitos in the Amazon region. The same sources said that a couple in a car was machinegunned by unknown individuals in a Lima neighborhood last night. The man died and the woman is fighting for her life in a hospital.

Shining Path flags and booby traps, later defused by the police, were raised on the flagpoles of four high schools in the metropolitan districts of Rimac, Surquillo, El Agustino, and Comas. A fifth flag was raised on the hill of San Pedro, outside Lima. The other three booby-trapped flags (two of them placed in schools and the third one at the Radio Station La Voz de la Selva in Iquitos) were also defused. The booby-trapped flags carried the inscription: Do not touch, the eyes of popular justice are everywhere.

Meanwhile, Luis Baez, a high-ranking penitentiary official, was kidnapped by a Shining Path cell in La Merced, Junin Department, and a mobile unit of TV Channel 11 was blown up in Juliaca, Puno Department. Both incidents occurred in the last 24 hours, police said. These incidents occurred in the wake of 11 explosions reported yesterday in different areas of the Peruvian capital, which severely damaged bank branches and various public offices without injuring anyone.

SANGUINETTI SPEAKS ON MILITARY ISSUE, DEMOCRACY

PY090239 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Speech to the nation by Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti on 8 October in Montevideo -- recorded]

[Text] The Senate on 7 October rejected a draft peace law that was submitted as an alternative to the amnesy bill proposed by the executive branch some weeks ago. In plain words, this means ending a stage of extensive discussion with the sad conclusion that no solution could be found.

However, the debate on the issue and the Senate session last night showed that not all this effort has been in vain. It is now very clear that this matter calls for a political solution. All parties have agreed on this, because in the Senate last night, all parties, even those that categorically rejected the executive branch proposal, agreed on this point.

It is also very clear that complex legal mechanisms will not help us find a solution. This procedure offers no chance for a settlement. The issue has blocked our political system, which cannot find a solution.

This undoubtedly is serious. It also contradicts the current situation. There was a similar obstruction in 1973. It ended dramatically with the destruction of our institutions. However, that time our country was besieged by subversive violence, parties did not engage in dialogue, and there were violent social conflicts in an atmosphere of economic instability. A dramatic outcome followed, because the problem could not be solved.

Today everything is different. We have left behind the experience of a de facto government. We have lived for almost 20 months in a democracy. This situation is so different that those sad events now seem a legend of the past. Today, the people can freely exercise their rights; there is no political violence; our industrial production and our exports have grown; the situation in the countryside has improved; and real salaries have increased.

At the GATT meeting a few days ago, we realized that our country commands respect. Even the labor movement, which, as we see it, has not always been properly aware of the major objectives of our country, today seems willing to more calmly analyze the experience [words indistinct].

We do not mean to say the country has solved all its problems, but it is moving forward. But, how could we have failed to reach an accord leading to reconciliation, an accord that can help us strengthen what we have already achieved, an accord upon which we could resolutely begin building our future?

As we said, the country is making progress. However, there is a pressing need to streamline the administration and increase productivity, so that we can once again be, as in the past, not only a democracy, but also a country that is moving forward.

This is our great challenge. Thus, we cannot let the conflicts of the past continue to block us and stop us. Just as one day we ended the conflict between the subversives and the supporters of democracy... [Sanguinetti changes sentence pattern] and we ended it, and we ended it with generosity, and I wish [words indistinct]. Well, just as we did that, we should also end the conflict between civilians and the military by putting an end to the consequences of this conflict.

This issue cannot be resolved by tangling ourselves in legal discussions or in political maneuvers. We must act with magnanimity. All of this week's discussions, I repeat, were rather frustrating, because they brought back recollections of events that caused us so much suffering in the past. Nonetheless, they made it clear that we all recognize today the need to find a solution.

We simply want to say and recall that today is 8 October [anniversary of the Pact of Union putting an end to the civil war in 1851] and that it has been exactly 135 years since the most painful of our internal wars ended in peace -- a war that involved everyone in the River Plate region and put our own sovereignty at stake. This is why one of our busiest avenues bears the name 8 October. That peace put an end to 12 years of killings, beheadings, distress, and of having the survival of the country at risk.

It was declared at that time that the issue over the state under which the Uruguayans would live was closed and that there would be neither winners nor losers, that all should live under the nation's flag for the good of the fatherland and for the defense of its laws.

Yes, countrymen, there were neither winners nor losers. Why don't we repeat that gesture. Why don't we once and for all proclaim that the questioning of our recent past is over, that living in anxiety is over. It is clear, and I say this without meaning to attack anyone, that those who believed that the country would catch fire and the masses would take to the streets over this issue were mistaken. Nothing that they predicted happened. In fact, the public is somewhat tired of this issue. The public is also concerned, because it can see that at the time when we are beginning to move forward, the political conflict is being revived.

Let us then revive the spirit of 8 October: Neither winners nor losers. I never wanted to hurt anyone, but sometimes the difference of ideas may hurt. Particularly today, I do not hesitate in recognizing that voices out of tune with the present have raised doubts in the minds of honest people, have raised discrepancies and concerns.

So then, let us build peace. The government will not slacken its efforts to find a solution. The government continues to believe that amnesty is the only way, but it is not attached to any legal form because legal technicalities will not provide a solution. What is needed is the magnanimity of that 8 October of long ago. We must say again that there are neither winners nor losers and that only the fatherland stands to gain, as our forefathers said. No one will gain anything from a confrontation. If we let bygones be bygones, the nation will feel secure to work in peace and freedom.

PIT-CNT 'DENOUNCES' PARTICIPATION IN UNITAS

PY092241 Paris AFP in Spanish 1359 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Montevideo, 9 Oct (AFP) -- The Interunion Workers Plenum-National Convention of Workers (PIT-CNT) has denounced the participation of the Uruguayan Navy in the 27th Unitas naval exercises.

The leftist union organization declared that it is not acceptable to hold joint military exercises with imperialist forces that have not hesitated to violate the sovereignty and the self-determination of people.

A few days ago, the Senate, over the opposition of the left, authorized three U.S. naval ships to take part in the exercises at Montevideo.

SENATE REJECTS BLANCO AMNESTY PROPOSAL

PY080210 Paris AFP in Spanish 0147 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Montevideo, 7 Oct (AFP) -- The Uruguayan Senate tonight rejected a draft resolution of the Blanco (National) Party, a centrist opposition party, which proposed that trials of human rights violators during the de facto military regime be limited to serious crimes.

The Senate rejection, which was made possible with votes of the ruling Colorado Party (liberal) and of the Broad Front (leftist), means that the existing laws empowering the courts to interrogate and to sentence military officers will remain in force.

$77 MILLION IN GOODS EXPORTED TO CUBA ANNUALLY

FL091717 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0359 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's annual revenue from exports to Cuba of various products amounts to more than $77 million, Arnold Rodriguez Campos, commercial attache of that nation's embassy in Mexico, has said.

After announcing that on 20 October the second Expo-Cuba 86 will open in this city, Rodriguez Campos voiced Cuba's interest in selling industrial and agricultural products in the Mexican market. The 5-day exhibit's objective is to expand Cuban trade with this country, inasmuch as at present, the balance of trade shows a 90 percent deficit against the Caribbean nation, the official noted.

He recalled that his country is one of the nations with which Mexico has signed equality agreements, by which a balance is sought in that sphere.

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA CONFISCATED -- As the marijuana harvesting season begins in the north, in various actions, the Mexican Army and Judicial Police have detained 26 drug traffickers, discovered 36 hectares of marijuana, and confiscated 1,960 kg of the drug, worth some 1 billion pesos. The marijuana was packed and ready for shipment to the United States. [Summary] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 1 Oct 86 pp 1, 2 PA]

ECONOMIC STATISTICS OUTLINED -- During the past 4 years, public sector payrolls were reduced by two percent of GNP. The number of nonstrategic public priority agencies and enterprises was reduced from 1,155 in 1982 to less than 700 currently. Nonessential public subsidies have been eliminated. Prices of state-supplied goods and services have been revised. Between 1983 and 1985, the foreign debt was reduced from 43.9 to 40.6 percent of GNP. In addition, internal debt was reduced by 30 percent during this period. Exports of non-oil products have increased during the past 4 years. These results were achieved with an unfavorable international climate because the price of oil has been dropping since 1982. [Summary] [Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1630 GMT 5 Oct 86 PA]

VISAS FOR COLOMBIA VISITS -- The Colombian Embassy in Mexico reported that Mexicans wishing to travel to Colombia will now require a visa. This measure has also been applied to other nations, including France. Mexicans only needed a tourist card to enter Colombia. According to Dr Luis Antonio Pantoja, charge d'affairs of the Colombian Embassy in Mexico, this measure is due to administrative reasons and has nothing to do with the reports of alleged mistreatment of Colombians by the Mexican immigration authorities. [Summary] [Mexico XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 7 Oct 86 PA]

ATTORNEY GENERAL ON DRUG SMUGGLING ISSUES

FL091847 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0306 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 8 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Panama's Attorney General Augusto Villalaz B. has acknowledged that without being a drug producer, his country is being used as a stepping stone by international drug smugglers.

In an interview granted to NOTIMEX, Villalaz B. indicated for the last 16 years, Panama has implemented programs against international narcotics trafficking in a concrete and effective manner. He said: We have documents that show this. We do not live our lives based on propaganda but on concrete facts.

The official explained ususally drug trafficking comes from the south. [passage omitted]

He indicated the Panamanian people use very little drugs and added that consumption does not reach 1 percent and that makes them feel at ease. However, the Panamanian attorney general said very strict measures are taken against addicts to avoid dependency from increasing in this country and to reduce the existing percentage.

Regarding the stand Panama will assume at the first Regional Conference of Attorneys General and Justice Ministers from 12 American countries beginning tommorrow in Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, Villalaz said each country needs to find its own solution to the drug smuggling problem in its own territory inasmuch as each one legislates independently. [passage omitted]

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT TEMPORARILY HELD HOSTAGE

PA090107 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] A dramatic situation which might have had deadly consequences took place this afternoon at the Legislative Assembly when 10 members of the Christian Democratic Youth broke into the Legislative Assembly president's office and held him hostage for several hours. They demanded that the Social Security Institute's autonomy be respected.

The situation occurred shortly before Monsignor Marcos Gregorio McGrath arrived at the Legislative Assembly. He was to be recognized by the legislative branch for his 25 years of service as church leader. Curiously, the invitation to the Panamanian Church leader had been an initiative of the Christian Democratic Party itself, and supported by all the legislators.

The action was criticized by Msgr McGrath and by several Authentic Panamenista legislators. The legislators were unable to hold their meeting in the usual place, so they decided to hold a meeting in the Blue Room while Defense Force units raided the office and arrested the demonstrators. They were taken to Modelo Jail and placed under the assistant attorney general's jurisdiction. The arrested persons' lawyers immediately presented petitions for their clients' release.

Given the events that occured this afternoon, the legislative branch did not hold its regular meeting today.

COSTA RICA

POLICE ARREST MURDERER OF NICARAGUA'S CHAMORRO

PA090444 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0157 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] San Jose, 8 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Rural Police detachment at el Roble -- on the Pacific Coast -- today arrested Nicaraguan Silvio Rene Vega Zuniga, murderer of journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, publisher of Managua's LA PRENSA newspaper. An official source said that the escaped prisoner did not resist arrest, but he did seem very concerned about it.

Vega escaped from jail in Nicaragua after the Sandinist victory and was living incognito in Costa Rica as a refugee. He was discovered by chance early this year when he was arrested by the police in the Pacific port of Puntarenas for provoking a brawl in a bar. Once Claudia Chamorro Barrios, Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica and daughter of Pedro Joaquin, learned about the "discovery," the Sandiniist government asked for Vega's extradition. However, by the time the request arrived, he had already been released from jail and was subsequently not seen for months.

The Civil Police and the Rural Police searched for him on instructions from the arraigning judge in Puntarenas until noon today, when he was found and arrested.

Vega is being held in one of the jails in Puntarenas pending an order from the Supreme Court to grant the extradition requested by the Sandinist government. In Costa Rica, the extradition of foreigners is not handled by the government but by the Courts of Justice.

This report, which was intially obtained from confidential sources, was fully confirmed to EFE tonight by Costa Rican Public Security Minister Hernan Garron Salazar. The Nicaraguan Embassy in this capital refused to comment because Ambassador Chamorro is not in Costa Rica and Carlos Sequeira, the charge d'affairs, was not in the embassy either. The person who answered the phone said he [not further identified] would not be available at the embassy until tomorrow.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ROK -- Yesterday, Acting Foreign Minister Carlos Rivera Bianchini announced the appointment of Edgar Sanchez as the new ambassador to South Korea. [Summary] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Sep 86 PA]

EL SALVADOR

ARMED FORCES DENY CHARGES ON DOWNED PLANE

PA091950 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Coprefa communique -- no date given]

[Text] Regarding statements issued by the Sandinist government and disseminated by various media that aim to confuse the international public by suggesting the involvement of the Salvadoran Armed forces in the form of helping the crew members of the C-123 plane downed in Nicaraguan territory on Sunday, the Armed Forces High Command reports:

1. That neither Mr Eugene Hasenfus nor the crew members of that plane are members of a group of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador.

2. That the Salvadoran Armed Forces respect the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries and is not involved in the incident to which it is being maliciously linked.

3. It is not true that planes used to support contras in Nicaragua are parked in Salvadoran Air Force installations; none of its installations are being used to send logistical aid to the contras.

Veneremos on Plane Downing

PA091624 (Clandestine) Radio Veneremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Ilopango Air Force Base in El Salvador has been given to the U.S. CIA by Napoleon Duarte to turn into the strategic center for military supplies for the Somozist counterrevolutionaries. This is another facet of the sale of our national sovereignty. It is Napoleon Duarte's commitment to get the next $514 million to pay for another short period of survival.

Several months ago, two counterrevolutionaries of cuban origin, seized by the Nicaraguan EPS, declared the Salvadoran Ilopango Air Force Base was being used as a supply and training center for the contras.

Now, in Nicaragua, the EPS has downed one of the counterrevolutionaries' planes and has seized one U.S. citizen who has provided important information on the Duartist government's participation in implementing the U.S. plans for aid to the mercenary forces. This U.S. citizen showed documents proving he is an adviser at the Ilopango Air Force Base in El Salvador, where there are more CIA planes which in the past few weeks have maintained an airlift, transporting weapons and ammunition for the Somozist troops in Nicaragua.

At the UN General Assembly, the Salvadoran foreign minister was portraying a situation of lies regarding our country. In Nicaragua, a plane was downed and a U.S. adviser, accredited in El Salvador, was seized. While the Duartist foreign minister was making [words indistinct] charges against Nicaragua, the evidence that Napoleon Duarte has turned El Salvador into a U.S. military base to attack our brother nations was being disclosed. Duarte has militarized the path to peace by boycotting [preceding word in English] the dialogue and has opened Salvadoran military bases to take more dirty wars to the Nicaraguan people. In exchange for $514 million, Duarte is imposing more recruiting on our fatherland, more starvation taxes, more war on the Salvadoran people, and he is implementing plans to take more imported war to other places in Central America.

FOREIGN MINISTER ACEVEDO PERALTA ADDRESSED UNGA

PA090258 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Speech by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta to the UN General Assembly -- live]

[Exerpts] [passage omitted] Mr President: I bring a message today from a heroic people. A people who have learned among many other things to listen and who today cry out asking to be understood and comprehended; to be heard. It is the odyssey of a people whose government, leader, and Army at a given point in time with great courage decided to leave behind dictatorship and oppression. El Salvador wants to recount its history one more time and ask the world for its understanding. We also seek the courage required to continue firmly under the heavy burden toward full democracy and common good.

Blood, tears, and pain are the price we will pay in order to obtain freedom through pluralism and social justice. While the price to pay becomes more burdensome, the results and efforts should be greater. After 6 years of democratic revolution, El Salvador is tearing down the barrier of misunderstanding and is heading towards a more, just, equal, shared, and participatory democracy.

This process, which destiny has made historically painful, demands the complete understanding of this noble forum which I am sure will never deny recognition to people who give their lives for peace.

Mr President: El Salvador has changed. From the beginning of President Jose Napolean Duarte's tenure, we were aware of the great efforts and sacrifice that would be demanded of El Salvador for the development of democracy. Within this perspective, we made a political project as a reply to the ancestral and frustrated expectations of our people. We were always aware of the great difficulties of this project, the strategy of which is based on a scheme of radical social conflict where the various forces and sectors became polarized due to the conditions of injustice and socieconomic limitations which made up the structural crisis. [sentence as heard]

We, thus, designed the general government plan, a pragmatic and doctrinal answer to the Salvadoran problem. It is based on five great objectives essential for achieving national unity. These objectives are: humanization, pacification, democratization, participation, and national economic reactivation.

As for democratization, the government has become the generating agent for change through the development of institutions that will help with the stability and cohesion of society, as they represent new channels for expressing ideas, aspirations, and demands of the different social groups. However, the democracy I have just described is a cold concept that lacks value. Any government could say it is embarking on a project of such magnitude and dimension, without, however, being able to achieve concrete results. Our case is different. Without reserve or false intentions, we have opened our homeland to hundreds of international observers during the four [as heard] elections that were held in 1982, 1984, and 1985. These observers have given reliable testimony on the elections' purity and legitimacy.

Only a few days ago we fulfilled one of our people's dearest hopes: the making of a reliable, autonomous, and definite electoral registry that will finally uphold the democratic ideal. Now our people can have a sure future and respect for their will to be freely expressed at the ballot boxes. We are convinced that democracy is strengthened when the electoral system is perfected.

Democracy--and history bears this out--reaches out in its most genuine form beyond mere politics, covering all fields of national life. For example, without justice, without a new law tailored to new circumstances, democracy is attainable. That is why we are profoundly reforming the judicial system; special and pluralistic commissions work hard on the projects to reform national law. One of them, the labor code, is in the final stages before publication, and this commission, in reply to the modern demands on justice and participation, has included the proportional distribution of earnings among businessmen, creating a climate of equality and harmony.

On the same subject, no effort would have any success if it did not reach the fundamental and material base of Salvadoran society: the land and the peasants that work it. Now, thanks to this labor code, the peasants -- anonymous authors of our hope -- can join a trade union and freely and fully enjoy their collective rights. Peasant trade unions were always a central part of our historic project. A new democracy would not make any sense if it did not go to the roots and genesis of our conflict, the eternal cause of injustice and misunderstanding of the underdeveloped peoples: the obsolete rule of land tenancy.

With legitimate pride I want to explain here, before the international community, the satisfaction that comes from accomplishing a task before our people and in the face of history. I refer to the agrarian reform which was begun only 6 years ago. It is the most thorough in the Americas and has accomplished its main objective: In the first two stages, 40 percent of the most productive land has been transferred to cooperatives and small new land owners. More than 700,000 Salvadorans have been favored, thus carrying out an authentic agrarian reform and effecting an in-depth restructuring of land possession.

However, to make this redistribution more efficient and just--through the use of participative realism--the participative cooperative fund [fondo de solidaridad cooperativa] was organized. This was done to enable the entire sector involved in the reform to participate in a unified manner with part of their net earnings in the financing of cooperatives sustaining losses, or to undertake special projects.

One cannot possibly believe such a significant and novel reform, employed within a system of imperfect structures, would not create great problems and deficiencies in its implementation. However, we are sure that with the people's patience, the committed determination of the government, and the technical and economic cooperation of the international community, this noble and just project, which represents a key piece in our democratic revolution model, will work better every day, and will fulfill its important role.

This support and assistance will be more necessary and crucial when, in accordance with our constitution, the third and last phase of the reform enters into force next January. With it, the mandate that no individual should possess more than 250 hectares of land in El Salvador will be met.

Mr President: El Salvador has changed. Credit has been democratized. Thousands of rural and city workers now have access to credit lines which in the recent past were very difficult to obtain. Banking and the financial system have been reformed, accomplishing their principal goals: to prevent the concentration of access to and handling of credit in the hands of the traditional sectors of Salvadoran society, and to democratize credit as a means of strengthening the new structure of the agricultural sector.

Amid a serious financial crisis, resulting from the burdensome cost of the conflict, we bravely undertook an economic reform. It seeks to modernize and make dynamic the static structures of our economy, making them congruent with a new policy in which the state plays a key role as leader of the economy to protect the masses and create conditions that will promote well-being for all Salvadorans. This democratic and participative economic policy includes effecting strict control over the price of the family basket; keeping interest rates on loans for the construction of low-income housing low; establishing interest rates favorable to low-income Salvadorans; and the complementary law on leasing of apartment buildings, which will establish fair rental rate ceilings according to categories. To this, we must add the three successive salary increases for civil servants, the 1,000 small-and medium-scale projects in the suburbs to benefit lower-income, peasant, and journeymen families, and the national socioeconomic plan which, by bringing together all sectors of the Salvadoran society in a patriotic drive, will keep us United to Rebuild. [name of government program]

The magnitude of the government's effort must be understood in its true context, in the light of serious financial problems it is currently facing. These reforms, alongside the cultural and administrative reforms, are tangible proof that El Salvador is struggling resolutely to consolidate a specific model of democratic revolution, an alternative to totalitarian Marxism and liberal individualism, neither of which respond any longer to the needs of a community-oriented free society.

In this same spirit of participation, and still within the economic realm, we are advancing a tax reform designed to place a greater burden on the stronger economic sectors. This is being achieved by liberalizing [liberalizando] indirect taxes, taxing instead net capital and luxury goods. This leads to a more just system, in which Salvadorans share the cost of the conflict on an equal basis and according to their respective incomes.

A favorable climate in which private enterprise can contribute to the process of economic reactivation is gradually being created. There is no doubt that Salvadoran businessmen play a key role in this socioeconomic plan, just as there is no doubt that all Salvadorans must contribute their share of sacrifice and sorrow in the quest for social justice and in the savage conflict affecting us. In that spirit, we call upon the Salvadoran private enterprise to answer its country's calling without hesitation, reticence, or prejudices, and resolutely adopt a course of investment and development, aware that its effort will benefit only democracy.

Mr President: El Salvador has changed. That is why Salvadorans resent that a revolution of freedom like the one we are living under and building every day with blood and sorrow is frequently misunderstood and discredited by certain governments, such as the Cuban and Nicaraguan Governments. These governments have become our uncalled-for defamers, without realizing that for decades the former has been subjecting its people to a strong dictatorship of a single, totalitarian, and cruel party, while the latter is unfortunately heading in the same direction. It is difficult to understand why the international community fails to act more justly, when everyone is aware of the reputation [meritos] these governments have acquired, promoting the need for compilers of human rights cases, because human rights are flagrantly and continuously violated in those countries.

Mr President: El Salvador has changed. We do not believe democracy can take root without pluralism, which inspires and fosters true freedom among men. That is why my government has taken on the task of promoting pluralism, attempting to create a climate of full and confirmed respect for freedom of expression, which is enjoyed by a wide variety of Salvadoran organizations.

Mr President: The Salvadoran Government headed by Jose Napoleon Duarte is promoting respect for human rights. It is in this sensitive field where my people have made the most progress.

The important accomplishments in the military field, which have made the Armed Forces more technical and professional, are worth noting. The institution is currently carrying out an important mission as a promoter of harmony among Salvadorans. It is important to point out the specific actions in this direction. Those who abuse authority and use other forms of indiscriminate violence have been punished. In this context, 637 soldiers have been arrested or placed at the orders of courts because of various crimes against the population.

Concerning politically motivated murders, figures unmistakably show the number of these cases has declined. The 1986 total of politically motivated killings is only 2 percent of the 1980 total. Moreover, most of these are not directly attributable to Armed Forces members. On the contrary, the Salvadoran people have seen with sorrow and astonishment the acts of terrorism that FMLN-FDR members carry out. These include destruction of innumerable telephone central stations, cruel machinegunning of public buses, burning of coffee processing plants, massive destruction of electrical power pylons, and especially, the inhuman placing of mines designed to blow off people's legs. This is causing tremendous harm to humble peasants who want to till the earth, and who in this noble effort meet that infamous fate. Worse yet, this cowardly and criminal action has produced victims among peasant children, who will live with the permanent memory of this blind violence.

This action shows the state of desperation to which the guerrillas have fallen and explains the many desertions within their ranks, their ultimate loss of popular support, their loss of international recognition [espacio] and support, and their evidential historic defeat.

We are sure that in his next report on human rights, the special investigator will justly note the massive increase of voluntary surrenders by rebels who join the democratic process. This, together with the large number of POW's and the good treatment they receive at all times, shows on one hand, the galloping decay of those groups, and on the other, the guarantees of respect for their fundamental rights by the Armed Forces.

We know that there are problems and mistakes. However, we are willing and have demonstrated, to achieve in a short time, a thorough humanization of the conflict imposed on our long-suffering people.

Mr President: El Salvador has changed. Thus, my government is concerned over the use of El Salvador's human rights status by certain international organizations under the direction of specific groups and governments whose purpose is maintaining permanent doubt over the legitimacy of the democratic institutions to favor the political strategy of the rebel groups operating in my country. My people, who spare no efforts for peace and justice, would like to receive from this forum a more equitable treatment regarding the status on respecting fundamental universal rights in El Salvador. In this sense, we hope this forum will adopt an attitude that is understanding of and consonant with our current efforts. Moreover, Mr President, with all respect, my government has considered that in view of the sincere measures adopted on the subject, having a special investigator is a burden on our people, and evidently it would be more equitable to eliminate this position through your efforts.

Mr President: El Salvador has changed. We believe peace is not possible without democracy, and social justice cannot be achieved without peace. In view of the urgent need for peace, we are promoting political initiatives so all sectors can freely participate in the activities of the state and society without having to resort to violence. This will permit a gradual solution to the differences within a context of a frank democratic dialogue.

Following this line of thought, my government feels that peace is not merely reaching an agreement to end a controversy. Peace is not the absence of an armed conflict. Peace implies guarantees and security, so men can develop freely and according to their own desires as dignified human beings who have eternal values. Peace means respect and recognition of others' rights as a necessary requirement to achieve a unification of efforts that will permit us to overcome problems and challenges in a united and constructive way.

Before this great forum, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte made a peace proposal to the rebels 2 years ago based on a frank and rational dialogue that would stabilize and strengthen the democratic process through the effective incorporation of those groups into society within the framework of our constitution, which clearly establishes the democratic system and the broadest political pluralism. This initiative, expressed with goodwill and democratic conviction, was clearly expressed at the two rounds of talks held in La Palma and Ayagualo in October and November 1984. However, these meetings made us realize that for these groups, dialogue is a tactical recourse promoted with propagandistic purposes, aimed at creating speculations and frustrating the expectations for peace and democracy of the Salvadoran people and projecting in the international field the false impression that they want to find a political solution for the conflict.

During his official tour in May of this year to the countries that comprise the Contadora Support Group -- Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay -- President Duarte offered a broad amnesty and security to the rebels in exchange for their unequivocal public declaration that they will definitely give up violence and war as a means to achieve power. Despite the FDR-FMLN's rigid attitude, my government has continued and continues to support the process of dialogue because it is part of the concept of order, society, and life that inspires our Christian Democratic government.

I consider it important to stress the adequacy and viability of this process has not only been recognized and accepted nationally and internationally, but political personalities and a large number of FDR-FMLN members have already voluntarily joined society, in an attitude that demonstrates their rejection of violence, and their adherence to the principles and values of western democracy.

During the 1 June presidential address to the nation, President Duarte proposed a third round of talks, which showed once again the government's unbending political willingness to find a democratic solution to the conflict. The proposal was consistent with the responsibility that has characterized the president, who has complied with the commitment he acquired before this forum.

However, the rebels adopted an intransigent position by demanding the withdrawal of the Armed Forces from an area of 300 square km to give the impression of domain over that area, which in turn would enable them to demand at the international level the recognition they unrealistically are trying to obtain. It was only logical that when their plans failed, they decided to cancel the meeting, despite the broad guarantees and security offered by the government as on previous occasions.

Sesori, thus, showed the historical and current illegitimacy of the FDR-FMLN, and on the other hand, ratified once again the unquestionable legitimacy of the government, which has unprecedentedly increased its international capacity to both actively and passively convoke a dialogue precisely because of the support it receives from its people and because of the strong, sincere, and honest way in which President Duarte expresses the purpose and goals of his political plan, government plan, and national thesis for a dialogue. My government maintains its willingness to pursue the dialogue as the sole option to achieve peace in our country. This attitude, a product of national consensus, has the complete support of an obedient and non-violent Armed Forces. This was proven when the military high command addressed the nation on 19 September in Sesori.

Mr President: As part of the international community, El Salvador must confront on a daily basis, a heterogenous structure which is characterized by the existence of opposite poles of power within an environment of ideological, political, social, and economic confrontation, in which the differences between the correlation of forces and work domination turn into determining factors of international relations. This is due to the fact that the principles of non-intervention in the democratic affairs of other states, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, the sovereign right of states, renunciation of the use of violence or threats, and also cooperation for the development of the peoples today have achieved a stronger meaning and represent the basic principles of Salvadoran foreign policy. This foreign policy is also based on good faith and on our respect for the sanctity of treaties. However, these principles would be worthless for the current and future generations of Salvadorans if they were not complemented with the support and defense of democracy, respect for human rights, and the proper identification of our domestic policy.

Therefore, it is only logical that Salvadoran foreign policy should project to the world the principles, objectives, and needs of our domestic policy. This allows us to define and strengthen our strategy based on three main points: legitimacy, based on the origin of the government and the processes the government develops to defend and consolidate itself; neutrality, because one must not intervene in the internal affairs of our sovereign states, and one must respect the right of self-determination of the peoples; and democracy, because it supports, with solidarity, the countries that are authentically free, pluralist, participative democracies within the framework of Western Christian coexistence. [passage omitted]

Mr President: Regarding foreign policy, my government believes that although it is true the Central American crisis has its origin in a system of decrepit structures unresponsive to the needs and expectations of political participation and development, the calculated plan of the East-West conflict has affected the evolution of this crisis.

No one doubts the lack of forums and proper mechanisms for the resolution of the regional problems contributed to increasing disrespect for principles of international law. We have seen that in the aftermath, a political, diplomatic, and juridical void, as well as a security void, exist in Central America. They should be urgently filled to establish and adopt the measures and procedures capable of dissuading internal and external actions of destabilization threatening our democracies.

From this perspective, the Salvadoran Government has maintained a position of total and determined support for the efforts of the Contadora Group, because we believe it is the best alternative to fill that void, as it permits a consolidation of principles leading to overall, simultaneous, regional and multilateral agreements that can be verified, and that will make it possible to reestablish peace, security, democracy, and steady development.

Mr President: Since the beginning of the Contadora Group efforts, my government has given proof of its unquestionable political will to search for a negotiated solution to the regional crisis and subsequently sign the Contadora document, which my government has termed before the world as a unique, final, irreplaceable, and trustworthy document. It is a unique document because it is necessary; because, by itself, it is capable of achieving peace, pluralist democracy, security, and social and economic development; and finally, because it represents a general Latin American effort in a serious and steady process, approved by consensus. It is irreplaceable because of its historic legitimacy and the firm and solid efficiency of its mechanisms. It is a trustworthy document because it has obtained the world's trust and support.

Nevertheless, the last draft of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America, which was presented to our government on 7 July, does not include the conditions and requirements agreed upon for its approval and formalization, according to the obligations assumed by the five countries in the document on objectives from September 1983. This refers to the halt of the arms race in all forms through the beginning of negotiations on the control and reduction of weapons inventories and the number of forces.

Mr President: We must not forget that, given the seriousness of the Central American situation, the full guarantee of the compliance of all the agreements and commitments contracted — in particular those regulating political matters -- is the fundamental condition determining the success of Contadora's efforts. Therefore, please allow me to reiterate the need to guarantee the efficiency of the mechanisms to implement and follow up the verification and control of the political commitments contained in the document of objectives. Thus, the Salvadoran Government, faithful to its democratic and peaceful orientation, urges the Contadora Group to intensify its efforts so Nicaragua will agree to the formulas on consensus and understanding to be adopted in the region.

It is not possible to continue in this effort unless Nicaragua chooses to give clear proof of political determination and a willingness to adopt, respect, and comply with the commitments made by virtue of the Contadora document.

We, Mr President, have given the most clear evidence of good faith and irrefutable intentions to make this dialogue international in scope and to have democracy in the region as an alternative to an international conflict. In this regard, El Salvador presented to the international community the Contadora doctrine, which contains the noble desire of the Central American countries to abolish and ban forever from the region the black spectrum of dictatorships. With this, we have openly proven the legitimacy and independence of Salvadoran foreign policy and its permanent belief in a multilateral dialogue.

Mr President: El Salvador has changed. Therefore, with all the resolve that assists my government, allow me to urge the Nicaraguan Government to give up its incongruent attitude of trying to sever the regional plan of dialogue and negotiation established by Contadora and in Esquipula, which consists of actions seeking to resolve the regional conflict bilaterally according to conditions that will never compete with the negotiated solution that in a simultaneous, multilateral, and verifiable way the Contadora Group is promoting. [sentence as heard]

I also urge the Nicaraguan Government to show clear signs of goodwill toward the region and to stop being the permanent sanctuary of the Salvadoran subversion in an attitude which flagrantly violates international law.

Mr President: In view of the deterioration of the situation in the subregion, it is necessary that the Central American countries start creating and strengthening the conditions in the region to complement the Contadora Group efforts and to permit the Central Americans to be the ones to find the solutions to our problems through a realistic recognition of the existing factors of unity and differences.

Along these lines, El Salvador is actively contributing to the establishment of the Central American Parliament, conceived as a deliberative forum in which the problems affecting us can be discussed and agreements can be reached, and which eventually can act as a ruling mechanism.

[Passage omitted] Mr President: Because of the historic determination of two brother countries seeking common objectives, it would be unfair not to emphasize before the international community -- as proof of the peaceful commitment of our governments -- the complete implementation of the General Peace Treaty signed by the Republics of El Salvador and Honduras in Lima on 30 October 1980. Through this treaty, we agreed to end the differences that once separated us.

Based on this treaty, and because we are convinced that all international differences and problems should be resolved by respecting the principles of international law, we have agreed to take our unsolved border, land, insular, and maritime issues before the International Court of Justice. The talks and negotiations that led to the signing of the agreement we presented before this organization yesterday, were held in a climate of friendship and mutual understanding. This climate has contributed to strengthening cooperation between El Salvador and Honduras.

My country reaffirms its irrevocable decision to abide by the ruling of the International Court of Justice on the border differences because we are totally convinced the court's ruling will be based on law and justice. Likewise, our governments, with the help of the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees and the support of the Inter-Governmental Immigration Commission, have drafted a plan to develop the necessary conditions of trust for the repatriation of Salvadoran refugees in Honduras to be voluntary, gradual, and planned. This will allow the people to resettle in their place of origin. This effort falls within the framework of the deeply humanitarian view my government has always had of the conflict we are unfortunately experiencing.

Mr President: Democracy and freedom are growing in El Salvador. These two principles are in opposition to the world's increasing arms race. In Central America, it is impossible for the regional governments to assume their historical responsibilities toward the social and economic development of their people because they have been forced to use their resources for the purchase of weapons that surpass their defense limits.

For this reason, the Sandinist government must forget its concept of national security, arming people, and exporting the revolution. It must accept, as we have done, the establishment of a limit to its current arsenal, a limit that will enable a balance among the forces of the region as we have proposed and upheld before the Contadora Group. [passage omitted]

Mr President: El Salvador has changed. Because of this change, I strongly urge the international community, especially the democratic countries of the world, to close ranks in defense of the pluralist and participative democracy being consolidated today in El Salvador with much effort and blood. Help El Salvador protect itself — with your technical and financial cooperation — from the threats it faces because it lacks the money to provide the economic, social, and cultural welfare that everyone who lives in a democracy aspires to. [passage omitted]

GUATEMALA

CDHG FORMALLY PROTESTS ARMY ATTACKS ON CIVILIANS

PA072307 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 6 Oct 86 p 69

[Paid advertisement of the Guatemalan Human Rights Commission -- dated 30 September 1986]

[Text] The Guatemalan Human Rights Commission [CDHG] has received reports about the danger hanging over the civilian population in several regions of the country.

Recently, Panajachel residents in Solola Department reported that government forces are carrying out continuous search operations in that area. The police also carried out similar operations near Guatemala City. Residents of four Chimaltenango municipalities — Pochuta, San Pedro Yepocaca, Acatenango, and Patzun — reported that on 7 September, several intimidating control operations were carried out by the Army in that zone. On 28 and 29 September, approximately 1,500 soldiers in trucks, supported by armored personnel carriers, planes, and artillery occupied Santiago Atitlan and neighboring towns in Solola Department.

Beginning on that date, Army soldiers initiated a number of intimidating actions against the civilian population, for example, direct threats against the population, which can be summarized in the statements made by one of the officers in command to the effect that his troops would take revenge on the population for the blows dealt them by the guerrillas.

In addition, people coming from Chicacao Municipality, Suchitepequez Department, arrived in Guatemala City on 26 September to report to the press on the tense and disturbing situation being experienced by the residents of a wide zone of that department, and in particular, by those of Chicacao Municipality, due to the presence of hundreds of soldiers and the continuous shellings from heavy artillery groups located on the outskirts of that town.

Since 15 September, the town has been occupied in a surprising and intimidating manner by three infantry battalions, whose members had their faces painted black. Later, 20 military trucks loaded with military supplies and ammunition arrived in the town. Those trucks were also towing 105-calibe[illegible]as published] howitzers. These troops carry out search operations at all town e[illegible]ances and on neighboring roads. They are patrolling the town at all times, thus imposing a virtual state of siege which prevents people from circulating after 2000.

On 18 September, those troops placed 6 artillery pieces on a soccer field. Each day, they fire about 15 to 20 howitzers simultaneously. On 24 and 25 September, the howitzers were fired every 15 minutes. It is feared many people died or were injured by the firing, which is carried out indiscriminately over coffee plantations and peasant lands.

All these actions, when added to the statements of Army General Hector Gramajo, chief of the Army General Staff, to the effect that the government will not guarantee the personal safety of anyone moving in areas included within the areas of conflict, are clear evidence of an extensive campaign of intimidation launched by the Army against the civilian population of several areas of the national territory. Gramajo said his words were not intended as a prohibition, but as advice; however, those who pay no attention to this "do so at their own risk." (Aqui EL MUNDO 21 August).

In view of this situation, the CDHG requests of the Guatemalan Government:

That in fulfillment of the mandate expressed by the people at the ballot box, it takes the necessary measures to guarantee the life, security, and personal safety of the civilian population, and immediately cease the intimidation and military harassment of the Guatemalan people, particularly what the Army is doing in Santiago Atitlan, Chicacao, and the neighboring areas. Likewise, the CDHG requests that troops be immediately withdrawn and the bombings ceased.

Similarly, we state that as of today, the Army and the government will be responsible for the violations of human rights and basic liberties committed against the population, affected by these repressive and intimidating practices.

We ask the Guatemalan people to:

Follow the evolution of this situation attentively, and not permit the violation of their basic rights.

We remind you that all Guatemalans have basic and inalienable rights and liberties that should be respected by the government and the security forces as stated in the Constitution and the domestic law, as well as in the international treaties and agreements Guatemala has signed and ratified.

"For the people's right to live."

Guatemalan Human Rights Commission.

Minister Downplays Charges

PA072309 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0018 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Guatemala, 6 Oct (LATIN-REUTERS) — Defense Minister Jaime Hernandez Mendez has downplayed the importance of the announcement of the so called Human Rights Commission of Guatemala [CDHG] which says the Army is bombing towns located in the Suchitepequez and Solola mountain areas. He stated that what the Army is doing "is to provide security to the people."

However, Deputy Oliverio Carcia Rodas, acting president of the congressional Human Rights Commission, has announced he will ask the commission to request a "detailed report" from the Defense Ministry on the "serious" reports made in Mexico which -- should they be true -- "constitute an open violation of human rights."

In an improvised news conference, the defense minister invited the reporters to visit the zone and added that "he is sure the commander of the Solola or the Suchitepequez area would accompany you so you can verify the truth by yourselves." The military chief said: "As you are aware, we are doing our job. On several occasions I have communicated this to you, that we are protecting the civilians. What you have mentioned follows a general work procedure in which we set up search posts and control the movement of people in the area, which are measures we have implemented as an institution. This same procedure is followed throughout the Republic in order to provide security to the people."

The CDHG, with headquarters in Mexico, published a paid announcement this week in PRENSA LIBRE, the newspaper with the largest circulation in the country, stating that since the beginning of September, the Army has been carrying out an operation with 1,500 soldiers supported by light tanks, planes, and howitzers, and has bombed coffee growing areas in the foothills in Solola, Chimaltenango and Suchitepequez Provinces. [passage indistinct]

NICARAGUA

WHEELOCK, HASENFUS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE

PA092204 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Oct 86

[News conference by Nicaraguan Army Captain Ricardo Wheelock Roman, chief of the Military Intelligence Directorate; Captain Rosa Pasos, chief of information in the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry; and Eugene Hasenfus with reporters at Government House in Managua -- live, in Spanish with passage-by-passage translation into English; Hasenfus remarks in English with passage-by-passage translation into Spanish]

[Text] [Pasos] Captain Ricardo Wheelock, chief of the Military Intelligence Directorate, will address you today with additional details on the events of Sunday, 5 October, and then we will present Eugene Hasenfus, the U.S. prisoner. We ask the comrade journalists to ask your questions after Captain Wheelock has concluded his statement, and to specify your names and the news media that you represent.

[Wheelock] Good morning, Messrs journalists. We welcome you. We want to ask you to keep your distance when the prisoner is brought out. We will give you some additional information which is considered important, basically to show you some evidence during the news conference, and you will be able to draw your own conclusions.

We will now bring out Hasenfus and continue with an analysis of the documents we have here on the table. Mr Hasenfus will give you some information he has given us and which we consider important.

[Hasenfus] Good morning. My name is Eugene Hasenfus. I am a native of Marinette, Wisconsin. I have a wife, named Sally, and three children: Sarah, Eugene, and Adam. After I graduated from high school, I immediately enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps. I was in for 5 years. I was airborne in the Air Delivery Section.

[Wheelock] What year was that, Hasenfus?

[Hasenfus] It was from 1960 to 1965. After my discharge from the Marine Corps, I took an employment with a company called Air America. This company worked in Southeast Asia. There I was hired as an air freight specialist. We flew such aircraft as C-123, C-47, C-46, C-130, Twin Otter.

[Wheelock] What countries did you fly in?

[Hasenfus] Southeast Asia, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand. Air America had several contracts which begin USAID, USAM, and embassy. [sentence as heard]

[Wheelock] What links did that company have with the CIA?

[Hasenfus] There were customers, these people that worked at outstations plus at the bases that were called customers. These people were referred to only as the customer. Most of the people were CIA agents. Air America, I was only one company out of companies.

The other companies were Civil Air Transport, Air Asia, and Southern Air Transport. After 1973, I terminated my employment with Air America. At this time, I returned to the United States where I married my wife, Sally, and we started our family.

In June 1986, ex-Air America pilot Bill Cooper called me and asked if I would be interested in flying in Central America. I was told we would be flying from El Salvador, into Honduras, to Aguacate.

[Wheelock] What was the air company called?

[Hasenfus] The air company that I was being hired for was called Corporate Air Services.

[Wheelock] Where did this company have its base of operations?

[Hasenfus] Near the base of air...could have been Southern Air Transport. [as heard] After talking with William Cooper, I agreed that I would work with him. I met Mr. Cooper in Miami where he took me over the Southern Air Transport and showed me one of the C-123K model aircraft that we would be using. At this time, we purchased roundtrip tickets from Miami to San Salvador and return.

[Wheelock] Who gave you your passport?

[Hasenfus] I purchased my own passport. Upon arriving in El Salvador and talking with other employees from Southern Air Transport, I was told we were working out of the El Salvadorean [as heard] Air Force Base, Ilopango. I was told also that our salaries for flying in Central America would be $3,000 a month plus housing and transportation expenses. I was told we would be flying DHC-4 Caribous and C-123K models. We would be flying into Honduras, to an air base called Aguacate, and there we would load up small arms and ammunition and we would fly them into Nicaragua. These were dropped to the contras.

Out of these trips, I have flown 10 flights myself. Four of these flights were originated out of El Aguacate, Honduras, into Nicaragua. Six of these flights originated out of El Salvador's Ilopango. Each flight left Ilopango and went south, passed Nicaragua into Costa Rica, and then up into Nicaragua. The last flight that I was on, it was on a C-123K model, number (?B825.)

[Wheelock] Who did you meet in El Salvador?

[Hasenfus] The people that I met in El Salvador, that I knew, mainly, were all company people. There were about 24 to 26 personnel. These people consisted of flight crews, maintenance crews, drivers, and there were two Cubans--nationalized Americans--that worked for the CIA and did most of the coordination of these flights and overseeing all of our (?housing) projects, transportation data. Also refueling and some flight plans.

[Wheelock] What are the names of those Cubans?

[Hasenfus] Sr Max Gomez, Sr Ramon Medina.

[Wheelock] We wish to inform you that Mr Hasenfus has told us he did not wish to answer questions. He repeatedly said he did not wish to answer questions.

[Station commentator] The mercenary, the U.S. mercenary has left. Capt Ricardo Wheelock Roman will continue to speak.

[Wheelock] We are willing to answer any questions you may have.

[Roseco] (Pedro Roseco) of PRENSA LATINA. I have two questions for you, Capt Wheelock. First, do you have any information regarding the flight plan prior to the stopover in El Salvador, and whether this plane took off from the United States with some of its weapons cargo. My second question is whether you have found out the contents of the two bundles that were dropped when Hasenfus jumped from the plane. Were these people jumping or just cargo?

[Wheelock] As you have already heard, Mr Hasenfus has a long history of being involved in this type of work. He mentioned a series of companies, like Air America, Air Asia, and Civilian Air Transport, which are internationally known to be linked, or were linked to the CIA. We know--from a number of documents that we have analyzed--the contents of the cargo stored in the warehouses of the company the CIA created for this operation. This company is called Corporate Air Service. These warehouses, located in El Salvador, are protected by five former Somoza national guardsmen, Captain Lopez and four soldiers. They protect these warehouses. When Mr Hasenfus arrived, these warehouses had 80,000 pounds of ammunition, AKMS rifles, 60-mm mortars, RPG-7 grenade launchers, HK support machineguns, and hand grenades. This document is the flight plan were recovered which includes all the flights made by the plane that he has identified with that number [translator mentions plane number as C285] but was registered in the United States with the following registration number: N4410F. Once the plane was brought to Central America, the registration number was changed. This was on 23 August 1986. The new registration number was HP821. With this plane, they supplied the counterrevolutionary forces with 131,335 pounds of supplies.

We must also say, that with this new type of plane, they only flew from Ilopango to Nicaragua. According to the flight charts on this table, they use the plane, which they identify as Caribou, to fly from El Aguacate exclusively. In these two logbooks, which belong to Mr Sawyer, are registered all the flights from April 1985 until the day the plane was shot down. Here we see the flight, those who participated in it, the time of the flight, and the cargo. We have determined that four flights were made to Nicaragua with the following characteristics. The plane made as many as four airdrops in a single flight. As for the other three flights, two airdrops were made in one of them and one airdrop during each of the two remaining flights. I want to insist on this. The first time Mr Hasenfus was presented to the press, Lt Col Calderon showed me two documents, the existence of which the Salvadoran president has denied. These documents include the signatures of Generals Blandon and Bustillos. These are official Salvadoran Air Force documents. In them, these gentlemen are mentioned as U.S. advisers in El Salvador.

The following must be pointed out: The two Cubans Mr Hasenfus mentioned -- Max Gomez and Ramon Medina, whose telephone number is 235566 -- are CIA agents. They never flew on any of those flights but were in charge of the operation against our country. They decided when and where to fly, and what supplies would be provided, etc. They also were the supervisors of these men. The two Cubans were directly linked to one of the dead mercenaries, Mr Cooper, who lived in a safe house. In other words, the rest of the crew who participated in the operation did not know where they lived, with the exception of Mr Hasenfus, who lived in this house for some time. This house is located at 5272 Paseo General Escalon, telephone number 238931. We would also like to point out that Mr Hasenfus and the rest of the Americans who participated in this operation -- as many as 34 -- had only one telephone number to communicate with these gentlemen in case of need or some problem. We have determined the names of 34 foreigners who participated in this operation against our country. These are the names, which I will read now. [words indistinct]

Their last names are [all names as heard]: Noviski; Rice; Hayes; Schugmaan, S-c-h-u-g-m-a-a-n; G. Williams; G. Williams; [name indistinct]; Hermann; Van Haven; Wilburn; Burns; Hurt; McDermott; Wavra, W-a-v-r-a; Cummins; Phipps, P-h-i-p-p-s; Carson; Harrington, another Williams; Hydenrech, H-y-d-e-n-r-e-c-h; McNonald, like McDonald with an N instead of a D; Sim, with one M at the end; Victor; another G. Williams; [name indistinct]; Somtorn S-o-m-t-o-r-n; Lambert; [name indistinct]; Galusac, G-a-l-u-s-a-c; [name indistinct]; Huff, H-u-f-f; Day; Rohan R-o-h-a-n; Owen; and Hughes. [words indistinct]

[Reporter] Radio Cadena SIN. My question to Wheelock: What will happen to the prisoner? Is he going to be tried? What will be the charges? What are you going to do with the bodies?

[Wheelock] First of all, the Nicaraguan Government will decide what to do with the prisoner. The bodies will be officially delivered at 1500 today to the U.S. Embassy.

[Reporter] Captain Wheelock, allow me to ask two or three questions. The president of El Salvador swore yesterday to high heaven that this is a Sandinist hoax, that the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, has denied everything. President Duarte also said he had a meeting with the High Command, which assured him we had nothing to do with this incident. Next, we would like to know your opinion about what Honduras said yesterday at the United Nations, to the effect that Nicaragua was a threat to Honduras and that it is going to have to invoke the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, TIAR. Now we learn about what took place at El Aguacate. My last question is, how can the airspace of Costa Rica be violated, especially when it claims to be neutral, yet it has not said anything about it? We would like to know your opinion about what I have asked.

[Wheelock] Regarding President Duarte's statements, we go by the evidence and not just the evidence on the Salvadoran Air Force. Let's just mention some of the other evidence. Here is a document on a letterhead of the Civil Aeronautic General Directorate of El Salvador, which has serial numbers 002491 and 002490. It is also strange that this flight schedule has nothing on it. This was kept that way so, that in case of a technical problem, they could land in any Central American country after filling out this blank flight schedule. Besides, the flights of the C-123K plane were controlled by radio by (?Fenamer) in El Salvador, according to the following itinerary. They would take off from El Salvador and make their first radio contact. As they approached Nicaragua, approximately 100 miles offshore, they would make another radio contact with El Salvador. As they entered Costa Rican territory they would make another radio check with Los Chiles Airport in Costa Rica. Then they would enter our territory to drop supplies to the counterrevolutionary forces. This evidence is also in our possession. In addition, we must also report the fact they made 18 local flights in Honduras. We have all the flights, times, days, and destinations. From El Aguacate to Rus Rus [Honduran town] and from El Aguacate to Mocoron, from Ilopango to El Aguacate, and from Ilopango to Mocoron. There were also flights from El Aguacate to our territory to supply the counterrevolutionary forces. I would also like to add that in San Salvador there is a hotel called Ramada Inn, which the Salvadoran news media know is where the CIA agents and employees stay. Mr Hasenfus was staying in room 211.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] to fly over Costa Rican territory, which claims to be neutral, Mr Arias [President Oscar Arias] even accuses us, with no reason whatsoever.

[Wheelock] John, I just said the 824 plane was using its radio to announce an approach to Costa Rican territory in Los Chiles airport. It announces, this is flight number such and such and we are approaching Costa Rican territory. Besides, in order to fly over any Central American country it must report the flight number and one must request permission.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] from THE WASHINGTON POST. I would like to know if in the documentation there is some paper or something that indicates in more detail who financed, who paid the rental for, or who purchased the plane, and if there is any documentation linking it directly to the U.S. Government?

[Wheelock] That is to say, I have just mentioned this is a covert operation of the CIA. No legal aviation company would be able to obtain from the Salvadoran Air Force an unrestricted pass. No legal aviation company would have a warehouse in a military base where there are over 89,000 pounds of weapons. [Words indistinct] the gentlemen who are working there are U.S. citizens. Mr Cooper, for instance, has been working for Air America since the 1960s. Mr Hasenfus also works for companies linked to the CIA and, as he himself said, he had been (?hired) to carry out the same type of CIA operations in Central America.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Wheelock] As they flew over the national territory, and the plane was hit by the rocket, a package fell and the parachute opened automatically. The other package was Mr Hasenfus himself.

[Reporter] Commander Wheelock, (?regarding the names), could you explain a bit more where you got the names, if there are any first names, and if those names appear in the flight plans? That is, did any of those 34 persons participate in the flights listed in the red books, or did they come to Nicaragua to make a delivery?

[Wheelock] I am taking a page at random. I have taken just any page, at random. Here it reads: 14 September 1986. Plane C-123K, registration number HP-824. Flight Ilopango-El Aguacate-El Aguacate-Ilopango. 10,000 pounds of weight. Crewmen...

[Unidentified translator -- in English] The crew members were, by their last names: Cooper, Hines, Gamelin, and Gutton.

[Reporter] These are additional names. These names are not in the list of 34.

[Wheelock] We got the 34 names from this notebook.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Wheelock] In addition, we are going to draw up a dossier and you will have access to all that documentation, without exception.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct], can you show us the cover of the book? [Words indistinct]

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] from the Salvadoran news agency Notisal. My question is: On 25 July, in statements made by two contras of Cuban origin who were captured, mention was made of the involvement of the Salvadoran Government in this type of operation, when they said they had also been at Ilopango Airport and had been attended to by such officers as (Arevalo), (Brizzo), and (Castello). My question is: On this occasion, do you have any names of Salvadoran Government officials who were working directly in these operations?

[Wheeler] According to the information supplied by Mr Hasenfus, General Bustillo was directly in charge of Mr Cooper and also had direct links with Max Gomez and Ramon Medina.

[Pasos] Messrs newsmen. We want to know if all of you want to leave now because, as we can see, the time for questions is over and some are still waiting. Or, would you be kind enough to wait for us to declare the news conference ended?

[Wheeler] Some wish to leave...

[Unidentified reporter] Well, either all of us stay or the next time nobody will be allowed into this conference.

[Pasos] So, let us go on with those still waiting...

[Unidentified reporter] We will stay in the conference.

[Pasos] Let us hear from THE NEW YORK TIMES, please.

[Reporter] Captain Wheelock, you have told to [name indistinct] of THE NEW YORK TIMES that the plane's registration number had been changed to read HC-821, but later you said 824. Is it 821 or 824?

[Wheelock] 824.

[Same reporter] Another question, please. Can you describe the conditions in which the U.S. prisoner is being held? Is he sleeping? Is he eating? When will he be presented to a U.S. official, to the U.S. Embassy?

[Wheelock] Mr Hasenfus is being treated in the best possible way for a POW. Regarding your second question, the Nicaraguan Government will determine when Mr Hasenfus will be presented. We have already presented him to you.

[Pasos] Someone is asking under whose jurisdiction the U.S. prisoner is being held right now.

[Wheelock] The Interior Ministry.

[Reporter] [words indistinct] First: Because of the identification papers [words indistinct], who owned the plane? Second: Is there any document involving the U.S. Government? Third: What contra group was going to be supplied by this flight, and what has been learned about contra military operations?

[Wheelock] I believe you can find out who owns this plane better than we can. You could ask in El Salvador about where the company that Mr Hasenfus mentions is registered. If you decide to do that, you will find either there is no such company, there is a phony owner, or there is an owner who does not exist. This is why I insist this is a covert CIA operation.

Regarding your second question, they [the CIA] have dedicated themselves to supplying the FDN exclusively. They are doing this from El Salvador and Honduras.

[Pasos] We will take the last two questions from BARRICADA and ABC.

[Reporter] I am Guillermo Cortes, of BARRICADA. Capt Wheelock, I would appreciate it if you could answer the following questions: The U.S. Government has officially admitted it has 55 U.S. military advisers in El Salvador. You have referred to 34 North Americans and to others whose names appear in the flight log of 14 September 1986. My question is: Is this an indication that the extent of the U.S. military presence in El Salvador is different from what they officially admit? Second: What do you say about the sudden departure of U.S. general consul to Nicaragua, Mr Donald Tyson, to his country and his return with the wife of the captured U.S. adviser? My third question is: When will the wife of the adviser be able to get in touch with him and what has she said upon arriving in Nicaragua.

[Pasos] Please repeat your first question.

[Cortes] The U.S. Government has officially admitted it has 55 U.S. military advisers in El Salvador. You have referred to 34 and to others whose names appear in the flight log of 14 September of this year. Is this an indication that the extent of the U.S. military presence in El Salvador is much larger than what they officially admit?

[Wheelock] They can officially acknowledge having a certain number of advisers, but this number can be increased by having undercover units such as the person we have described. In any event, we would have to say the U.S. presence in El Salvador is much larger than what they admit.

Regarding Mr Hasenfus' wife, I believe all I could say would have to be based on what I have read in U.S. newspapers. She has said her husband works for, or is an employee of, the CIA. A U.S. television network wanted to interview the lady after she made this statement, but she has refused to give further details. This is the case, at least as far as that television network is concerned.

Mr Hasenfus has told us he has told his wife if anything ever happened to him at any time during the 20 or so years he has been doing this type of work for the CIA, that she should go to the highest level to secure help for him. We also know from the media she has spoken to the State Department.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Wheelock] I am not the best person to comment on this.

[Reporter] What did Hasenfus say when you asked him if he is working with the CIA?

[Wheelock] He has admitted he is a worker for the CIA.

[Reporter] Employee or worker?

[Wheelock] Worker. That was the word he used. As far as we are concerned, this constitutes absolute, strong, and tangible proof of the CIA's participation -- therefore, participation of the U.S. Government and the U.S. Executive Branch -- in the illegal and covert operation against our country. This is also a violation of the U.S. laws.

[Pasos] We will accept one more question. After the next question, the news conference will be over.

[Elliott] My name is Chris Elliott and I work for THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS. Will you allow Mrs Hasenfus to visit her husband? How would you describe Mr Hasenfus' attitude? Is he cooperating with you? What does he have to say about his situation? Who paid him? Who gave the money, how was he paid?

[Wheelock] I will begin by answering your last question. One of the things seen in the covert operations carried out by the CIA is that the people participating in those operations get paid at home. His money was sent directly to a bank in his hometown, the Pespigo Bank of Wisconsin.

[Question indistinct]

[Translator -- in English] Marinette Branch.

[Reporter] Who sent the money?

[Translator -- in English] We are not sure who made the deposit.

[Elliott] How is he feeling? What does he think about all this and is he cooperating with you?

[Wheelock] He is in a difficult situation. He is a mercenary who was shot out of the sky. He has cooperated with us and he is in good condition.

[Translator -- in English] We understand that his wife will have access to him.

[Wheelock] Thank you.

Hasenfus on 'Similar Flights'

PA091905 Paris AFP in Spanish 1836 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Managua, 9 Oct (AFP) -- American citizen Eugene Hasenfus, who was captured on Monday by the EPS in southeastern Nicaragua, after a plane carrying military supplies for the "contras" was shot down, stated here today he has carried out 10 similar flights: four from the El Aguacate Base in Honduras, and six from the Ilopango Base in El Salvador.

The prisoner, who was presented on Thursday to the press said the flights in which he participated were coordinated in El Salvador by two Cuban-born Americans who work for the CIA, and he identified them as Max Gomez and Ramon Medina.

He said the flights he carried out from El Aguacate went directly to Nicaragua, while the other flights taking off from El Salvador headed south by the Pacific coastline, entered Costa Rican airspace, and from there entered Nicaragua.

Hasenfus said he had been hired by the Incorporated Air Services Enterprise [empresa servicios aereos incorporados], whose offices are reportedly in the Southern Air Transport, linked to the CIA. He disclosed he was paid $3,000 monthly, plus expenses.

He added he was contacted for these Central American flights by William Cooper, an old friend, who was the pilot killed when the C-123 plane was shot down.

Bodies Given to U.S. Embassy

PA092338 Paris AFP in Spanish 2248 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Managua, 9 Oct (AFP) -- The bodies of two U.S. citizens, who were flying an aircraft belonging to counterrevolutionary groups that was shot down by Sandinist forces over Nicaragua's southeastern jungle Sunday, were delivered to the U.S. Embassy here this afternoon.

Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry officials delivered the bodies of William Cooper and Wallace Blaine Sawyer to U.S. diplomats. The U.S. Embassy, yesterday, requested that the bodies and personal belongings of the two be returned. The Embasssy had also asked to speak with Eugene Hasenfus, another U.S. citizen aboard the C-123 aircraft. He had escaped by parachuting when the aircraft was hit by a surface-to-air missile.

On Wednesday, the U.S. Government voiced its displeasure over what it described as the Sandinist government's refusal to comply with the requests.

Nevertheless, the bodies of Cooper and Sawyer were returned today. It has also been reported that Hasenfus' wife, who has arrived in Managua, could meet her husband soon.

UNO Vows To Continue Fight

PA100139 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2342 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] San Jose, 9 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The leadership of the Southern Front of the antiSandinist Nicaraguan Opposition Unity [UNO] promised today to continue fighting to overthrow the Managua government despite the EPS downing of a plane.

The commanders of UNO-Southern Front, headed by Fernando [El Negro] Chamorro, stressed they will continue the struggle despite the loss of a C-123 cargo plane and the aid to troops that it carried. In a statement distributed in this capital today, Chamorro and seven other commanders offered "their blood and lives" to forge a democracy in Nicaragua.

"We call for the aid of the democrats and private groups of the world," just as "the communists of Managua receive the aid of all the communists," the antiSandinist commanders noted.

The document emphasized there are 4,000 Nicaraguans fighting in their country's southern, central, and eastern regions and that they have 25,000 square kilometers under their control where they move around "with banners of freedom, their own values, and independence."

According to the communique, the case of the plane that was downed Sunday by Sandinist soldiers in Nicaragua's southern mountains, 40 km from the border with Costa Rica, is being used by the FSLN to frighten the democracies.

ORTEGA SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGES TO GDR, DPRK

PA091919 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, President Daniel Ortega sent a message to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the GDR. The message sent on behalf of the FSLN and the Nicaraguan Government and people stressed the friendship between the two countries.

President Ortega recently visited the GDR, where he awarded Companero Erich Honecker the Augusto Cesar Sandino Order at the highest grade, the Battle of San Jacinto.

Commander Ortega also sent a message to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the FSLN and its members, acknowledges the solidarity of principles provided to Nicaragua.

GORBACEEV TO DISCUSS NICARAGUA, SDI AT SUMMIT

FL092159 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1815 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Soviet officials said today that during this weekend's meeting with President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik, Iceland, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will stress the need for political solutions to regional problems. In statements made to the press in Reykjavik, Nicolay (Schilling), official of the CPSU Central Committees, aid Gorbachev will have much to say on regional matters, such as the problem of Nicaragua, when he meets with President Reagan. If we do not find a method for peacefully settling those conflicts, it will become a catastrophe, said the CPSU leader.

Nevertheless, the major emphasis during the talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and the U.S. leader this weekend in Reykjavik will be to reach a disarmament agreement. Less than 72 hours from the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavic, Soviet press agencies report that the main source of friction during that meeting is the U.S. program known as star wars. However, everything seems to indicate that this weekend's working meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev will achieve an understanding on some topics, said the sources.

Soviet press agencies say the White House has been manipulating to reduce expectations from the meeting by placing the topic of arms limitation on the last page [of newspapers]. The information campaign carried out in Washington insists that the star wars program is not negotiable. U.S. officials have stressed that Ronald Reagan will remain firm during his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev on his program to militarize space.

Reagan Remarks 'Barrier'

PA091829 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Oct 86

["Viewpoint" commentary read by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] Ronald Reagan is acting like a bad player whose card up his sleeve can be seen by everyone with regard to such an important matter for humanity's future as disarmament. Any well-intentioned politician would hold back statements just a few days before the Reykjavik meeting, such as the ones recently made by the head of the White House before the most conservative U.S. political sectors.

The reports do not give details on the president's audience, but that is a simple matter to find out. Who pressures the hardest for Reagan to keep his promise to develop the arms race to unexpected levels? First, the U.S. military industrial complex tycoons and all who in one way or another represent their interest in the yankee government. Let us start, for example, with Caspar Weinberger, responsible for the Pentagon, or Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, a furious militarist in a post that requires a sensible and sensitive man.

Despite Secretary of State George Shultz' ambiguous statement about the possibility of reaching an agreement in Reykjavik on ending nuclear testing, Reagan, the former actor, a few days ago categorically denied that an agreement will be reached that could affect the star wars program or the continuation of nuclear testing.

All experts agree that these two aspects are the center of differences and international security. All seems to indicate that the only thing Ronald Reagan will give in to in Reykjavik is a reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe, an initiative proposed by the USSR years ago and that now the White House brandishes as its own.

If in the end an advance is made, no one will downplay its importance; if, however, nuclear explosions continue — even though atomic weapons are reduced to a minimum worldwide, not only in Europe — sooner rather than later new weapons 1,000 times more deadly than the present ones would appear, and then humanity would face a very dangerous crossroad.

Reagan's speech to the country's most conservative circles is not the only barrier that Washington has placed before the success of the Reykjavik meeting. In just 2 weeks the Pentagon has chalked-up several actions that go against the climate that should prevail before an event of the magnitude that will take place on 11 and 12 October. The Pentagon put into service a few days ago the new B1-B airplane, capable of transporting 24 nuclear bombs, 22 surface-to-air missiles [as heard], and other weapons. The Air Force carried out a test on the (ASAT), antisatellite missile, and anti-Soviet maneuvers were carried out off the Soviet coast in the Sea of Okhotsk, which were not reported, as the Stockholm conference requires.

This background, plus Reagan's statements, radically contradict the position that the USSR and its highest leader will take to the capital of Iceland. The USSR will emphasize ending research for space militarization and prohibiting nuclear tests, which represent long-range planning toward detente and international security.

U.S. ADVISERS OF CUBAN ORIGIN COORDINATE FLIGHTS

FL100134 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Two U.S. military advisers of Cuban origin are coordinating flights from El Salvador to supply weapons to counterrevolutionaries in Nicaragua. This was reported in Managua by Eugene Hasenfus, pilot of a U.S. plane shot down Sunday when it violated Nicaraguan air space, when he was presented to the press. THE NEW YORK TIMES reported that the shooting down of the plane contradicts Reagan's statements that the mercenaries are active freedom fighters. [passage omitted]

U.S. ROLE IN DOWNED PLANE INCIDENT VIEWED

PA091452 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 86

[By Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] A veritable wave of denials by the U.S. Government currently envelopes the capture in Nicaragua of the U.S. pilot Eugene Hasenfus, [whose plane was] downed on Monday as it attempted to supply the counterrevolutionary forces. The suspicious initial silence was followed by a string of denials that span across the broadest range of the ridiculous.

First, it is recalled that upon being captured by EPS troops, Hasenfus admitted being an adviser to the Salvadoran military and a member of the CIA; this was confirmed by his family. In addition, the documents seized in the airplane showed that the pilot and copilot, who were killed in the crash, were U.S. advisers in El Salvador, whose identification cards allowed them free access to the Ilopango military base.

However, the CIA and various U.S. Government officials, including Secretary of State George Shultz, have denied that the captured pilot is a CIA member, while the Pentagon has gone so far as to deny that Hasenfus is an active duty military man. Other sources close to the Reagan administration have claimed that the aircraft was manned by U.S. mercenaries financed by a foreign government. In any case, it is more than proven that U.S. active duty servicemen have been training their Salvadoran peers for years. It is also proven that the CIA is widely involved in all the obscure aspects of the Central American war.

The downing of this U.S. plane over Nicaraguan territory has made conspicuous the beginning of the large-scale U.S. plans against Nicaragua, which indicate direct aggression. Also, this new military escalation by the current U.S. Government has already claimed its first U.S. victims.

U.S.-CARIBBEAN 'MILITARY OPERATION' NOTED

FL091653 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The United States has begun a high-scale military operation in the Caribbean with the alleged purpose of halting drug trafficking, CBS Television Network has reported. The maneuver, which will be conducted along the Colombian Caribbean coast, the entire Gulf of Mexico, and the Berbudas in the northern part of the Antillian Arch, is coordinated by U.S. Vice President George Bush. CBS explained it includes U.S. military forces and Coast Guard. The report also indicates that five area countries -- Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Venezuela, Bahamas, and Panama -- are supporting the operation, but that Mexico refused to participate. However, it does not specify how those countries are supporting such an operation.

U.S. INTENDS TO STOP 'STRUGGLE' AGAINST PINOCHET

PA091501 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Chile's Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front reported in Havana that the United States intends to put a stop to the struggle of the Chilean people against the Pinochet dictatorship. The front gave assurances that the growing force of the opposition would not allow Washington's plan to go through.

These statements were made by Roberto Torres, the front's foreign representative, at a press conference. He stressed that the solution for Chile has been found in the level of political struggle, the people's military advances, and understanding among the opposition. Torres went on to say that the fall of the regime was an essential element in gaining ground through a democratic process, and he spoke out in favor of an eventual constituent assembly in which all sectors would be represented. The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front representative, who is touring Latin America and Europe, said that in that organization there are Chileans of different persuasions and ideologies, including military men, united to overthrow Pinochet's regime.

JUVENTUD REBELDE CRITICIZES U.S.-BRAZIL TRADE

PA091326 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 86

["What the Press Has To Say" Feature]

[Text] Pharisaism is one of the main characteristics of Washington's economic policy. According to Cuban columnist Nicanor Leon Cotayo, in an article published in the newspaper JUVENTUD REBELDE, this can be shown in its relations with Brazil.

Under the title "What Is the Value of Reagan's Recent Letter to Sarney," the columnist says that the U.S. Government has taken another step forward in its poorly disguised commercial war against Brazil. The article quotes Clayton Yeutter, U.S. trade representative, who announced that President Reagan has postponed until 31 December the decision to take commercial reprisals against Brazil. However, on 16 September, U.S. Government officials said that Yeutter sent a secret letter to Reagan recommending the implementation of restrictive measures if the Brazilian Government did not reform economic clauses that do not benefit the United States.

Nicanor Leon Cotayo writes that Brazil, exercising a sovereign right, decided in 1984 to pass a bill reserving for 8 years the domestic computer market for Brazil's products and computer industry. According to the article, Reagan should have decided 72 hours ago if Brazil was going to be sanctioned or not. However, even the postponement of a decision was not well-received by the Brazilian authorities, who thought that the issue had been definitely resolved.

According to the Spanish news agency EFE, the JUVENTUD REBELDE article says that the Brazilian Government did not conceal its optimism in hoping for a favorable White House decision regarding its interests. However, adds Nicolas Cotaryo in his article, in addition to postponing its reprisals against Brazil until the end of the year, Washington reserved the right to report to GATT its plans to suspend concessions on matters of tariffs granted to several Brazilian products. Cotayo's article on the economic relations between Brazil and the United States says that the U.S. decision to abolish custom tariff privileges to Brazil would affect its orange juice, leather shoes, and steel industries, which represented 32 percent of Brazil's exports to the United States in 1984.

Just a few hours ago, the Brazilian magazine (?VEJA) published an interview with Ronald Reagan in which the yankee president stated that economic relations between his country and Brazil are extremely complex. On referring to the Brazilian decision regarding its computer industry, the article carried by JUVENTUD REBELDE says that the U.S. President said that market exclusiveness is an inadequate means to promote development.

On 3 October in Brasilia, a letter from Reagan to President Jose Sarney was published which said, among other things: Brazil and the United States are two countries which share the real meaning of friendship. What friendship, the article published by JUVENTUD REBELDE asks.

INTERNATIONAL AVIATION SAFETY MEETING BEGINS

FL071929 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Cubana Airlines is presiding over an international meeting on aviation safety of the airlines that signed the Berlin agreements. This meeting is being held at Havana's Atlantico Hotel within the framework of the 10th anniversary of the Barbados crime in which 73 people were killed aboard a Cubana Airlines aircraft that was caused by a sabotage conducted by imperialist-paid assassins.

Aeroflot from the Soviet Union, Balkan from Bulgaria, Interflug from the GDR, Lot from Poland, Malev from Hungary, and CSA from CSSR, are the airline enterprises participating in the meeting.

Experiences will be exchanged between specialists, and agreements will be reached on noise control, and the reduction of flight-time limits of trips across the Atlantic Ocean. Practical measures to prevent accidents will also be discussed.

CONSTRUCTION PROTOCOL WITH YUGOSLAVIA SIGNED

FL082016 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1828 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Enrique Anavitarte, director of the Cuban National Institute of Housing, has concluded a visit to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, with good results in expanding cooperation in the area of construction. The Cuban official signed a protocol with (Milos Panitski), president of the Construction Materials Institute of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia, creating a basis for future bilateral cooperation in construction.

GUINEAN FOREIGN MINISTER SEMEDO ARRIVES

FL090059 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The foreign minister of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Julio Semedo, arrived in Havana this afternoon on an official and friendly visit. Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, Central Committee member, welcomed Semedo, who will be in our country through 16 October.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO IRAN -- Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i today received in Teheran the new Cuban ambassador to Iran, Isidro Contreras Perez. [Text] [Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct PA]

BRAZILIAN, PHILIPPINE AMBASSADORS -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, has accepted the credentials of Brazilian Ambassador to Cuba Italo Zappa and Philippine Ambassador to Cuba Ophelia Gonzalez. [Summary] [Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 86 FL]

BILATERAL AGREEMENT WITH CONGO EXTENDED -- The Cuban and Congolese foreign ministries today agreed to extend the bilateral cooperation plan that expired 9 May 1986. Considering the productive results achieved from the cooperation plan, the two countries decided to extend the agreement 2 more years from the date of expiration. [Text] [Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 86 FL]

FORMER DEFENSE MINISTER ON MILITARY 'ABUSES'

FL091333 Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 1125 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The former Armed Forces secretary, Vice Admiral (Victor) Barjan Mufdi [as heard] yesterday assured that no case of abuse committed in military facilities went unpunished. He indicated that each case was adequately investigated and the suspects were taken to the appropriate courts. Within this framework, Barjan Mufdi requested President Joaquin Balaguer's retirement in a letter he sent to the head of state.

The decree which relieved Barjan Mudfi from his post indicated that the measure was taken because of abuses taking place in some of the country's military facilities.

In his letter to Dr Balaguer, the high-level military officer noted that when he assumed the post of secretary of the armed forces his aim was to increase the discipline, respect and honor of military organizations. He said there are some actions conducted by subordinates that escape the control and knowledge of top commands at the time they are carried out.

Retired General Reinstated

FL091606 Sango Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 1125 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Dr Joaquin Balaguer has ordered the reinstatement of retired General Hector Garcia Tejada into the National Army active duty and immediately assigned him to the first brigade command post. In Article 2, of the Decree No 295, the president indicates that this [word indinstinct] is effective immediately. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

BRIEFS

COCAINE CONFISCATED -- The police and government security organs have detained two Colombians, one Costa Rican, and one Dominican accused of possessing 50 kg of cocaine valued at $17 million pesos. The drug was in the trunk of a vehicle parked in front of a restaurant on 27th February Avenue in Santo Domingo. It was sent from Colombia and was going to be transported to New York by residents from that area who frequently visit the country. The drug was to be transported in quantities of two and three kg. [Summary] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 1 Oct 86 p 5 FL]

COCAINE SEIZED -- The district attorney has said he never imagined the country was being used by international drug traffickers with big loads, such as the 360 kilos of cocaine seized at Santo Domingo's Isabelita subdivision. Dr (Prinfugal) said he hoped the arrested Colombians and Dominicans will not be released and that all the force of the law falls on them. The district attorney made some remarks when the police were showing the press the cocaine cargo worth some $500 million. [Excerpt] [Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 1125 GMT 8 Oct 86 FL]

VILLAGERS EVACUATE AFTER BRUNSWIJK ATTACK

FL092121 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Villagers from Bigiston on the Marowijne River have been evacuated from the village after the attack last Sunday [5 October] morning by members of the Brunswijk Gang. Some 15 captains and (bashops) from villages in eastern Suriname ordered [as heard] Paramaribo seeking government protection for the areas in which they live.

During a meeting with the press yesterday, they declared that the terrorist actions by the Brunswijk Gang have totally disrupted the economic development of the region. [passage omitted]

All of the 5,000 villages of Bigiston have been temporarily evacuated to a community center on the French island of (Portau) where since 1975 an (Amer) Indian settlement was established. The other part of the people left for Albina.

INFIGHTING REPORTEDLY SPLITS BRUNSWIJK GANG

FL092237 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Infightings in the Brunswijk Gang have led to a split which resulted in some members fleeing to (Cayenne) under the leadership of (Chris Mahabir). However, on Monday night, (Mahabir) was out on a plane to Paris by the French Guianese authorities for causing public disorders. He was part of the (?brain) trust of the Brunswijk Gang and masterminded several terrorist attacks in the Marowijne area. Hand grenades were recently thrown at the house in the French Guianese capital where (Mahabir) was suspected to be in hiding.

TWO PATAMACCA COMPANY HOSTAGES RELEASED

FL092248 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Two of the five functionaries of the Patamacca (?palm) oil project, who have been taken hostage by the Brunswijk Gang, have been released. They are Messrs (Berenstein) and (Holluck). (Relum), Sanchez, and (Aurrestenstone) are in the meantime still being held hostage by the gang who attacked the company and set fires in the area over the last weekend.

In a statement, the Patamacca Workers' Organization has expressed its disgust over the terrorist actions by the gang which brought enormous damage to the production process and the economy of the country as a whole. The statement continued that Patamacca had a special meaning to the workers since it was financed, set up, and further developed by Suriname after the suspension of Dutch development aid.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 198 14 October 1986

ARGENTINA

Alfonsin-Gorbachev Meeting Postponed Until 15 Oct B 1
Alfonsin Makes Official Visit to USSR [cross-reference] B 1
IPU Conference Supports Falklands Negotiations B 1
Syrian Delegate Condemns U.S. [Damascus] B 2
USSR Delegation on Trade, Bases B 2
Nunez on U.S. Plane Incident [Managua] B 2
Managua To Host Next Congress B 3
Caputo-Ibrahimi Sign Joint Declaration B 3
Falklands Governor Discusses Rapprochement B 4
Official Denies Brazilian Plans Deal Signed B 5
Grenade Found in Entre Rios Government House B 5
CGT Strike Rally Halts Industrial Activity B 6
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 10 Oct]
Briefs: TIEMPO ARGENTINO Folds; Oil Prospecting Contracts Signed; GDP Increase; Austral Devalued; Flights to Cuba Announced; Ambassador to FRG Presents Credentials; Foreign Ministry Official Resigns B 7

BOLIVIA

Residents Protest Presence of U.S. Troops, Leopards [AFP] C 1
Committee Demands Dismissal of Top Police Chiefs C 1
Resolution Relieves Chiefs C 2
Deputies Express Solidarity With Chilean People C 2
[EL DIARIO 2 Oct]

BRAZIL

Unreported Nuclear Plant Leak Violates Treaty D 1

CHILE

Pinochet Lauds Reagan, Criticizes State Department E 1
Merino Returns From U.S., Resumes Activities E 1
Army Communique Announces Promotions E 1
Stange Supports Pinochet's Call for Dialogue E 1
Valdes Urges Talks [LA VANGUARDIA 30 Sep] E 2
AD President Welcomes Dialogue E 4
AD Rejects 'Restrictions' E 5
Pinochet Denies Dialogue Offer E 5
Opposition Using 'Tactics' E 6
Legislative Committee Submits Resignations E 7
FPMR Spokesman on Pinochet's Attackers E 7
Court Lifts Incommunicado Status on Hales E 8
Bomb Explodes in Santiago Store; Kills One [AFP] E 8
Britain's Foulkes Meets del Valle, Garcia E 8
Magallanes Government on Communist Participation E 9

PERU

Attempt on Garcia Fails; Shining Path Implicated J 1
[AFP]
Briefs: Radio Stations Returned to Owners J 1

MEXICO

Formal Protest on U.S. Oil Tax Assesses 'Growth' M 1
President Opens Meeting of Attorney Generals M 1

PANAMA

Envoy to U.S. Sends Memo on Helms Amendment N 1
[LA PRENSA 7 Oct]
Minister Scores LA PRENSA N 2
Daily Faults Government for Neglecting Areas N 3
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 7 Oct]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Downed Plane Does Not Compromise Neutrality P 1

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Declares State of Emergency After Quake [Tegucigalpa] P 1
Farabundo on Temporary Truce [Farabundo] P 4
Vides: Army Rejects Truce P 5
Duarte Forms Aid Committee P 6
Duarte on Casualties, Rescue [AFP] P 7
Rebels Accuse Duarte of Complicity With Contras P 7
[Farabundo]

HONDURAS

Azcona Sends Message of Solidarity to Duarte P 8

NICARAGUA

Ortega on Plane Downing, Hasenfus Case P 9
Ortega Announces Hasenfus Trial P 12
'Public' Trial Proceedings P 13
Report Links Bush to Plane P 14
Government on U.S. Consul Contacts P 14
Ortega Sends Duarte Condolences Over Quake P 15

CUBA

Commentary on Reykjavik Summit Meeting Q 1
Esquivel Reports on Trips to Bulgaria, Romania Q 1
Syrian Official Arrives At Minrex Invitation Q 2
State Entities Take 5 Percent Energy Cut Q 2

GUYANA

Corbin Submits Resignation; Denies Allegations T 1

SURINAME

Army Takes Offensive Against Brunswijk Attacks U 1
Bouterse Terms Economic Decline 'Indescribable' U 1
Prime Minister Pays Official Visit to Brazil U 1

ALFONSIN-GORBACHEV MEETING POSTPONED UNTIL 15 OCT

PY132045 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1814 GMT 13 Oct 86

[By special correspondent]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct (TELAM) -- Presidential Spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez today announced that the meeting between President Raul Alfonsin and CPSU Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev will be held at 1030 local time on 15 October. The Alfonsin-Gorbachev meeting which was originally scheduled for either today or tomorrow was postponed as a result of the delay in Gorbachev's arrival from Iceland, where he met with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

ALFONSIN MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

For reportage on the visit by President Raul Alfonsin to the USSR, see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 14 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

IPU CONFERENCE SUPPORTS FALKLANDS NEGOTIATIONS

PY120057 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2247 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Oct (DYN) -- The 76th World Interparliamentary Union Conference today resolved to "strongly support" the rights of Argentina over the Malvinas Islands, as well as to call on the governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to resume negotiations, and to demand the demilitarization of the archipelago.

The IPU resolution regarding decolonization was approved by 608 votes in favor, 144 abstensions by legislators from countries of the EEC and Central America, and 157 negative votes by other legislators, including the entire British delegation.

Other IPU resolutions call on the major powers to stop their experimental nuclear explosions, and to establish ways in which legislators can contribute to the defense of human rights in case of armed conflicts.

At the end of their deliberations, which began on Monday 6 October with the participation of 100 countri .. the legislators approved a motion for the "elimination" of all vestiges of political, financial, and commercial colonialism. The resolution on decolonization calls for the independence of Namibia and the "eradication" of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa, so that countries can make progress and "small territories" can develop peacefully.

After the final decolonization vote the British MP's said they would have preferred that an amendment to which "the Argentines" had agreed earlier be included in the final resolution, because it contained a "more moderate and balanced" paragraph on the sovereignty dispute. "We are very disappointed," the British said, but they promised to continue working for understanding between the two countries so that the conflict can be solved.

Syrian Delegate Condemns U.S.

JN110732 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires -- the 76th IPU Conference has resumed the discussion of the political and economic state of affairs in the world. Shakir al-Su'ayyid, chairman of the Syrian People's Assembly Arab and Foreign Relations Committee, delivered Syria's speech in which he stressed that the imperialist U.S.-Zionist policy of expansion has created an everlasting state of tension in the Middle East and this state of affairs is liable to explode at any moment.

Al-Su'ayyid condemned the boundless U.S. support for Israel in the political, military, and economic spheres. He said: Syria spares no efforts to struggle for peace, and this was reaffirmed by President Hafiz al-Asad when he said: We have worked for peace through an international conference that will be sponsored by the United Nations and that will be attended by all parties concerned and the permanent UN Security Council members on the basis of the UN resolutions to bring about Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including their right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their state on their soil. Al-Su'ayyid said: We in Syria condemn terrorism because we are one of the countries that has suffered the most from terrorism. He said: One must distinguish between terrorists and those strugglers who have faith in their people's cause and whose belief in their cause makes them ready to die as martyrs for their country at any moment.

USSR Delegation On Trade, Bases

PY112241 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0119 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Oct (TELAM) -- A Soviet arliamentary delegation has expressed hope that the Reagan-Gorbachev summit conference will reach the concrete agreements. In a press conference held at the Centro Cultural San Martin, where the 76th World Interparliamentary Union Congress is being held, the Soviet delegation stated that the Soviet economic agreements signed with Argentina will be fully honored.

Asked about the U.S. subsidy policy on agricultural production, Israel Yuri, head of the Soviet delegation, said the Soviet Union does not pursue merchantilist advantages. He added that his country might expand the exchange programs with Argentina in the energy, fishing, and science sectors. He thus ratified current trade agreements. Meanwhile, the Soviet official opposed the establishment of foreign military bases on Argentine territory, referring to the UK presence in the Malvinas Islands. He stated his country is against governments establishing military bases outside their own national territories, and added that the USSR has no military bases beyond Soviet borders.

Nunez On U.S. Plane Incident

PA130036 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpt] At the IPU conference in Argentina, commander of the revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, the president of the Nicaraguan National Assembly, has said the downing of the mercenary plane is another proof of U.S. violations of international law.

Commander Nunez spoke to delegations of over 100 word parliaments. He called upon the United States to respect international legal order. [passage omitted]

Managua To Host Next Congress

PY111629 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1459 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Oct (TELAM) -- Nicaragua will be the site of the next Interparliamentary Union [IPU] Congress. This was decided this morning at the IPU's plenum meeting at the San Martin Cultural Center in this city. By a secret vote of 80 to 70, the Nicaraguan capital of Managua was chosen to host the next congress. Portugal was another possible site.

CAPUTO-IBRAHIMI SIGN JOINT DECLARATION

PY102227 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1920 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Oct (TELAM) -- The foreign ministers of Argentina and Algeria, Dante Caputo and Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi respectively, this morning signed a joint declaration indicating that the talks between the Argentine and Algerian presidents were held in an environment of trust and cordiality, which reflects the good relations between the two countries. The declarations summarizes the activities carried out by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid during his visit to Argentina which ended today.

The good relations between Argentina and Algeria show the two countries are willing to promote fruitful cooperation on a long-term basis. the two presidents emphasized the need to strengthen their bilateral relations within the framework of rapprochement and Latin American solidarity with the Arab, African and developing countries.

The declaration states the two countries will strengthen and diversify their political, economic, commercial, scientific, technological and cultural relations as an example of the South-South cooperation. The Algerian-Argentine Mixed Commission which is going to meet in this capital soon will begin to study all possible agreements in the economic, commercial, scientific, technological, and cultural fields. The declaration indicates that nuclear energy for peaceful use is an important area for economic and social development.

Regarding the international political and economic problems, the two countries expressed concern about the deterioration of international relations, especially as a results of increased tensions, the worsening of conflicts, the increasing arms, race especially nuclear arms race, and the worsening of the international economic crisis, which has been very serious for the developing countries. The declaration noted the points of agreement on various international issues but stressed the points directly affecting Argentina and Algeria.

The two presidents referred to the Malvinas Islands issue. The Algerian president reaffirmed his country's commitment to decolonization, and again expressed his government's support for the Argentine position in its dispute over the sovereignty of the Malvinas, South Georgias, and South Sandwich Islands. In this regard the two presidents emphasized the importance of the UN resolutions and the Nonaligned Movement declaration on this issue calling on the two countries involved in the conflict to solve the controversy through negotiations.

President Alfonsin pointed out the Algerian cosponsorship of UN Resolution 40/21 approved at the 1985 UN General Assembly and expressed the Argentine people and government's profound appreciation for Algeria's permanent and active solidarity with Argentina over the Malvinas issue.

Regarding the Central American problem the declaration says: The two countries thoroughly evaluated the Central American situation and reaffirmed that the negotiations conducted by the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group are the best way to find a solution to the conflict through the adoption of effective commitments within a regional political context to make peace possible. The Algerian president reiterated his country's support for the efforts made by the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group.

The two countries expressed concern for the continuation of the conflict in Western Sahara and reaffirmed their governments' support for the people's rights to self-determination and independence. They believe that the situation in South Africa is dangerous. They also demand the independence of Namibia and call for an end to hostilities between Iran and Iraq.

The two countries also expressed profound concern over the serious situation in the Middle East and recognized that the main issue there is the Palestine problem. The two countries advocate a fair, lasting, and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem through the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people within the framework of an international peace conference under the sponsorship of the United Nations.

Both countries also expressed satisfaction over the imporant results of the meetings and expressed their conviction that President Chadli Bendjedid's visit to Argentina will contribute to the strong friendship between Argentian and Algeria and to the reestablishment of mutual cooperation.

Prior to the signing of the joint declaration Foreign Minister Caputo decorated his Algerian counterpart with the Grand Cross of the Liberator. The ceremony ended with a conversation on how to strengthen trade between Algeria and Argentina. Argentina is currently favored by the trade balance.

FALKLANDS GOVERNOR DISCUSSES RAPPROCHEMENT

PY110248 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1711 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (EFE) -- Sir Gordon Jewkes, the British governor of the Falkland Islands, has said that "a rapprochement between London and Buenos Aires will not be easy." He also discarded any possibility of discussion of the sovereignty issue between the two governments.

In an interview the daily CLARIN of Buenos Aires held in Puerto Argentino (Port Stanley), the governor admitted that "a feeling of uncertainty about the future continues to prevail among the islanders," and that "the return of democracy in Argentina has not yet created confidence." The interview was conducted by the daily's correspondent, who a few days ago accompanied the father of an Air Force lieutenant who was killed in the 1982 war to attend his son's funeral. The interview covers two pages of the newspaper which has the largest circulation in Argentina.

Governor Jewkes reiterated once again his country's position that "the British Government would like to normalize relations with the Argentine Government but there is a problem, the sovereignty issue which London does not want to discuss, because it offers more practical proposals instead." This issue has been the main obstacle to the resumption of talks between the two countries because, for Argentina, the issue of sovereignty over the islands (claimed since 1833) is "not negotiable."

However, the islands' governor indicated that events such as the visit of Isaias Gimenez, the father of the dead pilot, can be the first step toward the normalization of relations. Jewkes added: "The policy of the British and Malvinas governments is that the relatives of the dead Argentine soldiers can come but the visits must be well organized. It would be better if the International Red Cross organized them."

Meanwhile during the 76th Interparliamentary Conference being held in Buenos Aires, the "Malvinas issue" was the subject of a press conference last night by the British delegation on the eve of its meeting with the Argentine legislators on 11 October. This will be the sixth meeting between Argentine and British legislators since the 1982 war.

British legislator David Crouch, the head of the British delegation, said the dispute over sovereignty "is a difficult issue." He supports "an open dialogue without preconditions." Crouch, who is a member of the British Conservative Party, admitted "there are different opinions about the Malvinas issue among the officials and the opposition" of his country but he pointed out "there is agreement that negotiations should be held with Argentina."

OFFICIAL DENIES BRAZILIAN PLANES DEAL SIGNED

PY101311 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1621 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Cordoba, 9 Oct (TELAM) -- Brigadier General Roberto Engroba, chief of the Military Aircraft Factory in Cordoba, has denied that the Argentine Air Force has signed a contract with the Brazilian Aeronautics Company (Embraer) for the purchase of 30 Tucano training planes, as published in a Buenos Aires morning newspaper.

Engroba told the newspaper LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR that the Air force is considering the possibility of purchasing the Tucano planes, and if it decides to replace the current Mentor planes with the Tucano, it will pay for them with available Argentine technology, such as spare parts and planes. (sentence as received) The Tucano is perhaps the most probable option, but he said that no decision has yet been made.

GRENADE, FOUND IN ENTRE RIOS GOVERNMENT HOUSE

PY102147 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1441 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Parana, Entre Rios, 10 Oct (DYN) -- A grenade with the words "Argentine Army" stamped on it was found this morning inside Government House, in the second incident in this city in the last 24 hours. The grenade was found at around 0730 [1030 GMT] in a corridor near the Government Press Directorate by employee Julio Rodriguez Signes, who held it in his hands until he realized what it was. he then called the police to take the grenade away.

The Press Directorate is located on a mezzanine of the Government House, in an area not normally visited by the public. Until midmorning, the government had not released a report on the incident. [passage omitted]

CGT STRIKE RALLY HALTS INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

PY101731 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 Oct

[Text] (NA-DYN) — A general strike called by the General Labour Confederation (CGT) yesterday brought industrial activity to a complete halt while workers paraded for 18 blocks in what was indeed a "noisy rally" as was predicted by the organizers.

The crowed was estimated by police sources at around 75,000 workers, news agencies placed that figure at between 100,000 and 250,000 while CGT sources told the Herald that anywhere from 350,000 to half a million workers participated in the rally.

Drums, firecrackers and empty pots and pans were used to express disagreement with the government's socio-economic policies, while popular chants were particularly offensive during this demonstration, with Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille and President Raul Alfonsin being the main targets of the insults.

CGT Secretary General Saul Ubaldini headed the march in the company of a group of labour leaders, stopping at the intersection of the Independencia and Paseo Colon avenues in order to be lifted by a mechanical arm from which he improvised a speech. After the members of the CGT directive council came the major labour union, including metal workers, ATE and UPCN state workers, SMATA auto workes and the UF railwaymen, who carried a sign reading "The worker's hunger is not illegal," in reference to a government ruling declaring recent UF strikes illegal.

The strike and rally were backed by the majority of political parties, amongst them the Justicialists, Intransigents, Popular Socialists, the Movement for Integration and Development, the Christian Democrats, Workers Party and Progressive Democrats.

While the industrial sector was the most severely affected by the strike, the vast majority of stores, cultural institutions, cinemas and schools were open. According to Aerolineas Argentinas, no domestic flights were cancelled, while only two internatioinal flights had to be delayed.

Only a few minor incidents spoiled the otherwise peaceful rally. Most of them were caused by the usual gangs using the opportunity to rob and provoke the crowd. Meanwhile, groups within the rally caused some minor damage to Government House and the Economy Ministry building by hurling stones and other objects at government officials witnessing the rally from their offices.

The rally was organized by the CGT to back its alternate, 26-point socio-economic plan, which includes wages in relation to the cost of the family basket.

Also, a moratorium on the foreign debt and a general increase of pensions is sought.

During his half-hour speech, Ubaldini criticized the enemies of the CGT for not having the "moral authority" to speak, adding "We are here to demand that our efforts not be given away to the IMF (International Monetary Fund)."

In an impassioned tone of voice, the CGT secretary general demanded "justice" for the children "who are hungry, uneducated and emaciated."

"We are paradoxically offered a 10 australs minimum wage while 110 million dollars disappear from the Banco Alas and nobody knows where they are," Ubaldini said.

While promising that the CGT "battle plan" will succeed, Ubaldini said that "the peace in confronting people eye-to-eye is not won with unkept promises."

Lastly, to the calls of "we shall never be a colony" and "we will defend our country to the last man," Ubaldini urged the crowd to disperse peacefully, "in the name of our dear Argentine fatherland."

BRIEFS

TIEMPO ARGENTINO FOLDS -- The publishers of the Buenos Aires daily TIEMPO ARGENTINO announced the closing down of this daily due to financial difficulties. [Summary] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Sep p 1 PY]

OIL PROSPECTING CONTRACTS SIGNED -- Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (TELAM) -- The Government Oil Deposit [YPF] today signed three contracts for the prospecting and exploitation of oil resources in the northeastern basin. The agreement signed by YPF with an Argentine-Australian consortium formed by the enterprises Pluspetrol and BHP Petroleum Argentina, Inc. represents an investment of $48,780,000 to be made in Argentina. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0230 GMT 8 Oct 86 PY]

GDP INCREASE -- Buenos Aires, 30 Sep (NA) -- According to information disclosed by the Economy Ministry today, the GDP and domestic demand during the second quarter of this year grew by 5.7 and 12.3 percent, respectively. It was also disclosed that export of goods and services during the May-June period dropped by 12.9 percent. [Text] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1930 GMT 30 Sep 86 PY]

AUSTRAL DEVALUED -- The Argentine Central Bank has devalued the austral by 0.76 percent. This is the 5th devaluation in September and the 20th since the austral plan was imposed on 14 June 1985. [Summary] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Sep 86 PY]

FLIGHTS TO CUBA ANNOUNCED -- Alfonso Cicalesi, general manager of the state-run Aerolineas Argentinas, during an interview granted to television Channel 13, announced that as of next summer the airline will start flights to Cuba and other Caribbean areas. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1302 GMT 28 Sep 86 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO FRG PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (TELAM) -- Alfredo Cipriano Pons Benitez, new Argentine ambassador to the FRG, today presented his credentials to FRG state council chairman Erich Honecker. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1619 GMT 9 Oct 86 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL RESIGNS -- Oscar Torres Avalos submitted his resignation as foreign ministry technical and administrative coordination under secretary to take over as planning under secretary of the secretariat for State Intelligence [SIDE]. [Summary] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 7 Oct 86 PY]

RESIDENTS PROTEST PRESENCE OF U.S. TROOPS, LEOPARDS

PY131642 Paris AFP in Spanish 1539 GMT 11 Oct 86

[By Eduardo Paz]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 11 Oct (AFP) -- With shouts of Yankees go home and Leopards [elite police forces] get out and don't come back, over 6,000 inhabitants of the town of Santa Ana de Yacuma, located in the Bolivian Amazon region in northeast Bolivia, expelled 150 U.S. soldiers and Bolivian police in charge of the struggle against drug trafficking. The troops and police tried to take over the small town located in the Beni Department.

The incident occurred on 10 October when six Black Hawk helicopters -- supplied by the United States -- and a Fokker plane landed on the Santa Ana air strip to destroy cocaine factories and arrest the most important Bolivian drug traffickers.

Through the tolling of bells and word of mouth, local residents organized themselves to expel the Leopards and U.S. Rangers from the town's strategic locations. They were able to isolate the troops at the airport, forcing them to return to their center of operations. Santa Ana de Yacuma major, Mario Barbosa, and Leopard's chief, Colonel German Linares, discussed the operation. Col Linares then ordered the withdrawal of the troops, helicopters, and plane.

The inhabitants of the coastal area of the Rio Yacuma, located 150 km from the border with Brazil, and in the middle of a vast plain that is linked to urban centers only by plane reasserted their decision to impede the operation of Bolivian and U.S. Armed Forces, which they said undermined the honor of the town of Santa Ana de Yacuma.

Santa Ana de Yacuma is the birth place of Roberto Suarez Gomez, the king of cocaine; and of the new drug trafficking magnate, Jorge Roca, alias Straw Roof [Techo de Paja], who have been sought by both Bolivian authorities and DEA officials for several years. Several of their relatives live in Santa Ana de Yacuma and it is likely that the objective of this operation was to arrest both Suarez, and Roca.

When informed about the incident, Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro announced through Information Minister Herman Antelo that all those who oppose the forces of order would be punished in keeping with the law. [passage omitted]

COMMITTEE DEMANDS DISMISSAL OF TOP POLICE CHIEFS

PY101355 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2130 GMT 9 Oct 86

[By Amanda Davila]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 9 Oct (EFE) -- The congressional committee investigating the murder of three scientists in Huanchaca has asked the government for the dismissal of Julio Vargas Soto, commander in chief of the Bolivian Police, and of other high-ranking police officers. The three scientists were killed by drug traffickers.

According to Mario Velarde Dorado, chairman of the Congressional Committee, the other three police chiefs are Colonel German Linares, commander of the Mobil Unit for Rural Areas Police inspector Colonel Guido Lopez Villegas; and Colonel Wilmar Guzman, who is an official who "enjoys the confidence of the state, and who belongs to a confidential security organization, the existence of which was unknown to the congressmen."

The decision was made following an assessment of the testimony given to the Congressional Committee by presumed suspects of the Huanchaca killings that took place on 5 September. Velarde Dorado explained that no one of the top military command is involved in the events that occured in Huanchaca (Santa Cruz Department), where a Bolivian-Spanish scientific delegation was attacked by drug traffickers, resulting in three of them being killed and a Spanish biologist surviving. [passage omitted]

Resolution Relieves Chiefs

PY110155 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] President Victor Paz Estenssoro has ordered Bolivian Police Commander General Julio Vargas Soto be relieved of his position. The presidential resolution, which was released at Government House, establishes that, to facilitate the work of the congressional committee, President Paz has decided to comply with its requests. The resolution states:

1. Bolivian Police Commander General Julio Vargas Soto is relieved of his high position as of today.

2. Bolivian Police Deputy Commander General Raul (Escobarrote) is appointed acting commanding general.

The resolution asserts that Congress President Julio Garret Ayllon had requested the executive branch relieve Julio Vargas Soto, at the express wishes of the Congress Special Committee. Thus, the Huanchaca case is beginning to have its first serious consequences, and will continue to be in the news during the next few hours.

DEPUTIES EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH CHILEAN PEOPLE

PY100236 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 2 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Chamber of Deputies President Willy Vargas has presented an unusual motion that was approved unanimously by this legislative body. In the motion the Bolivian Chamber of Deputies expressed solidarity with the Chilean people persecuted by the Chilean government and it likewise supports the Declaration of Santiago issued by former Chilean congressmen on 21 May despite police interference.

The text of the Chamber of Deputies resolution is as follows:

"The honorable Chamber of Deputies resolves:

Single article: To express support for the Declaration of Santiago of 21 May 1986, and it expresses its best wishes for the return of democracy to Chilean life, as well as the cessation of human rights violations, the practice of torture, and disappearances in Chile.

UNREPORTED NUCLEAR PLANT LEAK VIOLATES TREATY

PY110146 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1815 GMT 10 Oct 86

[By Edgar Hernandez]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 10 Oct (EFE) -- The water leak in a valve of the refrigeration system at the Brazilian Nuclear Plant Angrea 1 was not reported to the Argentine Government as it should have been under bilateral agreements that were signed recently. Experts said today that the Brazilian Government has thus ignored agreements in the nclear sector, under which the two countries are required to exchange information in any case of accident at a nuclear plant. The Argentine Embassy in Brasilia has said it did not receive any official communique from the Brazilian Foreign Ministry.

Brazilian physiciast Rogeiro Cerqueira said that Brazilain officials are trying to play down the accident, and pointed out that dismissing the importance of the accident reveals a lack of perception of its gravity.

Meanwhile, Jose Eduardo Leme Salvatore, Director of the Reactors Department of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), maintains that the leak ws not an accident, but an "operational problem." Leme Salvatore explained that the leak occurred in the auxiliary cooling system, which in only slightly contaminated with radiation from the main system to which the auxiliary system is connected. Leme Salvatore stated that the water contamination level was very low, and that similar leaks have occurred 10 times since 1979, when the first tests were conducted.

The accident occurred on the night of 30 September, when valve 8073b failed, causing nearly 1,000 gallons of contaminated water to spill. The Angra 1 nuclear plant is located in the municipality of Angra dos Reis, 154 km from Rio de Janeiro. Its population of 71,000 people was alerted to the accident 9 days later, which elicited protests from politicians and ecologists throughout the country. Angra doe Reis's climate is one of tension because of disagreements between the plant scientists and other experts.

Nuclear Plant Chief Pedro Jose Linns said that neither the nearby population nor the workers at the plant have been exposed to radiation dangers. In turn, the Attorney General of Rio de Janeiro State, Joao Batista Petersen Mendes, has sent a note to the officials of the Furnas Centrais Eletricas Company, requesting that information and an explanation of the leak be submitted within 10 days.

The Angra 1 Nuclear Plant has been shut down for 277 days for testing purposes. Yesterday, the Federal Appellate Court (TFR) authorized the resumption of plant operations, alleging that the shutdown is causing more than $50 million in economic losses.

PINOCHET LAUDS REAGAN, CRITICIZES STATE DEPARTMENT

PY110202 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] The government is confident that the United States will understand the Chilean situation, but it will have to realize that our democracy is to be developed by Chileans for Chileans. This remark was made by President Augusto Pinochet when he was asked by RSN [National Radio System] about Ronald Reagan's latest statement about our country.

President Pinochet replied that, in the first place, he has the best impression of President Reagan, adding that he believes Reagan is one of the best presidents the United States has had in recent years. Now, Pinochet said, there are people in the U.S. Department of State who, although they have all the necessary information in their hands, do not yet understand the Chilean situation. Consequently, these people try to cause pressures to be exerted upon our country. Pinochet further said: I am confident that in the end our situation will be understood. Like the United States, Chile strives to consolidate a Western-style democracy. However, it must be understood that our democracy is to be developed by Chileans for Chileans

Pinochet then said that a model cannot be imposed on us, just as attitudes alien to our national sentiment and to our social, economic, and political reality, cannot be forced on us.

MERINO RETURNS FROM U.S., RESUMES ACTIVITIES

PY131337 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Admiral Jose Toribio Merino, Navy commander and also member of the Government Junta, returned to Chile in the predawn hours of 12 October. Merino went to the United States on Naval business. The high-ranking Navy officer visited the Chilean Navy mission in Washington, but there were no details on his other activities in the United States. During his absence, Merino was replaced by Admiral Hernan Rivera Calderon. It has been reported that Merino will resume his duties on 13 October.

ARMY COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCES PROMOTIONS

PY110231 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Brigadier Generals Julio Bravo Valdez and Claudio Lopez Silva have been promoted to major general. This information was provided by an official communique released by the Army Public Relations Department.

STANGE SUPPORTS PINOCHET'S CALL FOR DIALOGUE

PY102152 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpts] General Rodolfo Stange, Director of Carabineros, began a busy day in Antofagasta early this morning. RSN [National Radio Network] of Antofagasta made this report on the visit the Government Junta member is paying to the zone.

Gen Stange said the decision by President Pinochet to start discussing the political parties' organic law with the democratic sectors is very positive, adding that he fully supports the opinion that General Matthei recently expressed on the same subject. [passage omitted]

Concerning the political situation in Chile, Gen Stange said it is a positive sign that several sectors have stressed the need for dialogue. In particular, he emphasized the president's decision to order the interior minister to call on those sectors that respect the legal system to reject Marxism and to exchange views on the political parties' organic law. [passage omitted]

Valdes Urges Talks

PM131428 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 30 Sep 86 p 4

[Interview with Gabriel Valdes, Chilean Christian Democratic Party Chairman, by Joaquim Ibartz in Santiago; date not given]

[Text] Santiago -- "There is no rational way of achieving democracy other than to negotiate with the military. We have a military government that wields power and strength as it pleases. This is why we are prepared to negotiate with anyone, with those who imprison our leaders and allow journalists and honest professional people to be murdered. There is no other solution apart from reaching an understanding with the Armed Forces in order to avert a bloodbath." We were told this by Gabriel Valdes, the principal leader of the Chilean Christian Democratic Party.

[Ibartz] You are urging the military leaders to shoulder their responsibilities, but what about Pinochet? Are negotiations to be conducted with him or is he to be excluded?

[Valdes] Of course Pinochet is the obstacle. We believe that since he is part of the Armed Forces it is necessary to conduct talks with them all. Please excuse me if I do not say everything that I have to say on this matter in the press. We will talk to anyone. We will negotiate with the people in power. With one sole objective -- not to join a dictatorial regime, but to achieve democracy.

[Ibartz] If another military leader were to assume power to head a transitional government, would you support him?

[Valdes] We would support him as long as he pledged to bring the country to democracy by a certain deadline and according to a timetable previously agreed upon by both civilians and the military, as General Morales Bermudez did in Peru. We are not concerned whether the transition to democracy is carried out by a civilian or a military leader, as long as it is someone who can carry it through to a good conclusion, as Adolfo Suarez did in Spain -- and he emerged from the former regime. This is what must be done in Chile. We are trying to convince the military that this is what is best both for them and for the Chilean people. Otherwise, we will witness a growing confrontation, an increasing militarization that will destroy the possible foundations for coexistence, thus involving the Armed Forces in something for which they were not intended, namely a civil war.

[Ibartz] Do you accept Pinochet's constitution and the elections scheduled for 1989?

[Valdes] We do not accept Pinochet's way because it provides a solution for no one in Chile. It entails a perpetuation of Pinochet himself. It is his constitution. We have rejected it from the outset because no constitution -- neither this nor any other -- has any value without the people's endorsement. This is why we condemned his attempt to bring the country to a confrontation in 1989. You see, 1989 represents not a solution but an exacerbation of the crisis and Pinochet's ambition to remain in power. Pinochet, like the dictator he is, refuses to step down. Dictators do not like to step down.

[Ibartz] Could Pinochet stage a self-inflicted coup to remain in power?

[Valdes] He has the military power and complete control of the media. He can do whatever he wants -- even kill us all. Nobody is ruling out a self-staged coup; however, according to our information, the other Junta generals seem unwilling to accept it. Chile's main problem is that there is someone who refuses to go, someone who as appropriated the country and wants to lead us through 1989 and beyond. We do not accept his concept of war. We do not want a confrontation that will damage the country even more. This is why we reject the state of emergency, the regressive legislation, and the policy of war. We hope that some time there will be a positive response to the proposals for an agreement submitted by the vast majority of parties.

[Ibartz] The democratic forces have suffered a setback since the introduction of the state of emergency. How will they assert themselves again?

[Valdes] We democrats cannot assert our authority through war. We must assert it through ideas, faith in democracy. If machine guns, tanks, and terror take the leading role, then this country is finished. The authority of democracy is less spectacular but it exists in the will of the vast majority of Chileans.

Who asserts the greater authority -- a military government whose leader is attacked and his escort half-destroyed, who declares a state of emergency, and who dictates repressive laws; or a people who want to regain democracy peacefully? The state of emergency shows weakness, not authority. What kind of authority do they show by imprisoning prominent leaders without any charge? What kind of authority is it when innocent people die at the hands of the armed criminals? What kind of authority is that of the political forces who propose to the military -- our fellow countrymen -- that we come to an agreement and jointly seek a national solution?

[Ibartz] All the offers of dialogue have been rejected and Pinochet devotes himself to insulting politicians. Do you still have any hope of reaching an agreement?

[Valdes] Yes, because neither we nor our children and grandchildren will ever abandon the aim of Chile's becoming a democratic nation. This country was born to be free, to use reason, not force. This is why we do not accept the settlement of the dispute by means of weapons.

[Ibartz] How will you regain the political initiative under the state of emergency?

[Valdes] We will continue the social mobilization and civil disobedience, which is the way in which society expresses itself when all other roads are closed. Our pressure has always been peaceful and we will continue to exert it as circumstances require. The government must hear the message that the people are neither acquiescent nor afraid. We must convey to it our rejection in an organized and peaceful way. We already know that violence serves not our interests but those of the people who establish war as the norm.

[Ibartz] Will you accept support for your mobilization from the Marxist left-wing organizations of the Popular Democratic Movement?

[Valdes] We will organize forms of protest that do not entail the contribution of men of violence. It is very difficult to meet this aim because we will have to exclude the government and prime minister. We democrats cannot pursue any other path than that of rapprochement and reconciliation. What we want is not hatred and revenge but for common sense to reign the Chile. A long time ago we warned that without democracy there would be terrorism and armed confrontation. A solution cannot be postponed or we could experience what happened in Nicaragua, Cuba, and Iran, where the departure of Somoza, Batista, and the shah came too late.

[Ibartz] Can there be a democracy that excludes the Marxist Left?

[Valdes] We do not regard as a democracy a system that excludes any ideas. All political tendencies must exist within a democracy, as long as they acknowledge it to be a combination of rules of coexistence and consensus, with clearly defined limits on how far dissent can go. There is no place in a democracy for men of violence, those who practice it or for those who advocate it but there is room for all those who defend an idea, whatever it may be.

[Ibartz] Will the unity of the democratic forces be achieved?

[Valdes] Never in Chile's history has such a wide range of parties reached a thorough agreement on the definition and practice of democracy as in the case of the National Accord. If we have forged a common front with dissimilar parties, why do we not reach an undersanding with the Armed Forces? It is necessary to discuss the roles of both sides. In South Africa, where some people are white and others black, there are not roles. This country will not be like that. Be that as it may, we democrats do not want to play the role of the blacks. We must start negotiations soon because we hope that when the pope comes to Chile he can help forge a peace treaty among the Chilean people, like the one he inspired between the Chilean and Argentine peoples.

AD President Welcomes Dialogue

PY102114 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1528 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 10 Oct (EFE) -- "Democratic Alliance" [AD] President Enrique Silva Cimma has described as positive the recent comments by high-ranking military leaders on the possibility of holding talks but stressed that "Army Commander in Chief General Augusto Pinochet has not yet made similar comments."

Silva Cimma, who is president of the main coalition of non-Marxist opposition parties, termed "positive" the comments favoring dialogue by the Navy and Air Force commanders in chief and the Carabineros director general. For the AD, the solution to the country's current problems involves a political solution that "must be agreed upon by the civilians and the Armed Forces."

Silva Cimma added that the AD "has not laid down any conditions for holding serious and loyal talks leading to a peaceful and effective democratization of the country within an atmosphere of mutual respect and with complete press freedom." In its statement, the AD states that "a normal atmosphere in the country, which cannot exist under a state of siege that permits the arrest of political leaders who have not been formally charged, would facilitate the holding of talks with the top representatives of the Armed Forces and the Carabineros."

AD Rejects 'Restrictions'

PY110217 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] The Democratic Alliance [AD] today stated it does not want the dialogue to fail, and it rejects General Pinochet's orders to Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia Rodriguez, forbidding any opposition to the 1980 Constitution. Jorge (Vives), under secretary of the opposition coalition, now reads the full text of the AD communique:

[Begin (Vives) recording] In view of the fact that President Augusto Pinochet has ordered the interior minister to impose unacceptable restrictions on the dialogue that both the AD and the Chilean people want to hold, we hereby state that:

1. We reiterate that we are ready to hold an unconditional, unrestricted dialogue with the commanders in chief of the various branches of the Armed Forces in the presence of the people. For this reason, the AD has taken the necessary steps to ensure the success of these talks.

2. The orders given to the interior minister offer no guarantee of a democratic dialogue because they are based on the current Constitution, which a vast majority of the Chilean people have rejected. [end recording]

The AD also called for a referendum, which it considers vital for the restoration of democracy. This was part [as heard] of the communique released this morning by the AD.

Pinochet Denies Dialogue Offer

PY110010 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Remarks by President Augusto Pinochet this morning caused shock and some confusion. Pinochet said the Armed Forces commanders in chief have not said there will be a dialogue with the opposition. We are now contacting La Moneda Palace to hear what Eliane Enriquez has to say about President Pinochet's remarks:

President Augusto Pinochet today said the opposition wants to give the word dialogue a political connotation and to hoist it as a fighting banner. In a meeting with the media, the president also said the opposition, backed by religious organizations, has launched a new offensive to establish dialogue with the government.

He said the press has misinterpreted the statements of the Armed Forces commanders in chief in this regard, and asserted they said nothing about a dialogue. President Pinochet also said the opposition is trying to make believe that the dialogue can be held only with them, and with no one else. If the agenda does not include items they want to discuss, to attain the results they want, then the opposition will not agree to hold a dialogue, he added.

The chief of state also said it cannot be said that the government does not accept suggestions and opinions from the different sectors. Our work, he said, is the result of the joint efforts of all Chileans in close connection with the authorities.

Opposition Using 'Tactics'

PY102206 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpts] President Augusto Pinochet this morning made several announcements and other important comments. The president has just ended a conversation with reporters. Our mobile unit 10 filed this report:

In response to a series of questions by newsmen here at La Moneda Palace, President Pinochet said: The government believes the opposition sectors that have said they would change their position are simply using tactics that reflect their real objective. They are changing sides; today they claim to condemn communism and violence, but they forget that their youth leaders and the leaders of the MDP [People's Democratic Movement] have participated in elections as members of single-party tickets.

The president said those who want to oust the government and restore the system that was established in the past must understand that the Armed Forces and the people who support him -- who are in the majority -- are clearly aware of their objective. He said he has concentrated his efforts on this objective. [passage omitted]

The president made some other announcements. He reported that Colonel Claudio Guzman will replace Colonel Jose Carrera as under secretary general of government. Col Carrera has been assigned to a post abroad. The president also announced that Justice Under Secretary (Maria Isabel Cesarego), who has resigned, will be replaced by lawyer (Luis Manriquez). (Cesarego) will be appointed to another post.

President Pinochet announced that Brigadier Oscar Vargas today took over as Television Nacional director, replacing Manfredo Mayor, who will be appointed communications adviser of the government's General Secretariat.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE SUBMITS RESIGNATIONS

PY140115 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Excerpts] There is some kind of secrecy in the Diego Portales Building at the level of the commanders of the Armed Forces and Carabineros. It concerns the terms under which the dialogue with the opposition will take place. No one is making any comments. It has been learned unofficially that tomorrow this issue will be brought up by Admiral Jose Toribio Merino Castro during the regular Tuesday legislative meeting. There is apparently more secrecy in the Armed Forces and Carabineros about the dialogue after the recent statements made by General Pinochet on this issue.

Today a Santiago newspaper reported some of the members of the Fourth Legislative Committee have already submitted their resignations to Lieutenant General Julio Canessa. The newspaper indicated it is a normal procedure when a new Junta member is installed, he will find on his desk the resignations of all the members of the committee he is going to head. Radio Chilena tried to get some information on this issue. We talked with lawyer and journalist Maximiano Errazuriz, former deputy of the National Party and currently a member of the Fourth Legislative Committee.

[Begin Errazuriz recording] The Fourth Legislative Committee has not met since Gen Canessa was replaced by General Gordon. Therefore, I was surprised by the newspaper report because there is nothing official in this regard. If some member has resigned, it means he is getting ahead of others and acting on his own behalf. [end recording]

Gen Humberto Gordon is taking over the position left vacant by Gen Julio Canessa.

FPMR SPOKESMAN ON PINOCHET'S ATTACKERS

PY101413 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0435 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 9 Oct (EFE) -- According to an FPMR [Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front] spokesman, those who participated in the frustrated attack on the Chilean President, General Augusto Pinochet on 7 September 1986, are still in Chile. The FPMR has claimed the attack on the president. The Santiago afternoon newspaper LA SEGUNDA today published a telephone interview with Patricio Manns from Paris, who stated that he is the FPMR's spokesman abroad.

"I am the FPMR's spokesman abroad and my job is to divulge the news, especially here in Europe," Manns stated in the interview. He confirmed that the reports published by news agencies and the Spanish magazine CAMBIO 16, that include his remarks, are true. In those reports the FPMR claims the responsibility for the attack.

He disowned, however, the interview published by the Italian newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA, and added that "the FPMR disowns the remarks made by the informer who granted the interview." The Italian correspondent who interviewed that informer, Manns, "has been taken by surprise by someone who claimed to be a member of the FPMR and who tried to involve Cuba (in the attack)," saying those who participated in the attack have returned to Havana.

Contrary to what was published by the Italian newspaper, the FPMR's spokesman abroad said that "the attackers are still in Chile. The FPMR operates in Chile. Only the support groups operate aboard."

COURT LIFTS INCOMMUNICADO STATUS ON HALES

PY120254 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0239 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 11 Oct (EFE) -- A Chilean military court today decided to lift the incommunicado status of Patricio Hales, a leader of the Popular Democratic Movement. [passage omitted]

After learning that Hales' incommunicado status had been lifted, Hales' relatives initiated procedures to have him transferred from the Santiago Penitentiary to the Capuchinos Annex Jail.

BOMB EXPLODES IN SANTIAGO STORE; KILLS ONE

PY150127 Paris AFP in Spanish 0113 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 13 Oct (AFP) -- Police sources reported tonight that one person died and three others were injured tonight when a powerful bomb went off at a popular store in the posh neighborhood of Las Condes, in eastern Santiago.

The semiofficial news agency ORBE indicated that, according to initial reports, the person carrying the bomb died when it went off earlier then planned. The body of the bomb-carrier was totally disintegrated.

The bomb went off at a bookstore on the second floor of the Apumanque shoppng mall. Meanwhile, another bomb exploded at a bank branch a few meters away from the bookshop. Police evacuated the area because of the possibility that other bombs had been planted.

BRITAIN'S FOULKES MEETS DEL VALLE, GARCIA

PY132214 Santiago Radio Chilean in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Jose Francisco Contreras report from the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle today met with British Member of Parliament George Foulkes, who is visiting the country to learn about the current situation. The meeting was friendly and many ideas were exchanged.

Foulkes went to the Foreign Ministry with British Ambassador John Hickman after meeting with Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia at La Moneda Palace. Foulkes, who is the Labor Party spokesman for South American affairs, said he wants to learn the real situation in the country by meeting with representatives of all sectors: the government, the opposition, the church, and human rights organiztions.

Regarding the state of siege, Foulkes pointed out that his party hopes it will be lifted but the main reason for his visit is not that issue. He said his meeting with Foreign Minister del Valle was friendly and many ideas were exchanged. He added: I understood the minister's point of view and I hope he understand mine.

Regarding his meeting with Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia, Foulkes said they discussed human rights and the prospects for transition toward democracy. He added that he specifically mentioned the case of Chilean citizen Pedro Fernandez (Lemba), who is under arrest in Linares for violating the internal security law. Foulkes said Fernandez' wife lives in Great Britain, and Fernandez has been granted political alylum to travel to Great Britain if his sentence is commuted. George Foulkes will end his visit tomorrow.

MAGALLANES GOVERNMENT ON COMMUNIST PARTICIPATION

PY111200 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] The regional government of Punta Arenas has repudiated a foul play by opposition sectors which, after obtaining permission for a meeting, invited the outlawed Communist Party to participate in it.

The regional government secretary, Pedro de Ares Zabala, personally read an official communique bearing his signature. The communique refers to an authorized rally to be held tomorrow by the opposition. The communique reads:

Official Communique

Yesterday, the regional government authorized a rally to be held at the Bulnes Plaza, to be followed by a march down (Boria) Street. Permission for these activities was requested by Messrs Ramon Aguilar Vera, Luis Requena Arizcorde, Santiago (Ladena) Mendoza, and Flor Mavor Garoztiaga.

According to the request, the rally and march were to be organized by regional democratic, political, and social groups. However, (POLLA DE SALZAR) later published a notice in which Mr Hugo Haedo says, quote, most of the region's social organizations and political groups, such as the Socialist Party, the Communist Party, the Christian Democratic Party, the Radical Party, the MAPU [United Popular Action Movement], and the Christian Left, will attend the rally unquote.

In view of such publication, Mr Ramon Aguilar Vera, president of the regional Christian Democratic Party, was asked to make a public statement denying the participation of the Communist Party in the rally and march, since the note requesting permission did not mention the participation of the Communist Party. Mr Ramon Aguilar Vera and other representatives of political parties refused to make that statement.

Therefore, the regional government of Punta Arenas repudiates this foul play by the rally's organizers, who sought to include the Communist Party only after the rally was authorized, and denounces it before the people of Magallanes.

The regional government deplores that the democratic opposition parties of the region should continue to associate with the Communist Party, a totalitarian party which is instigating the Chilean people to a fratricidal confrontation. It finds it strange that they should adopt such an attitude when, in the rest of the country, the national presidents of the democratic opposition parties have broken their alliance and links with the Communist Party.

Nevertheless, the regional government will not withdraw the permission which it has already granted.

ATTEMPT ON GARCIA FAILS; SHINING PATH IMPLICATED

PY130004 Paris AFP in Spanish 1727 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Puno, 12 Oct (AFP) -- Peruvian President Alan Garica has minimized yesterday's attempt on his life, and has decided to continue today with his working visit to the city of Cusco, 1,155 km southeast of Lima. The police have said that the attack was planned by the Shining Path, which has been very active in this region for several months. The people are my guards and they will defend me from my enemies and from those who are against democracy, Garcia said.

Antiterrorist Directorate (Dircote) sources today disclosed that the police foiled two dynamite attacks against the president. The attacks were to be staged during the working tour that Garcia began on 11 October, in Arequipa, Juliaca, and Puno, 1,314 km southeast of Lima.

In Juliaca, 35 km from Puno, the police arrested peasant Catalina Mamani Yucra, 33, a few minutes before Alan Garcia's arrival at the Manco Capac Airport. Mamani was carrying 37 dynamite sticks concealed in her colorful skirt. She confessed to police that she was not operating alone and that another woman had the fuses for detonating the sticks. However, the police said that her accomplice was not among the approximately 50 suspects who were immediately arrested. The woman was detected in a group of peasants who were about to welcome the president at the Santa Adriana Handicraft shop.

After learning about the arrest of the woman, and despite his security guards' advice to suspend his activities, Garcia continued with his agenda, dedicating several facilities in Juliaca and Puno. On several occasions the president personally greeted the peasants.

In Puno, on Lake Titicaca, which Peru shares with Bolivia, the police deactivated several bombs after being warned of a possible attack. The bombs had been planted near the Don Miguel Inn, which is owned by APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] leader Miguel Pino and which Garcia usually visits, the sources said.

The police have also reported that 45 dynamite sticks, a 7.62-caliber ammunition box, and fuses were seized during raids of subversive strongholds. No major details were provided because of the secrecy of the investigations.

Police believe this is the Shining Path's first attack against the president and that it was an attempt to open a new front in the area. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

RADIO STATIONS RETURNED TO OWNERS -- Yesterday the Peruvian Government returned to their legitimate owners the transmission plants of radio stations "Victoria" and "Reloj," which were confiscated 15 years ago by the military regimes in power at that time. [Summary] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 3 Oct 86 p A-7 PY]

'FORMAL' PROTEST ON U.S. OIL TAX ASSESSES 'GROWTH'

PA100425 Paris AFP in Spanish 0331 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Oct (AFP) -- Mexico's secretariat of commerce and industrial development reported here today that the Mexican Government has filed a formal protest over the U.S. Government's decision to propose a tax on oil imports. The tax proposed by the U.S. Government would be $0.08 per barrel of domestic oil and $0.117 per barrel of imported oil and its by-products.

According to Secretary Hector Hernandez, ''enforcing this measure would greatly affect our ability to obtain foreign currency so necessary for our economic growth and the payment of our international obligations.''

Mexico sells the United States nearly 50 percent of its total oil exports, which at present totals 1.35 million barrels a day. This makes the United States the most important buyer of Mexican oil.

Hernandez also said the proposed tax contradicts '' U.S. pledges made recently during the GATT conference in Uruguay to maintain the status quo regarding new restrictions on international trade.''

Mexico's protest and note of concern was delivered to U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldridge.

PRESIDENT OPENS MEETING OF ATTORNEY GENERALS

PA102145 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpts] At the inauguration of the first Regional Meeting of Attorney Generals and Justice Ministers in Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, President Miguel de la Madrid said Mexico will not just sit back and observe how drug addiction and trafficking destroy homes and countries. Speaking to delegations from 13 participating countries, De la Madrid called on the attorney generals and justice ministers at this meeting to contribute to the welfare of our peoples. Francisco Ramirez reports from Puerto Vallarta:

[Begin recording] [De la Madrid] We will not allow drug addiction and trafficking to hurt our most precious values and to erode our institutions. We will not sit back and observe how they destroy homes and nations. [passage omitted]

Moreover, U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese, who is in Puerto Vallarta to participate in the so-called regional judicial summit, said President Miguel de la Madrid and Attorney General Sergio Garcia Ramirez have become world leaders in the fight against drug trafficking. Meese said that, unfortunately, there have been some irresponsible criticisms against Mexico's participation in the fight against drug trafficking, but he said neither his country's Justice Department nor the President have made such comments. Meese added that in this meeting, the participating countries should seek resources at the United Nations to create a fund to finance the fight against drug trafficking. Meese only spoke to the foreign press because he refused to make statements to Mexican communications media. [passage omitted]

ENVOY TO U.S. SENDS MEMO ON HELMS AMENDMENT

PA120242 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Oct 86 p 23-a

[Text] Memorandum

To: Panamanian Foreign Affairs Minister Jorge Abadia Arias

From: Dominador Kaiser Bazan, Panamanian Ambassador to Washington.

Subject: Amendment proposed by Senator Helms.

In accordance with your request made on this date, I inform you of the recent events which have taken place in the U.S. Congress.

During the 24 September 1986 U.S. Senate session, which centered on the discussions of House Resolution No 4759 already approved by the House of Representatives, Senator Jesse Helms proposed amendment No 2897, which adds the following paragraph: "Section 604. The CIA director will present a report to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, and the House of Representatives Permanent Committee on 1 March 1987, at the latest, determining whether it is true -- and, if so, to what extent -- that the Panamanian Government Defense Forces are involved in international drug traffic, arms smuggling and money laundering, and furthermore, whether they were involved in the death of Hugo Spadafora."

Senator Helms defended his motion, and succeeded in including articles published in June by THE NEW YORK TIMES, and in September by THE WASHINGTON POST in the sessions' records. Senator Edward Kennedy supported the motion and Senators Durenberger and Cohen opposed it. The final voting resulted in 53 votes for and 46 votes against; thus, the motion was approved. Since the amendment had not been studied by the House of Representatives, it had to be submitted with others on the same topic to a joint conference of designated senators and representatives to agree on the style and content of the final version of House Resolution No 4759.

The meetings took place on 25 and 26 September 1986. The results of those meetings were published in the congressional record (Congressional Record House) [Preceding three words in English] on 1 October 1986. With regard to amendment No 2897, the joint conference agreed on the following:

"Section 604 of the Senate amendment would have requested the CIA director to present a report to the congressional intelligence committees on or before 1 March 1987 as to whether and to what extent the Panamanian Government's defense forces are involved in international drug traffic, arms smuggling, money laundering, and whether they were involved in Hugo Spadafora's death, or in human right violations in Panama.

"The designated senators and representatives decided there is no need to include that order in the conference report since there are already statutes ordering the CIA director to reply to any inquiry made by the congressional intelligence committees.

The members of the joint conference understand the CIA director will furnish all the information relevant to this case to intelligence committees.

Therefore, Senator Helms' amendment No 2897 will not appear and will not be part of House Resolution No 4759.

Sincerely yours,

Dominador Kaiser Bazan.

Minister Scores LA PRENSA

PA112134 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Oct 86 p 24

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] Government and Justice Minister Rodolfo Chiari De Leon has sent LA PRENSA Associate Director Dr Fabian Echevers a letter referring to a report on a U.S. Congress session published by this newspaper.

The letter states:

Mr Director:

Dominador Kaiser Bazan, Panama's ambassador to Washington, has sent a memorandum to Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias. Please find a copy of this memorandum attached. On page 2 it states:

"Regarding amendment No 2897, which was presented by Senator Helms, the following was decided:

Section 604 of the Senate amendment would have required the Central Intelligence director to prepare by 1 March 1987, at the latest, a report for the intelligence committees of Congress explaining if in fact the Defense Forces of the Panamanian Government have violated the human rights of the Panamanian people, are involved in international drug trafficking, in arms trafficking, in the laundering of money, and in the death of Dr. Hugo Spadafora, and to what extent. The congressmen decided it is not necessary to include this disposition in the congressional report because there are statutory dispositions that order the Director of Central Intelligence to respond to petitions from congressional intelligence committees.

The congressmen believe the Director of Central Intelligence will provide all the information pertaining to this matter to the intelligence committees."

Therefore, Amendment 2897 will not appear in, and will not form part of H.R. 4759." Based on the ambassador's memorandum, the report published on the front page of the Thursday, 2 October edition of LA PRENSA, under the headline "U.S. Congress Approves Investigating FDP [Panama Defense Forces]" and which begins by saying: "Amendment No 2897 has been approved during a bicameral session without changes in its text or content..." is not in line with the true situation and, therefore, is notoriously false.

LA PRENSA has once again mistakenly handled a news report to satisfy very personal political interests. It has tried to provoke confusion and chaos among the people and at the same time has tried to discredit a state agency. This is an irresponsible action not in line with the conduct a good social communicator must maintain in its community.

It is regrettable that you publish on your newspaper's front page a report on such a delicate matter so hastily, without making sure it was true. The report happened to be definitely false, untrue. Amendment No 2897, presented by Senator Jesse Helms and others, will not form part of H.R. 4759, based on a decision from a joint conference of Senators and Representatives who compose the U.S. Congress. [sentence as published]

False reports, such as this one, harm the credibility of any medium and cast doubt upon its seriousness, responsibility, and equanimity, attributes that must always be present in any communications means fulfilling its role, which is so important in all states.

This ministry believes this is a suitable moment to reiterate to the director that we will not tolerate this constant and permanent practice by the daily you direct of publishing false reports in some cases, and of approaching news in a distorted fashion in others, all for the evident objective of satisfying and enhancing political interests and at the same time disrupting public order, peace, and national security.

Respectfully yours,

Rodolfo Chiari De Leon, Minister of Government and Justice

DAILY FAULTS GOVERNMENT FOR NEGLECTING AREAS

PA122350 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 7 Oct 86 p a-4

[Editorial: "The 7 Years the Torrijos-Carter Treaty Has Been in Effect"]

[Text] Tuesday 1 October marked the 7th year the Torrijos-Carter treaties have been in effect. During this period of time, many things have happened at home and abroad that are not what Panamanians expected or wished for in these treaties. In these 84 months, we have experienced all sorts of snags and vicissitudes. On the one hand, this is the result of the U.S. Government's lack of understanding, and on the other hand, of the Panamanian rulers' negligence, abandonment, and even indifference. The U.S. Government has taken advantage of a law enacted at the last minute to openly and brazenly disregard the commitments it acquired in those treaties. Along these lines, our government has been content with sporadically and unenthusiastically issuing protests at the high international public forums.

Throughout those 7 years, the U.S. Government has been turning over to Panama a number of installations that were not in the best of conditions. There are enough examples to confirm this statement. In this regard, the Panamanian Government institutions, which have taken over their administration, have had to make huge investments so these installations could fulfill their social functions. We are aware we are struggling against one of the most powerful nations of the world. Moreover, we must be aware of the new mentality of that country's present government. Its role as guardian has been growing in recent years. The reactionary elements are experiencing one of their most recalcitrant moments in the Northern Colossus.

Frankly, we must accept the fact that the Panamanian Government has also been at fault for the situation we have experienced and continue to experience in the Panama Canal Zone area, 7 years after the Torrijos-Carter treaty went into effect. To date, we have behaved irresponsibly and inefficiently.

As prominent Panamaniam treaty experts and persons with N-depth knowledge about the treaties and their spirit have charged, it is truly regrettable that the Panamanian Government has not set up a planned strategy for this sector by now. We have not seen a single government action with the aim of establishing a development policy for that area. Improvisation and politics have adversely taken hold of the Canal area.

The works reverted to Panama in the last 7 years have been administered under a strictly political criteria and we have been guilty of the grossest kinds of improvisation. The Panama railroad, the housing units, and other installations at present are not what they were several years ago. The Canal Zone reveals an unbelievable lack of concern. Maintenance for the works reverted to our country is practically a dead letter. Green areas have become inaccesible and unbelievable brushwoods. In practice, we have abandoned what we have received, owing to our rulers' typical attitude of leaving the headaches for the next rulers. We have truly not been capable of regulating the development of that territory to incorporate it into ours.

All these facts discredit us before the U.S. Government. This situation cannot be hidden and after 7 years of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, that went into effect as a result of the tremendous sacrifice by Panama's youth, such a state of affairs bolsters Panama's enemies. There are 14 years left before the most important installation is totally turned over to Panama's control. Despite that time span, we have not seen any serious attitude allowing us to guarantee that in the year 2000 the Panamaniam Government will be able to administer it as the world expects us to. In our judgment, that is the negative inventory we have so far of the impact of the treaties which have been in effect for 7 years.

COSTA RICA

DOWNED PLANE DOES NOT COMPROMISE NEUTRALITY

PA101455 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto said the downing of the U.S. plane in Nicaragua does not weaken or question Costa Rica's policy of neutrality. The plane, with a military cargo consigned to the Nicaraguan counterrevolution, was downed by the EPS and the U.S. pilot [as heard] detained. Madrigal Nieto said this action could have been avoided if the plane was refueled in Costa Rican territory.

Foreign Minister Madrigal Nieto believes the U.S. plane downed in Nicaragua did not overfly Costa Rican territory -- this is what appears in a public security report. On the contrary, it appeared to have entered Nicaragua airspace in a heavily patrolled area, which was the reason it was attacked. Madrigal Nieto pointed out that if the plane had overflown national soil, it could have entered Nicaragua at other points.

The foreign minister doubts the downed plane is part of the $100 million aid package the United States granted the counterrevolution. At first, Madrigal Nieto said it looked like it was the beginning of such aid, but then he cited press reports to the effect that the $100 million becomes effective today [quedan en firme hasta hoy]. He added that it could not be part of the aid because this is official money which must be handled through government channels, and the [U.S.] authorities have claimed the plane has no links with the Reagan administration.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE DECLARES STATE OF EMERGENCY AFTER QUAKE

PA110259 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2308 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Address by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte on 10 October, place not given; in a link up with Cadena Cuscatlan -- recorded]

[Text] Attention, attention, listeners. Companero Felipe Pierrot has tuned in to a San Salvador radio station. We have heard that Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte has decreed a state of emergency in the Salvadoran capital. Come in, Pierrot.

[Pierrot] Attention, Radio America listeners: President Duarte decreed a state of calamity at 1704 local time. We repeat: The Salvadoran president decreed a state of calamity at 1704 local time. These are his words:

[Begin Duarte recording] [?The emergency] is declared as of now due to the strong earthquake that has caused the loss of many lives and inflicted serious damage to the country, including the destruction of public and private buildings, private homes, schools, and commercial centers. The earthquake has caused other considerable damage and losses.

The tremors have continued. For this reason, many buildings that are already cracked could topple. This forces the president of the Republic and the Council of Ministers — in accordance with Article 167, Paragraph 4 -- to immediately declare a state of public calamity because the Letislative Assembly still has not met to meet all the needs arising from this earthquake. By declaring this a public calamity, I appeal to all the peoples of the world to listen to the call of the Salvadoran people who (?anticpate) their understanding and cooperation.

In the first place, this public announcement is to alert the Salvadoran people to [words indistinct] take precautions at their homes. Let the people know that their government's officials are at work to provide the greatest protection possible in this moment of calamity. I am speaking from Cadena Cuscatlan, the national radio station, which at this moment becomes the pilot station for all that happens in the country and that can be aired. As of this moment, any official communication (?will be made) through this radio station.

I also want to tell the Salvadoran people we are already in the process of taking the proper measures. I have already sent the public health minister to [words indistinct] this same radio station and frequency. In this way, we will be able to communicate with any health official or any other official. [Words indistinct]. I ask all government officials to tune in to this radio station so we can instruct them in their duties. In the first place, the health minister has presumably evaluated the situation at some hospitals.

Mr Health Minister, please call this radio station to extablish the immediate needs. We know the military hospital's casualties are in front of the Cuscatlan Park. We know one of the structures in the Santa Tecla Hospital collapsed. [Words indistinct]. Mr Health Minister, please order the transfer of nurses to some hospitals so the Santa Tecla can offer emergency services.

Another important thing is that apparently, a sort of settling has occurred in the [words indistinct] hospital. It is necessary to check on this. I will send some engineers to check the structures. But the most important thing is the people's lives. Therefore, I ask you to go to the [words indistinct] hosptial and see the situation of the people so that all the most pressing services can be offered. Likewise, this is a message for all officials. The Cadena Cuscatlan phone numbers are 24-0307 and 24-0369. Jot down these numbers so you can communicate.

I also have an important message for the government minister. He is in charge of all matters related to food. Food is to be distributed in downtown San Salvador neighborhoods. This is where the most damage has occurred. If he can, the agriculture minister must transfer food and water. He is to have plasma ready for this problem. The government minister must try to purchase plastics in some of the country's manufacturing plants. During the night, people would sleep outdoors [words indistinct]. We will need something for these people to cover themselves up. Then, keep in mind Cadena Cuscatlan, whose phone numbers are 24-0307 and 24-0339.

As of tonight, the Armed Forces will provide complete protection for the entire city [words indistinct] security forces and troops stationed in the vicinity for them to keep watch and afford due protection to the people. Remember, any person caught pillaging or commiting any crime will be severly punished at this time when a public calamity and state of emergency has been declared. As of this moment, nobody can carry out any actions against the state's security. Therefore, all must obey. These are my instructions for the public security forces. Through the Armed Forces Joint Chief of Staff, the proper plans are being drafted. It is also important to cooperate with the security groups [words indistinct].

Attention to all who have gathered in [words indistinct]. It is extremely important [words indistinct] that all neighbors get organized for getting medicines and food. It is important to remember that, as of this moment, drinking water must be boiled to preclude any danger of drinking contaminated water. These are the things. Then let all the neighbors get organized in groups, according to their neighborhoods, zones and streets, under a single authority. This authority must keep in direct communication with Cadena Cuscatlan. We will continue to report through this radio station. [Words indistinct] telephone number 24-0307 to let us know the name of the person in charge of the zone so the security organizations and the Armed Forces can continue to keep in touch with them and receive instructions for this emergency. Meanwhile, the community organization in each street and neighborhood is extremely important, because through this organization we will be able to assist you people. This is how we can work through the institutions.

So please, get organized in the various communities. To all the people in the country, I say, let us not forget we are still in danger because there are many buildings that are cracked. Do not get close to buildings so that you will not be hurt if they collapse. We tell the owners of those houses that have crakcs, especially in their foundations, not to enter them. It is better for you to seek open areas. It is better that, organized in open areas and with [words indistinct], you can have the possibility of getting organized and contacting Cadena Cuscatlan immediately through telephone numbers 24-0307 and 24-0339. Begin to get organized and call.

In addition, I call on all ministers of state to immediately go to the Armed Forces Joint General Staff where I have established the operations center for all the decisions that we have to make.

We have already contacted several friendly countries and they are already sending their initial aid. I hope to continue talking on this radio station. I am also going to tour the city to check on the various problems. I thus ask you to get organized so that when (?we get) there we can talk about specific things and the specific needs each of the neighborhoods has.

I have declared the state of emergency because this is a true emergency situation and especially because the state of emergency forces the National Emergency Committee to take action. The state of emergency makes the situation even more dramatic but that is needed because the situation after this earthquake is very difficult and grave. [sentence as heard]

But, in addition, Salvadorans, I want to ell you that [words indistinct] great moral strength. All Salvadorans have gone through this calamity before. We have suffered a lot but the Salvadoran people are ready to bear with this, to persist, and to move forward. We will all move forward together, have faith. Let's pray for God to give us strength and faith because we are going to pull through and because [words indistinct] and despite the fact he gives us these tests to prove to everyone that Salvadoran people are strong. For this reason, I ask all Salvadorans to pray to God so he will give us the willpower, faith, confidence, and hope to pull through.

I am going to continue talking through this Cadena Cuscatlan about matters that are important. In the meantime, we are going to continue the process of organization throughout the country. I am asking the people of San Salvador to get organized right away to [words indistinct] social institutions to get organized by neighborhoods, by residential sector [colonias], [words indistinct] so we can [word indistinct] as soon as possible.

In this way then, I will go off the air now [words indistinct] asking the government authorities and the ministers to come to the Joint General Staff. I tell the mayors of San Salvador, [names indistinct], San Marcos, etc., all the mayors [passage indistinct] not to leave their communities because we have to [words indistinct] thinking that you are in difficulties. [Words indistinct] through Cadena Cuscatlan, telephone numbers 24-0307 and 24-0339. [Words indistinct] we will move forward, have faith [words indistinct] help us. Let's all help because it is the only way to move forward. [Words indistinct]

I think the first thing we have to do is assess the situation. I will personally visit the areas to see [passage indistinct] I will personally check on this situation and then I can give you my views on it. These things must be done calmly, trying to resolve the problems in the best way possible. It is true there are problems of a [words indistinct].

But the most important thing right now is the lives of Salvadorans. We must try to help them. Please, make sure that the messages we send will not be ones of alarm. Let these messages be ones of advice, guidance, and orientation so everyone knows what they have to do and so no one will panic unnecessarily.

One must remain calm in the face of adversity [words indistinct] but to take actions calmly so we will not lose our heads and so there will be no more problems than those we already have. Perhaps now, with calm and moderation, we will take the emergency measures. But what is very urgent right now is to protect the lives of all Salvadorans. We will look at the problem of the structures and other matters later on. But, so far, this is all I can tell you.

Farabundo on Temporary Truce

PA112106 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1911 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command on 10 October in El Salvador]

[Text] The FMLN General Command to the Salvadoran people:

One more test of sorrow is being experienced by our people. It is added to 50 years of exploitation and misery. The earthquake mostly affected our country's poor classes. It is added to the effects that the state terrorism has caused with a death toll of 60,000, 6,000 missing, and 500,000 displaced persons.

This onslaught by nature again highlights the subhuman conditions under which millions of Salvadorans live. They are the ones who have been most affected. These poor sectors are the same ones that are the target of the economic package deals, of the conscription, and of the repression. This situation reaffirms in the FMLN fighters the just reasons for defending the national interests; for defending the interests of the peasant majority affected by drought, bombings, and the operations of the Armed Forces; and for defending the interests of the urban workers who suffer repression and are now affected by the earthquake.

The exclusive neighborhoods of the Duartist officials and military were not the ones affected by the quake. Our message of solidarity at this time is addressed to the country's working classes who are experiencing sorrow over the loss of their loved ones and their humble homes.

We are aware that, at this time, the national attention is focused on helping the victims, on resolving housing, food, and supply problems, and on establishing communication among relatives. Soldiers and lower rank officers, who do not live with the comfort and security of the high-ranking chiefs, also find themselves in that situation.

Such attention meets the need for the poorest sectors of the nation. The FMLN General Command and the FDR Executive Committee, therefore, resolve to establish a temporary truce throughout the country. It will go into force as soon as our units learn about this communique. The FMLN General Command calls on all its military units to comply with this measure by suspending all offensive operations and limiting themselves to fighting only in the event of clashed that might occur. The truce will remain in effect as long as our fronts deem necessary in accordance with the situation.

The truce is declared unilaterally, because we do not believe the government and the Armed Forces have any feelings or respect for the Salvadorans' sorrow. If such feelings exist, the government should make this known through mediator Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas so as to reach a pact on a truce. However, Jose Napoleon Duarte has announced greater penalties for those who supposedly attack the so-called national security. We interpret this as a threat and as more repression against the people at a time of national sorrow in view of the serious situation of the majority of the people. The government has the obligation to hold the so-called package deal of economic measures in abeyance. In this regard, we call on all our people to organize, mobilize, and struggle for their rights. They should struggle for the abolition of the package deal and the conscription and above all they should remain alert to prevent the theft of the international aid to the quake victims by the high command and the military chiefs, just as happens with the food for the displaced people. That's enough of 50 years of exploitation and deceit!

We issue a call to the world's peoples for solidarity in the face of the situation of thousands of homeless people affected by the displacements caused by the Armed Forces and the effects of the earthquake.

We also warn our people and the international community about the possibility that the Duarte government will call U.S. Army troops for the purpose of receiving aid and, in this way, to carry out its longed-for intervention of U.S. troops in the Salvadoran conflict.

[Signed] FDR Executive Committee, Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo, Dr Ruban Zamora.

FMLN General Command. Commanders Shafik Jorge Handal, Leonel Gonzalez, Joaquin Villalobos, Ferman Cienfuegos, Roberto Roca.

El Salvador, 10 October 1986

Vides: Army Rejects Truce

PA130009 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2353 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran defense minister today said the army cannot accept the unilateral military truce the guerrillas declared yesterday.

General Eugenio Vides Casanova asserted: "The constituition forbids us to neglect the country's security. Therefore, we will not suspend military actions throughout the national territory."

The FMLN has announced the suspension of all its actions to permit rescue and reconstruction operations after the earthquake the Salvadoran capital suffered Friday.

In brief statements to ACAN-EFE at the staff headquarters, where the emergency committee--formed after the earthquake--has its office, Vides Casanova said the army is bent on "reconstruction and tending to the victims of the earthquake." He also said: "But if the guerrillas do not want to suspend their actions, we will fight them."

Salvadoran soldiers are providing security during the rescue operations in the capital. However, they are not directly participating in the removal of rubble from the buildings destroyed by the quake. Several units have been sent from the interior of the country to reinforce the troops in the capital.

President Jose Napoleon Duarte said yesterday that the truce declared unilaterally by the guerrillas was a propagandistic action.

"If the guerrillas want to suspend their military actions, that is fine; but the important thing, at this moment, is reconstructing the country and attending to the most urgent needs of thousands of Salvadorans who have been affected by the quake," the defense minister said.

Vides Casanova stressed: "The guerrillas should suspend their actions and declare a military truce until the country is totally reconstructed."

No reports on possible clashes have been received in the capital during the past 24 hours.

Duarte Forms Aid Committee

PA131510 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0341 GMT 13 Oct 86

[News conference by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte; place not given; monitored in progress -- live]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Duarte] I think that at least 150,000 -- if not 200,000 people -- have been affected by the earthquake. I believe that from 150,000 to 200,000 people have been left homeless. These are people we will have to support somehow. [passage omitted]

One lesson we have learned from the world because of the tremors that have occurred is how to manage aid and how to manage funds people and countries donate. I have decided to form a committee composed of honorable Salvadorans. The committee is composed of five [as heard] persons. It is headed by Mr (Roberto Murray), whom I greatly respect and appreciate. I think he can truly guarantee the proper use of funds at this moment of crisis. The people who compose the committee are: (Roberto Timan; Roberto Mathews; and Ricardo Diem [all names as heard]. All of them work in coordination with the finance minister, who is the government's representative on the committee. [passage omitted]

Duarte on Casualties, Rescue

PA140429 Paris AFP in Spanish 0412 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Oct (AFP) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte has revealed that the confirmed deaths have risen to 976, following the earthquake which inflicted serious damage in his country's capital, which has a population of 1.5 million. Duarte said there are approximately 8,176 wounded, approximately 30,988 families affected, and approximately 2,379 houses destroyed.

He said 230 tremors were registered today, increasing the total of tremors during the last 3 days to 1,075; therefore the population is urged to sleep on the streets. The president requested the people's understanding because they could only supply tents, food, and water to 1,500 families today. However, he stressed that the "public services will be rendered as soon as possible."

Duarte reiterated the country's medicine reserves have been exhausted with the exception of aspirin. However, he noted antitetanus vaccinations arrived on the nine relief flights that arrived today.

Today, the president visited the suburban neighborhoods most seriously affected, particularly Santa Marta, where a landslide buried 40 families.

Duarte explained in detail that the rescue squads were still 8 meters from the place where it is believed that the families are buried.

REBELS ACCUSE DUARTE OF COMPLICITY WITH CONTRAS

PA130329 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Sandino's Children Down Clumsy Superman [headline]

The reports on the plane downed by the EPS on 6 October in Nicaraguan territory has caused great national and international commotion.

The plane turned out to be a supply plane for the Nicaraguan contra mercenaries. However, the most important discovery is that the crew members were U.S. citizens, two of whom died immediately, while a third one was arrested by the Nicaraguan Army.

The statements made by the captured U.S. citizen, which were broadcast on television and heard by all of the Nicaraguan people, as well as the documents seized, revealed the plane took off from the Ilopango Military Airport in El Salvador, and the captured U.S. citizen is a U.S. adviser to the Salvadoran Army.

Immediately after the incident, the Salvadoran Government denied what is clear to everybody else. Duarte's poor arguments only said it was a [words indistinct] without explaining the content of the maneuver.

The cynicism of Reagan's government has gone even beyond the denial of the links between the plane's crew members and the U.S. Army. This situation, which exposed the yankee government even further -- especially in its criminal behavior and disrespect for international law and for the people's right to self-determination -- was justified by Ellio Abrams, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, by describing the mercenary crew as heroic.

This shows contempt for our peoples' right to forge their own destinies, as it would establish the will of Reagan's government as a legal norm in Central America.

The barefaced complicity of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Government and its Armed Forces with the U.S. Government, in its war of aggression against Nicaragua, was totally exposed. Once again, the total submission of Napoleon Duarte's government is not only an echo of Ronald Reagan's propaganda campaign against Nicaragua [words indistinct] to take supplies to the contra movement mercenaries.

Spokesmen at the Ilopango Military Airport revealed the number of flights leaving from a restricted area at this airport has increased in the last few weeks. Undoubtedly, the increasing number of flights is closely related to the logistical support for the Nicaraguan contras.

This situation allows our people, and all the world's peoples and governments to see that Duarte's hackneyed policy of peace and nonintervention in Central America is merely a smoke screen to cover its complicity and its warmongering policy against Nicaragua.

Duarte's government, as a puppet of Reagan's government, encourages and carries supplies to the contra movement criminal bands, thus worsening the Central American crisis, and boycotting the peace efforts of the Contadora Group. Now, no one doubts the identity of the aggressor and the warmongering enemy of peace in Central America: The U.S. imperialist government.

HONDURAS

AZCONA SENDS MESSAGE OF SOLIDARITY TO DUARTE

PA110130 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2351 GMT 10 Oct 86

["Official Communique" issued by the Honduran Presidency in Tegucigalpa on 10 October, read by Marco Tulio Romero, chief of information of the Presidency]

[Text] Official Communique: The Honduran Government regrets the tragedy the sister republic of El Salvador is experiencing in the aftermath of a earthquake that has brought destruction and death to that nation. During such difficult moments, Honduran President Jose Simon Azcona Hoyo publicly conveys his solidarity with the Salvadoran people and Government and offers whatever assistance may be required in view of this situation of tragedy and sorrow.

The Honduran president has followed the events in the neighboring country and is giving precise instructions to conduct actions of fraternal cooperation that may be urgently needed. The signs of solidarity, sympathy, and sorrow over what is happening there were conveyed today to Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte. Information on the cooperation by the Honduran Government will be disclosed at the right time through the country's diverse news media.

Tegucigalpa, Francisco Morazan Department, 10 October 1986

[Signed] Secretariat of the Press of the Honduran Presidency.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA ON PLANE DOWNING, HASENFUS CASE

PA131540 Managua International Service in Spanish 1224 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Nicaraguan courts will try U.S. mercenary Eugene Hasenfus, who was captured last week when Nicaragua downed a CIA airplane that was flying over southern Nicaragua to supply the Somozist counterrevolution. In a meeting with residents of Managua neighborhoods over the weekend, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of Nicaragua, made the announcement, stressing the Reagan government's policy of aggression against our people. Let us listen to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra:

[Begin Ortega recording] Our country is being subjected in a clearer and more direct way to the aggressive actions of the U.S. Government — to aggressive, illegal, and terrorist actions. It is necessary for us to begin talking about the Americans who died and the American who was captured while they were carrying out terrorist actions in our country, illegal actions promoted by the U.S. Government. These are the facts. We have been insisting on the dangers of military escalation, of escalating aggression by the United States. We have been insisting on this. The U.S. Government says we are inventing this but on the other hand, it has approved $100 million for sending advisers and all of that. We said this would mean the direct participation by the Americans, who are used to this type of action because the U.S. Congress also approved the sending of military advisers.

We made these charges during our tour of nine countries after we attended the nonaligned summit in Harare. The United States claimed we were inventing this. The direct participation of Americans in actions promoted by the U.S. Government has been left very clear. The proof is there. It is painful proof: two dead Americans, one American prisoner. There is abundant proof. The documents that were seized there are plentiful. The statement of the detained American is also abundant; it leaves no room for doubt about the U.S. Government's involvement in all those actions. But who, what U.S. Government organization is the one directly involved in this action? For us, that is secondary, whether it be the CIA, the State Department, the Pentagon. For us that is secondary. What is clear is that the U.S. Government shows up as being involved in terrorist actions, in illegal actions promoted after there is a ruling by the International Court of Justice [ICJ]. In other words, the ruling of the ICJ exists and is very clear. What does the U.S. Government do? It does not comply with that ruling. It does not fulfill the ruling. The U.S. Government does not pay attention to the judge. The U.S. Government does not respect the laws; it does not respect them.

It tried to create a scandal; it tried to manipulate public opinion to reverse the situation. It began to charge that we are violating the Vienna Convention because we did not show the prisoner to the consul. The Vienna Convention does not say that in so many hours a prisoner has to be presented to the consul. What it says is that he must be presented and he has already been presented to the consul.

We respect the laws in this country. With what authority does the U.S. Government charge that Nicaragua is not respecting international treaties when the U.S. Government itself is not respecting international treaties? It is not respecting the United Nations; it is not respecting the ICJ. With what authority is it stating that Nicaragua is not respecting international agreements? Moreover, Nicaragua will obviously not respond to the U.S. Government's disrespectful attitude toward international organizations, international agreements.

Nicaragua will not respond to the maneuvers. Nicaragua responds by respecting international laws. The prisoner was immediately presented to the press. He was captured on Monday. On Tuesday, the national and foreign press that traveled to El Tule was able to interview briefly the prisoner. He was later presented to the press here; he was visited by his wife, who came from the United States; then he was presented again to the press; then he was interviewed by the consul. All this happened in a matter of days.

We still remember the day when the U.S. Government, violating all international laws, kidnapped companero Orlando Tardencilla. They kidnapped a Nicaraguan citizen from El Salvador and took him to Washington. That was an international kidnapping, an act of international terrorism. He was taken from El Salvador to Washington. He was tortured, bribed with dollars, all this so Orlando Tardencilla would make statements before a small and select group of reporters. They wanted him to make statements against the Nicaraguan revolution. Orlando Tardencilla only told the truth, and the truth was a blow against the campaign they had unleashed within the United States against Nicaragua.

As we have already said, this was an open violation of international laws. They kidnapped a Nicaraguan citizen who had been arrested in El Salvador and was being tried in El Salvador. Then suddenly, he appeared in Washington. How can this be explained?

Well, the U.S. Government has been sponsoring the war against Nicaragua. The U.S. President says the Somozist mercenaries are his brothers. He has said this; there is a recording of President Reagan saying this. Many U.S. radio and television stations have a recording of President Reagan saying this. He said the Somozist mercenaries are his brothers. Now that two U.S. citizens have died here and another has been captured, we do not see their brothers speaking up in the United States. The CIA says it has nothing to do with them; President Reagan says he has nothing to do with the U.S. citizen; Mr Shultz and some retired general, who carries out allegedly private operations, also said they have nothing to do with this U.S. citizen. The U.S. citizen has no brothers. The U.S. Government sent him down here to be part of this operation after President Reagan said he is a brother of the Somozist mercenaries. But not that he has been caught and found to be openly and directly involved in this act of terrorism, he has no one to claim him in the United States.

What kind of morals does the U.S. Government have? It is a government with an immoral attitude. They should have had the uprightness to admit he is a CIA or State Department agent involved in an operation staged by the White House or the Pentagon. They should request he be returned to the United States. They should describe him as a prisoner of war. But they will not even admit to saying he is a prisoner of war. No one is claiming him. He will probably just end up as a case before the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal. That is where he will most probably end. [applause] [people shout slogans]

We will not be merciless with those who died. The U.S. Embassy officials here in Nicaragua have tried to manipulate the fact that we took the bodies to the U.S. Embassy. They did not want to accept the bodies. They said it was disrespectful to take the bodies to the embassy and leave the caskets at the doors of the embassy. Disrespect is what they did. They did not accept the bodies of two U.S. citizens. After all, the two dead men and the prisoner are victims of the U.S. Government's policy.

Elliot Abrams, the secretary of state [as heard], is saying the two dead men and the prisoner are heroes. If they are heroes, then why does he not claim them? Who is responsible for claiming those heroes, as Abrams has described them?

Mr Abrams promotes terrorist actions, such as this, but when people die or when someone is captured, they deny all responsibility. All he can say is that it was a heroic action. Why does Abrams not come here to carry out these heroic actions? Why does Abrams not get into a plane and come here to carry out these heroic actions instead of sending these U.S. citizens to die in Nicaragua, to become prisoners in Nicaragua? Why does Abrams not come here and carry out supply missions? Let us wait and see what will happen. Let us wait and see if he dares to come here after describing these illegal and terrorist actions as heroic deeds.

After all, Abrams is nothing more than another victim. The responsible party is the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government is responsible for this situation. All this proves is that we are confronting an enemy that is hard at work; an enemy with bases in Honduras and El Salvador; an enemy that uses some Costa Rican officials. It has bribed some people in Costa Rica. There is no other way of explaining the fact the plane took off from El Salvador, entered Costa Rican territory, and reported over the radio to Costa Rica. Then that same plane turns north and heads for Nicaraguan territory.

The complicity of the Salvadoran military is clear. General Bustillo appears clearly involved in these terrorist actions. They have talked a great deal in El Salvador about Nicaragua and have accused Nicaragua. Yet what is being demonstrated here is that El Salvador is acting as an instrument of U.S. interventionist policy against Nicaragua. This is what has been demonstrated now.

A few days ago, the Salvadoran representative at the United Nations — the Salvadoran foreign minister — swore again and again that they have nothing to do with groups acting against Nicaragua. He then launched attacks on Nicaragua. The results of and the evidence on the actual and real behavior of the Salvadoran Government came to light a few days later. It is an instrument, a pawn of the U.S. Government's policy against Nicaragua. They have allowed the Ilopango Military Airport to be used for storing planes. The prisoner talked about five planes located in Ilopango Airport alone. Perhaps the planes are still there. However, with all this ruckus, they must have rushed to get them out of there because there will be investigations later and evidence may be found. However, the planes were there until a few days ago.

There also is the list of 34 U.S. citizens who took part in these operations and 2 CIA agents or officers who directed these operations from El Salvador, taking advantage of the Aguacate Air Base in Honduran territory and the complicity of some Costa Rican officials for flights through the Costa Rican airspace. All this is very clear and demonstrates that when Nicaragua takes recourse to the ICJ against Honduras and Costa Rica, it is doing something that is just, something that is right. They react when we take them before a judge. We are acting within legal and normal channels. We have taken them to court. That is their affair. If they think they are clean and not guilty, let them prove it to the court. The court will acquit them. However, since they are involved...[leaves thought unfinished]. The U.S. Government has attempted to get Honduras and El Salvador involved, and is trying to get Costa Rica involved even though Costa Rica has insisted on pursuing its neutrality policy. Then, they feel annoyed and protest when Nicaragua takes them to the ICJ.

As I was saying, this entire situation demonstrates that we are completely right when we insist it is necessary to bolster the revolution's military defense. This is our first and foremost task always: the military defense of the revolution. Strengthening the revolution's military defense means protecting fighters in the war zones to continue defeating the mercenary forces, and guaranteeing the mass incorporation of our cities' population to be prepared to confront an eventual intervention by U.S. troops. We must be prepared for this.

We have said we are certain it will be more difficult for the United States to invade us if we develop mre strength internally and become better organized. Then they will know this will not be an easy thing to do. If they think it will be easy, if they think that a war with Nicagargua will be an easy one and that they can win it in a few days, they will immediately lunge at us.

However, they realize our people are a combative people, an organized people, a people prepared to fight. This stops them. This is the first force of contention. If we bolster our defenses throught everybody's participation in the revolution's military defense, they will have to think twice before launching an invasion. They will also have to think twice after developments like these, in which two U.S. citizens have been killed and one has been captured. If they (?think)...[leaves thought unfinished].

We were saying, when talking with companeros, that this American is not actually demoralized. He is not demoralized. A person who has had morale and has lost it is demoralized. However, the truth is that these men have no morale. They have no reason to have it. They have come here to wage a war and do not even know what they are getting into. They do not come here with a political or an ideological conviction. They come here for a few dollars to engage in these types of actions against the Nicaraguan people.

The same thing would happen to the U.S. troops if they came here to invade our country. They would come here without any morale. It would be different if the U.S. soldiers had to defend U.S. territory if it were attacked. They would certainly have morale then, the way the U.S. soldier had morale during World War II, when the struggle was against fascism. However, they cannot have morale when they go to Vietnam and cannot have morale when they come to Nicaragua. That is why the prisoner is the way he is. It is not that he has lost his morale. He did not have any and has never had any. He has come here to do something without any kind of morale, or any kind of conviction, or any kind of motivation.

In turn, the companeros who captured him — the boy from San Carlos (?or) San Juan who captured him — said he had been in the military service 4 months. He did have morale even though he had been in the military service 4 months — compared to the 11-years experience this man had. This man was in Vietnam, a paratroop specialist; he enjoyed the expertise of the U.S. Army, which is very well prepared technically. These people are better trained than our companeros. However, what is happening? (?They believe there is no morale here.) The companeros here have morale and those who captured him have morale. The same thing would happen again; history would repeat itself if the United States ever made the mistake of invading Nicaragua. This is how the American soldiers would end: dead or the prisoners of the Nicaraguan people. That would be the result; they would be defeated. That is why we insist the United States seek a peaceful solution. Nicaragua is willing to seek a peaceful solution with the U.S. Government; Nicaragua is willing to seek peace. Nicaragua is willing, and supports the peace-making efforts of the Contadora Group and the Lima Group. Nicaragua has gradually achieved greater recognition [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Ortega Announces Hasenfus Trial

PA121950 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1807 GMT 12 Oct 86

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Excerpts] Managua, 12 Oct (ACAN-EFE) — President Daniel Ortega has announced that Eugene Hasenfus, who is accused by the Sandinists of supplying the "contras" on orders of the U.S. Government, will be tried by the anti-Somozist People's Tribunals.

The Sandinist leader said Hasenfus deserves the maximum penalty of 30 years imprisonment as contemplated by Nicaraguan laws.

Representatives of more than 30 neighborhoods of the eastern part of Managua, with whom Ortega met, applauded the president's point of view. He added that the 30 years should be of forced labor.

According to Ortega, the statements made by Hasenfus to newsmen on Wednesday and the documents found in the tactical C123K aircraft, downed by Sandinist surface-to-air missiles, "do not leave any room for doubt" about the "direct" intervention in the "aggression against Nicaragua."

The president reiterated that government authorities of Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica are also intervening in these covert U.S. operations. Ortega referred to the official U.S. campaign that attempts to deny the White House and the Pentagon are implicated in the "secret war" against Nicaragua.

The president said Hasenfus has been virtually abandoned by the U.S. Government "because he has found himself without his brothers." President Reagan, Ortega explained, has said the "contras" are his brothers.

"They sent him (Hasenfus) on this terrorist operation, but now that there are two dead pilots and another North American has been captured, the brothers cannot be found," Ortega added.

The Sandinist president said that despite the fact that Hasenfus has been abandoned, "he is not demoralized, because he is a man without morals."

"He got involved in a war without knowing what he was getting into. He arrived without political or ideological convictions, staging this type of action for a few dollars," Ortega said. He recalled that Hasenfus has been serving the U.S. CIA for more than 20 years. [passage omitted]

The anti-Samozist People's Tribunals (TPA) to which Hasenfus will be consigned at a still undetermined date, were created by former Government Junta of National Reconstruction on 11 April 1983. These tribunals handle crimes contemplated in the law on maintenance of order and public security and other related cases stipulated in the penal code. Only the presidents of these tribunals are lawyers; the other members are not.

According to a publication by the independent Permanent Human Rights Commission of Nicaragua (CPDF), these tribunals are "undemocratic because they violate the principle of a neutral judge and are made up of members of the FSLN."

'Public' Trial Proceedings

PA140310 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0245 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Managua, 13 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Top-level Sandinist government officials are deliberating the legal petition to try U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus, who was accused here of bringing supplies to the contras on Washington's instructions.

A Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry source told ACAN-EFE the deliberations are being attended by Foreign Ministry, Justice Ministry, Supreme Court of Justice, and military court officials. The Sandinist Government lawyers are trying to establish how many crimes have been perpetrated by Hasenfus, according to the Nicaraguan laws, the source added.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "No decision has been adopted yet concerning the court that should try Hasenfus."

President Daniel Ortega said last Saturday, when meeting with Sandinist Defense Committee (CDS) representatives from more than 30 eastern neighborhoods, that Hasenfus will be tried by the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals (TPA). The source added: What Ortega said last weekend "was a possibility." [passage omitted]

Official sources have indicated that Hasenfus' trial will be a public one.

Report Links Bush to Plane

PA121503 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] The San Francisco EXAMINER, a U.S. daily, reported yesterday that U.S. Vice President George Bush is the link between the mercenary plane downed by the Sandinists last Sunday and the White House. Bush was director of the CIA from 1976 to 1977. The flight to Costa Rica and the violation of Nicaraguan air space was directed by the White House security council.

Bush ordered his security adviser, Donald Gregg, to appoint Max Gomez to the Ilopango Air Base in El Salvador, but Gregg did not obey this order. The order, however, as implemented by Nestor Sanchez. The man mentioned by Eugene Hasenfus, Max Gomez, was appointed to the Salvadoran Army and put in charge of directing flight operations to supply the mercenaries.

Government on U.S. Consul Contacts

PA1202137 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2023 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] The Information and Press Office of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reports the following:

We have received complaints by U.S. Embassy officials -- over the access that national and international media have had to reports on the developments linked to the airplane downed by the EPS on 5 October -- in an attempt to prevent disclosures of developments that have been taking place.

Likewise, we report to the public that the notes the U.S. Embassy sent to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry on 7 October were answered the following day -- that is, 8 October. These notes made no reference whatsoever regarding any concern over the fates of the corpses from the downed airplane. However, prompted by humanitarian sentiment, the Nicaaguan Government immediately contacted the relatives of the dead men, and on its own, made arrangements through Mr Donald Tyson, consul general of that diplomatic mission, to deliver and repatriate the bodies.

During that meeting, which took place at 0845 on 9 October, it was agreed to hand over the bodies at 1500. Likewise, an agreement was made with Deputy Consul Mr Roberto Moreno that the surrender of the bodies would take place at the diplomatic mission, under the terms agreed on. To the surprise of Nicaraguan authorities who arrived with the bodies at the diplomatic mission, Mr Moreno told the Nicaraguan official who had been named to handle this operation to place the coffins on the ground outside the embassy's gate. Thus, the people who carried the bodies were not allowed to enter.

Moreover, it must be pointed out that attending the meeting with Mr Tyson was Mrs Sally Hasenfus, wife of Eugene Hasenfus. She had arrived in the country the night before. Immediately after the meeting, Mrs Hasenfus met with her husband. Regarding the request to allow the consul to have access [to Eugene Hasenfus] contained in a letter sent by the U.S. Embassy on 7 October, the response came immediately the following day. We expressed our willingness to authorize the consulate to have access to Mr Hasenfus. The meeting took place today at 1230.

The above-mentioned developments show the Nicaraguan Government has diligently and expeditiously responded to the needs imposed by the situation, in conforming to its international commitments. The Foreign Ministry protests and condemns propaganda ploys by the U.S. Government to distract the international public's attention from the serious events in which the U.S. Government is directly linked.

ORTEGA SENDS DUARTE CONDOLENCES OVER QUAKE

PA120235 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2152 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Message from Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega to Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarete; undated]

[Text] Mr President, on behalf of the Nicaraguan people and government, I want to express our deep consternation in particular to the relatives and friends of the victims of the tragic earthquake that occurred in San Salvador today. [as heard] In these difficult moments for the friendly Salvadaran people, we want also to express our sincere solidarity with and support for them and to offer to them any cooperation within our reach to help alleviate -- as best as is possible -- the situation of the Salvadoran people.

We are in the process of drafting a list of services which we could offer to the Salvadoran people in these hard circumstances. Mr President, please accept the condolence of the Nicaraguan people and government over these painful events.

[Signed] Daniel Ortega Saavedra

COMMENTARY ON REYKJAVIK SUMMIT MEETING

PA131430 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 86

["Viewpoint" commentary read by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] Only a few hours before the meeting of top Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, documents released in Washington disclosed that the United States plans to increase the number of nuclear tests over the next 5 years. The report points out that in order to meet this objective, the financial allotments for nuclear tests during 1987 and 1991 will be increased by 60 percent. Since the Soviet Union declared a unilateral nuclear tests moratorium in August 1985, the U.S. Government's response has been to execute more than 20 of these explosions and constantly seek pretexts not to join the Soviet initiative. Repeatedly, the United States has shown very little interest in reaching a general disarmament accord to put an end to its insane arms race. Reagan's recent assertion that he will not reach any understanding in Reykjavik that affects the development of the Star War program or the continuation of nuclear tests again indicates that the White House leader is not in the least concerned over mankind's destiny.

It is all too clear that despite pressures by the world in general and the U.S. people in particular, the U.S. President persists in refusing to back the Soviet moratorium and hampering disarmament talks. The best proof for this is Reagan's words cited above. He added that the Reykjavik meeting is only a step toward a later summit and that, consequently, specific accords could hardly be achieved during the Iceland meeting. Several Washington analysts have asserted, however, that Reagan vacillates between his desire to pass into history with some sort of positive document on disarmament and his determination not to be regarded by the most conservative circles as soft toward the Communists. This might be indicated by the fact that some U.S. sources have mentioned the possibility of reaching in Reykjavik some kind of accord regarding the presence of U.S. mid-range missiles in Europe. Of course, the Soviet Union proposed to negotiate this type of weapons long before they were installed. For this reason, the initiative does not belong with the White House this time either. Anyway, we must keep in mind that the primary objective of Reagan and his followers is to gain some kind of advantage over the Soviet Union and that such a policy automatically becomes an obstacle against every sound negotiation, which the Soviet government faithfully advocates.

ESQUIVEL REPORTS ON TRIPS TO BULGARIA, ROMANIA

FL111921 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1826 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Antonio Esquivel, vice president of the Council of Ministers, has described his visit to Bulgaria and Romania, as well as to the Soviet Union as positive. He attended the 120th CEMA executive committee meeting for the preparation of the main documents to be discussed in an upcoming meeting in Bucharest.

Esquivel told Radio Reloj that in Bulgaria, in addition to drafting documents containing the development work of the economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, he observed the advances made in that country. He said he was able to visit Cuban youth workers at the Georgi Dimitrov shipyard in Varna, a very important economic center. There he chatted and learned about the high and combative spirit of our brothers, Esquivel said.

In Romania, he attended the meeting of the intergovernmental joint committee of the two countries, and a protocol outlining the work mechanisms for the current 5-Year period was also signed.

SYRIAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES AT MINREX INVITATION

FL101840 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Dr Ahmad Saqr, Director of the American Department of the Syrian Arab Republic Foreign Ministry, has arrived in our country at the invitation of the Cuban Foreign Ministry [Minrex] as part of the program to develop and strengthen relations between Cuba and Syria. During his stay in our country, Dr Saqr will meet with Minrex officials and those from other organizations with Syrian relations.

STATE ENTITIES TAKE 5 PERCENT ENERGY CUT

FL111551 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1428 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] In the recent past, Cuba's oil exports income has been reduced because of low fuel prices. This reduces foreign currency income and forces the government to rearrange the economy. Among the measures taken to end this year with the least possible damage is the reduction by 5 percent of gasoline and oil quotas to central state entities. Likewise, additional amounts of fuel were authorized to some ministries responsible for supplying essential services to the country, such as electricity. Despite the adopted energy-saving measures, it is expected that the consumer power supply will not be affected unless technical difficulties arise in the country's thermoelectric power plants.

CORBIN SUBMITS RESIGNATION; DENIES ALLEGATIONS

FL100259 Bridgetown CANA in English 0237 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 9, CANA -- Deputy prime minister responsible for agriculture Robert Corbin offered his resignation tonight to President Desmond Hoyte, saying he wanted to clear his name.

A statement issued from Corbin's lawyers, Mackay and Moore, said the police interviewed their client and informed him that they had received a report that he had allegedly been involved in an accident of a possible criminal nature.

Our client firmly and immediately denied the allegation. At the request of the police, he submitted a written statement. In this statement he not only confirmed his denial and strongly asserted his innocense, but also specifically requested the police to pursue their investigations with the utmost vigour and thoroughness since he is not guilty of any wrongdoing, the release from the attorneys-at-law said.

It did not specify the allegation but radio stations across the region have reported that a Guyana Government minister had been accused of assaulting a woman. The statement expressed concern about a spate of grotesque calumnies defamatory of Corbin, one of five deputy prime ministers.

Some disgruntled politicians from minority factions have been very prominent in this smear campaign against our client, obviously hoping to gain political mileage, the release said, referring to calls for the resignation of the Hoyte administration.

In all circumstances, our client considers that he has a duty to deny such individuals the opportunity to assail the government by exploiting an allegation made against him personally. Our client emphatically denies the allegation made against him and will take all legal steps open to him to vindicate his character, the statement continued.

In the meantime, our client has instructed us to take legal action against any persons who issue any libel or slander against him. The statement said Corbin had asked Hoyte to allow him to step down from office to enable him to take all necessary action to clear his name.

There was no immediate reaction from Hoyte's office.

ARMY TAKES OFFENSIVE AGAINST BRUNSWIJK ATTACKS

FL132027 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] The National Army has gone on the offensive in eastern Suriname and has issued a call on the people to leave the area so that operations could be carried out without civilians being injured or killed. In the surroundings of Moengo, roadblocks, which were suspected to have been put up by the Brunswijk gang, have been blown up while Stoelmans Eiland was shelled with light artillery.

According to Commander Bouterse, the action by the Brunswijk gang has reached the limit and the time has now passed when the Army has to bear in mind the life of civilians before answering Brunswijk's attacks. Whenever the army attacks now it will certainly return the fire, said Bouterse.

Last Saturday, a platoon of the National Army was attacked in the vicinity of Carolina. Four soldiers were injured during the attack while two of them were missing. One has since been found. From the traces of blood at Carolina the attackers had a hard time and many of them may have been killed, said the army.

BOUTERSE TERMS ECONOMIC DECLINE 'INDESCRIBABLE'

FL132051 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Surinamese terrorists of the Brunswijk gang, who destroyed the oil palm company at Patamacca, succeeded in doing what Holland could not have done for 4 years with the suspension of the Dutch development aid. This was stated by government leader Desi Bouterse at a public meeting here last Saturday [11 October].

He disclosed that Suriname invested more than 61 million guilders at Patamacca since the suspension of the development aid. The company was keeping up production and gained foreign exchange by exporting unrefined cooking oil. Bouterse referred to the economic decline in the northeast of Suriname as indescribable. He said the government will now look into the problems of the workers who have been left unemployed because of the destruction of Patamacca.

PRIME MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO BRAZIL

FL132057 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Pretaap Radhakishun today left the country for Brazil on an official visit. His visit is at the invitation of the Government of Brazil and his first to that country since taking office in July. The prime minister will return to Suriname during this week.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 199 15 October 1986

ARGENTINA

Alfonsin, Bendjedid Issue Joint Communique [Algiers] B 1
Court Confirms Former President Peron's Sentence B 2
Fishing Enterprises Oppose Agreements With USSR B 2
Official Defends Agreements B 3
Ministry Signs Textile Agreement With EEC B 4
Defense Ministry Confirms Effort to Sell Ships B 5
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 10 Oct]

BOLIVIA

Government Sets Date for U.S. Troop Withdrawal C 1
Armed Forces, Police To Continue Antidrug Drive C 1
United Nations Approves Emergency Fund C 2
Mineworkers Threaten To Take 'Drastic Measures' [AFP] C 2

BRAZIL

Army Meets With U.S. Military; Relations Improve D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 9 Oct]
Paraguayan Opposition Rallies on Brazilian Border [O GLOBO 13 Oct] D 1
Mineworkers, Military Police Clash; Two Killed [AFP] D 1
Angra 1 Nuclear Plant Ready for Operation D 2
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 12 Oct]
Angolan Legislator Supports Atlantic Pact Idea [AFP] D 2
Briefs: New FIESP President D 2

CHILE

Junta Members Discuss Political Dialogue Agenda E 1
Bolivian Sea Outlet 'Rapprochement' Objective E 2
[EL MERCURIO 11 Oct]
PRC Cultural Delegation Head Meets With Del Valle E 2
Signs Bilateral Agreement E 3
Subversion Consolidates Military Government [AFP] E 3

COLOMBIA

Government Admits Inability to Finance Satellite F 1
Endorses EEC Plan For Satellite [EL TIEMPO 9 Oct] F 1

ECUADOR

Foreign Minister Views U.S. - USSR Summit G 1
Briefs: Oil Export Prices G 1

URUGUAY

PIT-CNT Release Communique on Amnesty [AFP] K 1
Communist Statement K 1
[LA HORA 4 Oct]
'Political Deadlock' [AFP] K 3
Algerian President Bendjedid Meets Officials K 5
Activities, Addresses [Algiers] K 6
Bilateral Cooperation [Algiers] K 6
Joint Declaration Signed K 7
Iglesias Warns of 'Diplomatic Vacuum' in Region K 7

VENEZUELA

President Discusses Economy, Central America L 1
[Madrid YA 7 Oct]
President Lusinchi To Meet Portuguese Officials L 2
[cross-reference]

MEXICO

Government Submits Debt Restructuring Program M 1
Secretary Comments on USSR Trade Relations M 1
Sepulveda To Hold Talks on Economic Integration M 2
PRI Elects Executive Committee President M 3

PANAMA

Military Studies Plan for General Staff Increase N 1
[EXTRA 13 Oct]
Landslides Restrict Canal Traffic One Way N 1
Molirena, ALIPO Parties Combine Forces N 2
[EXTRA 8 Oct]

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Announces Trip, Requests Debt Moratorium [AFP] P 1
Venceremos Ceases Battle Reports During Truce P 1
[Venceremos]
Venceremos Urges Citizens To Oppose U.S. Policy P 2
[Venceremos]

GUATEMALA

Cerezo To Ask EEC for Increased Cooperation P 3
Editorial Criticizes U.S. Regional Policy P 3

HONDURAS

Congress To Demand Withdrawal of Contras [AFP] P 4
Foreign Minister Lopez Contreras Addresses UNGA P 5

NICARAGUA

U.S. Protests Hasenfus Prosecution at Conference
P 9
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 14 Oct]
Foreign Minister D'Escoto Addresses UNGA P 10

CUBA

Reagan's Speech Explains Reykjavik 'Failure' Q 1
Refusal to Negotiate SDI Q 1
Military 'Supremacy' Desired Q 1
Reagan 'Intransigence' Q 2
Costa Rica 'Knew' U.S. Plane Entered Airspace Q 3
CSSR Leaders Arrive 10 October for Talks Q 3
Gerle Praises Nuclear Plant Q 3
Discusses Economy With Miret Q 3
Malmierca, Guinea-Bissau's Semedo Sign Protocol Q 4
Raul Castro, Hungary's Karpati Sign Accord Q 4
Karpati Farewell at Airport Q 4
USSR's Ryuytel, Komarov Arrive for Talks Q 5
Lays Wreath at Marti Monument Q 5
Tours Guevara Pioneers Palace Q 5
ANPP President Holds Talks With Cypriot Leader Q 6
Meets With Carlos Rafael Rodriguez Q 6
Delegate Condemnation of IMF at UN Debate Q 6

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

RSS To Consider Security Pact; Barrow Absent S 1
Issues Official Statement S 1
Costa Rican Ambassador Opens New Embassy S 2

DOMINICA

Charles Announces RSS Military Maneuvers S 2

GRENADA

NNP Attempts to Unseat Prime Minister Blaize S 4

JAMAICA

People's National Party Elects Officers S 4
[THE DAILY GLEANER 6 Oct]
Demands General Elections S 4
JLP Votes To Reject Seaga's Resignation S 5

ALFONSIN, BENDJEDID ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

LD110521 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] President Chadli Bendjedid yesterday held talks in Argentina with his counterpart, Raul Alfonsin, while the Algerian delegation was meeting its Argentinian counterparts. These talks culminated in a joint communique which Namia Mesli is going to highlight for us.

There was satisfaction over the important results of the Bendjedid-Alfonsin talks. This is what the joint communique says. The talks that took place in an atmosphere permeated with confidence and cordiality are a manifestation of the two countries' will to promote dynamic and mutually advantageous cooperation in the future. The two presidents underlined the need to integrate their bilateral relations in a process of rapprochement and solidarity between the Latin American, Arab and African worlds. They emphasized the exemplary value of their relations as a contribution to the promotion of South-South cooperation. The two sides reaffirmed their will to see to it that the agreements in force, considering the potential of complementarity between the two nations, be implemented and finalized. In this context, the two presidents gave the necessary directions for the holding of the first session of the grand Algerian-Argentine Joint Commission to be held before the end of the year, particularly in the agricultural, industrial, trade, technical cooperation and scientific research spheres. The firm decision to step up cultural, artistic, educational, sports and tourist exchanges was also voiced. Algeria and Argentina also agreed on the need to reach an agreement on the abolition of visas.

Being convinced that the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is an inalienable right of all developing countries and one that constitutes a fundamental step toward the economic and social development of their peoples, the two sides reaffirm their firm resolution to exercise this right and continue their close mutual cooperation in this field.

As for international political and economic problems, Argentina and Algeria express their strong concern over the deterioration of international relations. Only the respect for the principles and objectives established by the UN Charter will contribute to he establishment of peace and world development. Therefore, they renew their full support for the UN Organization and its system and urge all member states to take efficient measures to strengthen it. There is full support for the prevention of nuclear war, the need to step up efforts to stop the arms race in general and promote nuclear disarmament, in particular, and the need to channel the resources destined for armaments toward economic and social development. The Algerian side thus voiced its full support for the actions of the Group of Six, of which Argentina is a member, in favor of disarmament.

As for economic problems, Argentina and Algeria expressed their rejection of protectionist policies and restrictive measures in international trade and disloyal practices. The establishment of a North-South dialogue is more than ever necessary on the basis of global negotiations. On the problem of foreign debt, the two sides underlined their close adherence to the principle of political and social stability and the need to start a political dialogue between creditors and debtors to achieve fundamental solutions. They also recall the urge to summon an international conference on currency and financing. By examining the critical economic situation of Africa, the two sides emphasized the need for large-scale actions destined to offset the economic difficulties that beset the continent.

The Algerian and Argentine sides mentioned the Malvinas issue. In this respect, the Algerian side reaffirmed its country's attachment to the completion of the process of decolonization and again expressed its government's support for the position of the Argentine Republic in its conflict of sovereignty over the Malvinas, south [words indistinct].

The two sides also closely examined the situation in Central America and reaffirmed that the negotiations by the Contadora countries, supported by the countries of the Support Group [as heard], is the best way to resolve the conflict in this region.

On the Western Sahara conflict, they substantially expressed their conviction that the solution to this issue lies in the implementation of the OAU resolution and UN Resolution 40/50. They reiterated their satisfaction with the demarche by the OAU and the United Nations.

On the situation in southern Africa, the two sides expressed their solidarity with the South African people and firmly condemned apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia. They also supported the need to help the frontline states.

The two sides expressed their strong concern over the serious situation in the Middle East and acknowledged that the Palestinian problem is the main element of this. The two sides spoke in favor of a just, lasting and global solution to the conflict which necessarily requires the satisfaction of the national rights of the Palestinian people in the framework of an international peace conference under UN aegis.

As for the Iran-Iraq conflict, the two sides expressed their conviction that its solution must be that of negotiations and made an urgent appeal for the cessation of the hostilities.

Finally, the two sides expressed satisfaction over the important results of their talks.

COURT CONFIRMS FORMER PRESIDENT PERON'S SENTENCE

PY140248 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1922 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Oct (DYN) -- The Supreme Court of Justice has sentenced former President Maria Martinez de Peron to pay approximately 7 million australes to the heirs of Maria Eva Duarte de Peron. This information was disclosed at the Court Palace this afternoon. The Supreme Court thus confirmed the sentence passed by the National Appellate Court regarding the lawsuit filed by the sisters of Blanca Duarte de Alvarez Rodriguez, and Herminda Lujan Duarte de Bertolini. The former president will also have to pay court costs, which have been set by the Supreme Court at approximately 1 million australes.

FISHING ENTERPRISES OPPOSE AGREEMENTS WITH USSR

PY131900 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0027 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Oct (EFE) -- The High Seas Fishing Ships Operators Chamber of Argentina (CABPA) expressed today its opposition to the fishing agreements Argentina has signed with the Soviet Union, on the grounds that they "affect the maritime resources and the production of national enterprises."

Opposition was voiced by operator Hector Fernandez Blanco, head of (CABPA), who said that a 14-hour strike will be observed on Monday, 13 October, by "workers of the fishing industry in defense of their jobs."

The Naval Pilots Union (SCN) announced that its locals of Mar del Plata and Puerto Madryn, 400 and 650 km south of Buenos Aires, respecitively, will support the measure adopted by the ship operators. "At the same time President Raul Alfonsin is arriving in Moscow to sign the agreements with the USSR, activities in Mar del Plata will stop and the fishing fleets will not operate for 14 hours," Fernandez Blanco told the press. He pointed out "the Soviets will be allowed to catch resources that Argentine operators are not allowed to catch."

Argentina and the Soviet Union will sign agreements under which the Soviets will be allowed to fish in the South Atlantic, within 200 miles off the Argentine coastline. Under the agreements, the Soviet Union is committed to discontinue fishing within the 200-mile "exclusion" zone imposed by Great Britain around the Malvinas Islands, the sovereignty of which is in dispute with Argentina since 1833. It is also committed "to permit the presence" of Argentine crewmen and technicians on the Soviet ships, which will be allowed to cathc fish and squid up to 180,000 tons per year. As part of their yearly allowed tonnage the Soviets will be obliged to purchase a certain percentage of their quota from Argentine establishments.

Official Defends Agreements

PY132006 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0405 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Mar del Plata, 10 Oct (TELAM) -- Foreign Relations Under Secretary Jorge Sabato today defended the general agreements that Argentina signed with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria by stating that with these agreements, Argentina will begin to exert direct control over fishing in the southern seas, and will promote fish production in the country. Sabato denied that the general agreements will undermine national sovereignty, and added Argentina will be able to exert control not only in exclusive areas but also in coastal areas.

Sabato said the fisheries under secretariat is the proper organization to see that the terms of the fishing agreements are upheld. He added that these are of fundamental importance for the exploitation of the South Atlantic. Speaking to Radio Mar del Plata, Sabato said the opposition of fishing unions to the signing of these agreements is the result of lack of knowledge about the objectives of these agreements. He also said there may be some distrust among the people due to a misinterpretation. Sabato said these agreements tend to assure cooperation with the objective of reaffirming fishing development and safeguarding fishing reserves. He said the agreement empowers Argentina to establish all fishing conditions, ranging from the amount of each species that can be caught to the establishment of surplus. Through this agreement, Argentina can establish the areas, dates, and periods of fishing so as to detect the species and allow for control of the ecology.

Antonio Malaret, director of the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, explained that the only official evaluation of fish production potential was issued on 3 February 1986. He added that the report was submitted to the fisheries under secretariat established that the information available was incomplete.

Malaret said that in a report submitted to the fishing under secretariat, the institute reasserted that to increase the catch of some species of fish and shrimp would entail risks. He said that the authorizations granted to Soviets and Bulgarians will encompass areas south of the 47th Parallel, where Argentine fishing activity is minimal.

Meanwhile, numerous unions, through the CGT [Argentine Confederation of Labor], are preparing for the 1000 to 2400 stoppage on 13 October in Mar del Plata, which will include a blackout and mobilization of workers to protest these agreements.

At the Contessi Shipyards in Mar del Plata, the local naval industry this afternoon staged an unusual protest. It increased production rather than striking. Federico Contessi, head of the shipyards, said it is not a Japanese-style protest [not further explained] but rather an expression of trust on Argentine production, which is being subjected to arbitrary decisions. Contessi said: We want to work, we do not want to strike. But we demand that our claims be heard so we can obtain the support and incentives necessary for us to continue in our task. The protest, expressed by nonstop activity, will end tomorrow at 1800.

MINISTRY SIGNS TEXTILE AGREEMENT WITH EEC

PY132317 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1649 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Oct (DYN) -- Argentina has reached a textile agreement with the EEC that will allow the Argentine textile industry to overcome the increasing protectionist measures imposed by some developed countries. Making the announcement, the Argentine Foreign Ministry stated "the agreement was signed within the framework of the 'Multifiber Agreement' basically designed to regulate the expansion of imports" of the EEC.

The official communique goes on to state "Argentina will now have the opportunity to increase its exports to the EEC of goods such as: semi-processed wool, cotton threads, and textiles." It states "the agreement is the result of a coordinated effort by the textile sector, the Foreign Ministry, and the Foreign Industry and Commerce Secretariat." The communique concludes by stating "it should be noted that the agreement represents a substantial increase of the export quota usually granted by the EEC to our country."

In addition to the communique announcing the agreement, the Foreign Ministry disclosed the following information:

"1. Argentina has reached a favorable agreement with the EEC in the textile field.

"2. The agreement is worthwhile because it provides the Argentine industrial sector with a qualitative and quantitative frame of reference regarding standards of the EEC at a time when most developed countries impose heavy protectionist measures.

"3. The agreement falls within the framework of the Multifiber Agreement, which is basically designed to regulate the expansion of imports. However, through this new textile agreement Argentina will have the possibility of substantially increasing its exports to the EEC of key products such as: wool tops [preceding words in English], cotton threads, and textiles.

"4. Exports of wool tops in 1987 could amount to 13,275 tons, cotton threads to 3,708 tons, and cotton textiles to 5,550 tons. These figures should be compared with the amount exported in 1985: 3,780 tons of wool tops, 2,398 cotton threads, and 2,915 tons of cotton textiles.

"5. This represents an increase in our export possibilities over what was actually exported in 1985 of 50.1 percent, 88.7 percent, and 251.2 percent for cotton threads, cotton textiles, and wool tops respectively.

"6. It should be noted that these excellent results are due to the coordinated efforts of our representatives at the EEC, the Foreign Industry and Commerce Secretariat, the textile sector, and the Foreign Ministry. This is proof of the cooperation and integration between the national private and public sectors.

"7. The agreement opens new export possibilities for the private sector evaluated in approximately $87 million for 1987. The overall trade flow that could result amounts to over $430 million during the 5-year period provided for in the contract.

"8. In sum, it should be pointed out that the agreement allows a substantial increase in the export quotas granted by the EEC to the Argentine Republic in a gesture which obviously reveals acknowledgment of the prestige attained by the Argentine Democratic Government."

DEFENSE MINISTRY CONFIRMS EFFORT TO SELL SHIPS

PY101804 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 Oct 86 p 11

[Text] The Defence Ministry has confirmed that Argentina has several agents working in Europe and the United States to bring about the sale of the Navy's two British Type-42 destroyers, the Santisima Trinidad and Hercules.

Franco-Belgian Baron D'Empain has been named as the prime agent for the sale of the ships -- probably to Turkey -- but other agents are involved, a ministry spokesman said.

The US Embassy meanwhile denied that a previous attempt to sell the missile-carrying destroyers -- which are similar to the HMS Sheffield, sunk in the South Atlantic conflict with Britain in 1982 -- had at any time been blocked by the United States.

"I am flabbergasted that anyone should believe that report," said a US Embassy source.

The news report, which appeared in AMBITO FINANCIERO, had said Argentina was attempting to sell the destroyers to Turkey, because a previous deal with Iran had fallen through due to opposition from the United States. A deal with Turkey, as a loyal NATO country, the reports said, would be less objectionable to the US.

But the US source said Washington would be unable to interfere in any way with any Argentine arms deal.

Yesterday, a top-level source at TAMSE [expansion unknown], builders of the Medium Argentine Battle Tank (TAM) denied that any TAM tanks were involved in the destroyer deal, as had also been reported in the local press. He admitted, however, that efforts were being made to sell the TAM abroads as the company had a stock of approximately 90 tanks.

When asked about the current visit of TAMSE president General Angel David Vieskas to the United States, the source said the visit was in no way connected with the destroyer deal.

A top-level source at Fabricanciones Militares told the HERALD the Foreign Ministry, which has plans to privatize the state-owned arms company, has been discouraging any effort to sell arms abroad, in keeping with its attempt to project a peaceful international image.

Argentina wants to sell the Santisima Trinidad and the Hercules because of the unavailability of spare parts for the British-designed vessels.

The Hercules was built by Vickers Ltd in Britain and was commissioned in July, 1976, while the Santisima Trinidad, built by AFNE in Rio Santiago, La Plata, with British assistance and overseeing, was commissioned in July, 1981. Neither saw action in the Malvinas War and apart from the parts problem are in good condition and considered still to be two of the most up-to-date vessels of their kind in the world.

GOVERNMENT SETS DATE FOR U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL

PY150217 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The U.S. troops will leave our national territory. Information minister Herman Antelo disclosed that the government has decided half the U.S. equipment and material will leave the country on 24 October. Minister Herman Antelo stated:

[Begin recording] I would like to announce that some arrangements for the transition and withdrawal of the U.S. military troops that have granted us logistical support have been made. A galaxy transport plane is scheduled to arrive in Viru Viru on 25 October. This plane will bring the first three helicopters that will be used by the Air Force for logistical support and will also take the first group of U.S. soldiers and helicopters back to the United States. That is, a group of persons and half the number of helicopters: (?13) Black Hawks. The helicopters they are bringing are Bell Huey military helicopters which the Air Force is already acquainted with. For this purpose, part of the U.S. troops in Trinidad are moving toward Santa Cruz and will continue to do so until 25 October. This is what I have to announce. [end recording]

Later, the minister stated by 15 November the U.S. troops will have definitely left the country. The helicopters they will leave in Bolivia will arrive in the Galaxy transport plane that will take the first group of U.S. soldiers back to the United States. [passage omitted]

ARMED FORCES, POLICE TO CONTINUE ANTIDRUG DRIVE

PY141406 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2244 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] La Paz, 13 Oct (EFE) -- Colonel Alfonso Rengel, the newly-appointed Anti-Narcotics Directorate director, today stated the Armed Forces and the police will continue the struggle against drug trafficking after the U.S. troops leave Bolivian territory. These were the first comments made by Rengel, who replaced Edgar Bustillo, discharged on orders of the Congressional Mixed Commission that is investigating the Huanchaca case. A scientific expedition was attacked by drug traffickers in Huanchaca on 5 September 1986.

Rengel said that drug trafficking has achieved "substantial" proportions, for which reason it must be fought using considerable technical and human resources. Rengel stated that the antinarcotics struggle will be conducted jointly with the Armed Forces which will take over the logistic equipment left by the Americans.

Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy today reported a U.S. Government delegation will arrive this week in La Paz to implement permanent financial and technical support to the antinarcotics struggle being undertaken by Bolivia. Barthelemy said the Bolivian 3-year plan will require an annual investment of $369 million. This plan involves programs to gradually reduce and substitute coca crops, repressive actions against the drug traffickers, and development facilities for the tropical areas and for the Bolivian coca producers.

UNITED NATIONS APPROVES EMERGENCY FUND

PY140207 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations -- Bolivia today received a positive answer from the international community to its proposal to establish a social emergency fund designed to overcome, through donations and long-term credits, the problems caused by hyperinflation in this country.

Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal, Planning Minister Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada, and UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar today met with representatives of some 40 potential donor countries willing to help Bolivia overcome its major social problems, which stem from the economic adjustment program and a drop in the prices of tin and gas.

Bolivia requires emergency aid of some $100 million during a 2-year period to create jobs, especially in the mining sector, and to construct housing and highways in the rural areas. This was disclosed by Minister Bedregal in a press conference during which he explained that Bolivia had resorted to the United Nations for this purpose.

Bedregal stated the purpose of the meeting was to search for international aid with which to carry out the program designed to overcome Bolivia's structural crisis. Sanchez de Lozada explained the structural adjustment program implemented by President Paz Estenssoro's government was successful in curbing hyperinflation, which reached (?40) percent per year, and was reduced to 20 percent per year. However, he noted this process has had catastrophic social consequences. Bedregal added that Venezuela has already given Bolivia $11 million, the United States $7.2 million, and Spain has just announced that it will make a substantial donation of (?65) million to import Spanish goods and equipment, and $5 million in cash for the [words indistinct] of the balance of payments.

Bedregal stated that during today's meeting there was unanimous understanding of the problem, and some countries expressed their desire to cooperate and disclosed the amount of money they are willing to contribute. Sanchez de Lozada said his country was engaged in an all-out struggle against drug trafficking and thanks to the effort being made with the technical aid granted by the United States, which, he said, does not represent military interference but rather support to the Bolivian police forces, the price of coca leaves has fallen by 90 percent.

MINEWORKERS THREATEN TO TAKE 'DRASTIC MEASURES'

PY131437 Paris AFP in Spanish 1340 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] La Paz, 12 Oct (AFP) -- The Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers (FSTMB) today reported here that the mineworkers of the Siglo XX and Catavi Districts in Bolivia have decided to mobilize, and take drastic measures to reassert their demands. According to the FSTMB, the principal demands include the supply of foodstuffs to the company stores, the suspension of massive dismissals, and guarantees of operation for the mining centers, schools, and hospitals.

The mineworkers' wives are even threatening to resume their hunger strike until a positive response from the authorities of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (Comibol) is obtained, and to stage a new protest march in La Paz along with their children.

ARMY MEETS WITH U.S. MILITARY; RELATIONS IMPROVE

PY131929 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Oct 86 p 2

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- Not since the 1977 denunciation of the 1952 Brazilian-U.S. military agreement, have the military organizations of both countries had such a major exchange as during the 2d year of the New Republic. As a military delegation of U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, which held a 4-day secret meeting at the EMFA [Armed Forces General Staff], left Brasilia yesterday afternoon, the official gazette announced the trip of two Brazilian Army officers to Virginia, United States, to participate in a meeting of "doctrinal exchanges" between the two armies. [passage omitted]

The military ministers of the New Republic are interested in maintaining a good relationship with the U.S. military men and the meeting, concluded yesterday at the EMFA, is proof of this. It will be very difficult for the Brazilian public to accurately learn what "national security" issues were discussed yesterday. It was by sheer coincidence that the journalist learned about the meeting. The U.S. delegation, headed by Rear Admiral Joseph Stover Donnel, did not like the Brazilian press reporting on the meeting and conveyed its displeasure to the Brazilian military men. The Brazilian participants denied even holding such a meeting. EMFA Chief General Paulo Campos Paiva even said he was "unaware" of such a meeting.

PARAGUAYAN OPPOSITION RALLIES ON BRAZILIAN BORDER

PY141309 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Foz do Iguacu, Parana State -- About 5,000 people yesterday attended a rally on the Brazilian side of the Friendship Bridge to repudiate the arrest of two opposition leaders by the Paraguayan police of General Alfredo Stroessner, who has been in power for 30 years. The demonstration was not larger because the Paraguayan custom officials prevented more opposition members from crossing the border. Those who wanted to cross were asked to show their membership card of the government Colorado Party.

Alejandro Stumpfs, a member of the Popular Colorado Movement (MOPOCO), early last week left Foz do Iguacu. He and his family went to the bus station in Puerto Stroessner to take a bus for Asuncion. However, when the bus arrived in San Lorenzo security agents forced Stumpfs out of the bus. His whereabouts are unknown.

Gregorio Morales Sosa of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party went to visit friends in Puerto Stroessner on 9 October but he was arrested and taken back to Asuncion. Yesterday's protest which was held in front of Moreales' house, located near the Friendship Bridge, was also attended by former Deputy Domingo Laino who had hurriedly returned from Germany to attend the rally.

MINEWORKERS, MILITARY POLICE CLASH; TWO KILLED

PY131658 Paris AFP in Spanish 2259 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 12 Oct (AFP) -- According to reports broadcast tonight by Rio de Janeiro radio stations, 2 people were killed, and 20 injured as a result of an armed clash last Saturday between mineworkers and military police at the Serra Pelada gold mine in the Amazon region.

Sources reported the mineworkers set fire to the Serra Pelada police precinct, the Serra Pelada trade union fund offices, and the quarters for the military policemen.

The reports disseminated by the Rio de Janeiro radio stations state that the causes of the armed clash, which so far caused 2 deaths and injured 20 mineworkers, remain unknown. Serra Pelada, which is located in southern Para state in the Brazilian Amazon region, is one of the world's largest open-pit gold mines. Thousands of garimpeiros (gold panners) work there.

ANGRA 1 NUCLEAR PLANT READY FOR OPERATION

PY141801 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Oct 86 p 3

[By Marcelo Beraba and Tales Faria]

[Excerpt] Angra 1 Nuclear Plant Chief Pedro Figueiredo, 41, announced at noon yesterday nuclear fuel tests at Angra 1 have been completed and only authorization by the National Nuclear Energy Commission [CNEN] is necessary for the plant to resume operations. Leakage of radioactive water occured at the Angra 1 nuclear plant on 30 September. The plant has been shut down since January of this year. During the tests the reactor operated at critical power (only 3 percent of its full power) and now that the tests have been completed the reactor has been turned off. However, it will be kept heated and ready to go into operation at any time. Once the CNEN authorization is received, Figueiredo noted, the plant could be supplying electricity within 2 days. [passage omitted]

ANGOLAN LEGISLATOR SUPPORTS ATLANTIC PACT IDEA

PY141156 Paris AFP in Spanish 2229 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Rio de Janiero, 13 Oct (AFP) -- Angolan legislator Lucio Lara today said in Rio de Janeiro that Angola supports the creation of a demilitarization pact for the South Atlantic because it will be an important step toward establishing peace in South Africa and ending apartheid.

Lucio Lara, first secretary of the Angolan People's National Assembly, is making a private visit to Brazil. He arrived this weekend in Rio de Janeiro from Buenos Aires where he attended the 16th Interparliamentary Union Congress. Lara said Angola supports the Brazilian initiative because it will benefit the entire African continent but it will not adopt a disarmament policy because of the undeclared war with South Africa.

Lara said: We are not the ones making war. We are defending ourselves from a war which is being imposed on us. He added that he hope the U.S. Senate sanctions imposed on South Africa will force them to stop their attack on Angola.

BRIEFS

NEW FIESP PRESIDENT -- Mario Amato was installed yesterday in Sao Paulo as the new president of the Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries (FIESP) [Summary] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Sep 86 p 1 PY]

JUNTA MEMBERS DISCUSS POLITICAL DIALOGUE AGENDA

PY150203 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] The members of the Government Junta have stated categorically that any political negotiation must be channeled through the executive branch in keeping with the guidelines that have been established regarding the electoral law and the political parties' law.

Admiral Jose Toribio Merino who stressed this point said this is also the belief of the other members of the Government Junta. Asked whether he reasserted that the president had to be informed in advance about any discussion or rapprochement between the opposition and Government Junta members, Adm Merino said:

[Begin recording] I have the right to talk with whomever I please, but I can not make decisions because as a member of the legislative branch that is not in my capacity. I make decisions regarding the laws that have been submitted to me. It is in this regard that all members of the Government Junta, who are located very near each other, are permanently in contact with many people who are interested in those issues being discussed by the Junta regarding the different laws. However, regarding the other issue, that is the present political situation, the president is the one who has the last word. However, this does not mean we are not allowed to hold a dialogue in order to learn about the views of others and so politicians may also know our views. [end recording]

Adm Merino said he believes the existence of an agenda for the political dialogue is a positive point.

[Begin Merino recording] I think all this is very necessary. We must first have an agenda before we can have a fruitful and positive dialogue [words indistinct] agenda. This agenda includes important issues that must be discussed, such as the political parties' law. If there is a dialogue with the interior minister, an agenda will have to be drafted. The final agenda may be amended several times in the future. [end recording]

General Fernando Matthei also expressed his agreement with the agenda issued by President Pinochet through Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia. Matthei said the rapprochement with the opposition sector is divided into two stages, any political negotiation must be carried out through Interior Minister Garcia, and must be based on the discussion of an agenda which now includes the electoral law and the political parties'law.

[Begin Matthei recording] We believe we must start to talk from the bottom up. In this regard I agree with the agenda issued by the interior minister who acted in keeping with presidential orders. I believe the talks that will eventually lead to negotiations must be channeled in this manner. However, any other talks, of a mutually informative nature that the members of the democratic opposition would like to hold with the members of the Government Junta, is entirely feasible and desirable. This will allow us to exchange information on our points of view. However, this does not mean we will be discussing issues that will lead to negotiations. [end recording]

Gen Matthei also categorically rejected the possibility of meeting with members of the National Workers Command [CNT] because this organization, he said, is nonexistent.

BOLIVIAN SEA OUTLET 'RAPPROCHEMENT' OBJECTIVE

PY141536 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 11 Oct 86 p C3

[Text] Bolivian Consul General Jorge Siles Salinas yesterday said the final objective of the rapprochement with Chile is to secure a sea outlet for Bolivia.

Siles indicated this goal was already expressed in the 1975 Charana Declaration.

He explained the issue of the Bolivian land locked situation will be discussed by the two foreign ministers and the issue is being prepared realistically and scientifically. Salinas added: "The two foreign Ministries are working on this issue and there will be talk about it at the appropriate time. There is no doubt all the points being studied are a means to that end."

Siles admitted there has been some disagreement over statements made on that subject but they have already been overcome.

Asked if the goal being sought by Bolivia is also being sought by Chile, the Bolivian consul said the sea outlet is an issue which basically interests Bolivia "but it is also a bilateral interest that should be furthered through the new policy that is being implemented and which is producing very good results."

The Bolivian consul made this statement at the conclusion of a long meeting with Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle to study the work which the commissions of the two countries will begin on 14 October in La Paz.

Siles said: "The Chilean commission is going at a very good time because there is good predisposition from both sides. Bolivia is waiting for the Chilean delegates so they may jointly work effectively and prepare an active program of rapprochement on various points."

PRC CULTURAL DELEGATION HEAD MEETS WITH DEL VALLE

PY102255 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Mobile Unit 16 report from the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle and PRC Vice Minister of Culture Song Muwen today met for almost 40 minutes at the Red Hall in the Foreign Ministry. After the meeting, the visitor said the talks with del Valle focused on the upcoming meeting of the PRC-Chilean cultural exchange program for 1987-88. Song Muwen said he is sure the visit by the delegation he heads will promote bilateral relations and friendship between the Chilean and PRC Governments and peoples. The group of PRC intellectuals will visit the 5th Region on 11 October. They are due to leave on 14 October.

In the meantime, it was reported that during a ceremony at the Thai Foreign Ministry in Bangkok, Chile and Thailand this morning signed an important technical-scientific cooperation agreement.

Signs Bilateral Agreement

PY132028 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Chilean Deputy Foreign Minister Sergio Covarrubias has stressed the importance of strengthening bilateral relations between Chile and the PRC during the signing of a new bilateral cultural agreement.

The signing ceremony was held shortly after noon today in the foreign ministry's Red Room at La Moneda Palace. In addition to Covarrubias, PRC Vice Minister of Culture Song Muwen was also present. The high-ranking PRC official heads a delegation that is visiting Chile in response to an invitation by Chilean authorities to attend the signing of this new bilateral cultural agreement.

During the ceremony, Lieutenant General Sergio Covarrubias delivered a speech in which he said those present at the ceremony are participants and witnesses of how two countries that are so geographically distant from each other, like Chile and the PRC, are successful in fulfilling their wish of strengthening their friendship and achieving greater rapprochement. Covarrubias said that as the world grows smaller because of improving communications systems, it becomes easier to achieve close relations between two countries that have generous peoples like those of the PRC and Chile.

SUBVERSION CONSOLIDATES MILITARY GOVERNMENT

PY101640 Paris AFP in Spanish 0444 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Talca, Chile, 9 Oct (AFP) -- Government Secretary General Francisco Cuadra today said the finding of an arsenal in the northern region of Chile and the frustrated attack against General Augusto Pinochet have consolidated the military government.

Speaking before 500 women in Talca, a city located at 260 km south of Santiago, Cuadra harshly criticized international Marxism and said that despite the dramatic nature of the two incidents, they showed in a crude manner a reality the government has been repeatedly denouncing.

Cuadra added that a thousand words could not have made opposition sectors accept the sincerity of our assertions. He confirmed that these incidents have allowed the government to confront, in a calmer manner than was possible at the beginning of this year, the challenges of 1989, which is the year established by the constitution as the end of Pinochet's presidential term.

Cuadra said the opposition is facing defeat and failure. Its plans have lost ground and the challenging tone used in the past 3 years is crumbling day by day. Cuadra said this failure is forcing the opposition to revise its most profound beliefs because an understanding can only be achieved after its strategy of civil disobedience, social mobilization and desire for ungovernability have been overcome.

GOVERNMENT ADMITS INABILITY TO FINANCE SATELLITE

PA112122 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Bogota -- The Government of President Virgilio Barco has admitted that Colombia by itself cannot finance a satellite costing nearly $500 million as would be necessary to enjoy the right to use a geostationary orbit. The country has already signed up for the use of the so-called Andean satellite at a lower cost. Minister of Communications Edmundo Lopez Gomez told the congress that the country must take advantage of this natural resource for the development of telephone and television service and other types of advanced communications.

Endorses EEC Plan For Satellite

PA151819 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Oct 86 p 6-a

[By EL TIEMPO Reporter Ana R. Luque]

[Excerpts] Colombia has agreed with the EEC recommendation to launch a communications satellite with 24 transponders to be shared by the Andean countries, Communications Minister Edmundo Lopez Gomez announced to the Sixth Senate Commission, adding that Colombia will promote the idea. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Julio Londono Pardes said Colombia continues to struggle for the rights of the countries located under the geostationary orbit [as published]. He said their representatives on a United Nations work commission dealing with demarcation of orbits, plan to make a special effort to stop the countries trying to disperse the group.

The communications and foreign affairs ministers were cited by Senator Felix Salcedo Baldion to explain aspects regarding the defense of the segment on the geostationary orbit, including the possibility of launching a Colombian satellite, selling services to other nations, and also renting Intelsat channels. [passage omitted]

Communications Minister Lopez Gomez said it has only recently been learned that Esco, a subsidiary of the EEC, made the recommendation for a feasibility study on an Andean communications satellite.

He explained that four alternatives have been considered, to wit: a satellite of our won with 24 transponders called Condor 1; a satellite of our own with 12 transponders and the subsequent launching of one with 24 transponders called Condor 2; use of the available capacity of Intelsat; or use of such systems at the Brasilsat and Panasat.

According to Esco's study, the most viable project is that of Condor 1, which would cost approximately $480 million. This cost would be similar to that of the Satcol project, which was rejected for economic reasons. The satellite's signal would cover the entire region.

Lopez Gomez said the satellite's cost would be shared by the five Andean countries and this administration will make every effort to make this project a reality. He added these conclusions were reviewed by the members of the Association of Andean Telecommunications Enterprises last week and the Colombian participants will hold a meeting within the next few days. [passage omitted]

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS U.S.-USSR SUMMIT

PA141802 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Commenting on the Reagan-Gorbachev summit, Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran said the peace process is a complex and long one and cannot be solved like a mathematical problem.

[Begin Teran recording] A meeting between the U.S. and USSR leaders has just ended. The two met to discuss the issue of disarmament. As Ecuador is a peaceful country, disarmament is a topic that interests it. We are interested in every aspect of disarmament, not only the aspects handled by the so-called superpowers but also those which must be handled by all countries.

Disarmament must be a world goal and should not only be discussed when President Reagan and Mr Gorbachev meet. This topic must be discussed when the plenipotentiaries and foreign ministers of all world countries meet. We need peace in Central America as well as peace in outer space.

The world has experienced a tremendous feeling of disappointment following this summit. I believe this feeling is unfair. The peace is a complex and long one and not something that can be solved like a mathematic problem or automatically. If the two heads of state of the superpowers were unable to reach an agreement on this issue during this meeting. Ecuador expresses its hope that they will continue to search until they have achieved a system of peace and security in which aggression can be eliminated as a cause of international conflict -- here I am not referring to aggression in a physical sense. We hope that this aggression will be resolved according to the law and that humankind can be ensured a firm and secure future. [end recording] [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

OIL PRICE RISES -- The price of Ecuadoran oil has risen to $12.30 per barrel as a response to a possible agreement on quotas made at the OPEC meeting under way in Geneva. The oil exported by our country reached $12.10 per barrel on 30 September. However, there is a trend for it to increase in early October because of the OPEC meeting and the possibility that it will conclude with a production ceiling for its members, thus permitting the price of crude to rise to $14 per barrel in the world market. [Summary] [Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 86 PA]

PIT-CNT RELEASE COMMUNIQUE ON AMNESTY

PY101242 Paris AFP in Spanish 1616 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Montevideo, 9 Oct (AFP) -- The Uruguayan labor unions today called for unity against any attempt to disrupt the law or interfere with court actions in cases related to violations of human rights during the last military regime.

The Interunion Workers Plenum-National Convention of Workers [PIT-CNT] issued a communique stating that in order to strengthen democracy through a true process of national pacification, truth and the justice must prevail. The PIT-CNT also demanded a simultaneous implementation of the economic solutions the country requires for its modernization and development.

The communique released by the left-wing union was a reaction to the senate's rejection of two bills aimed at giving a congressional solution to the issue of violations of human rights. The first bill, submitted by the government, proposed an amnesty for military men and policemen charged with violating human rights, while the second one, drafted by the centrist National Party, advocated trying those guilty of the most serious crimes such as murder, rape, and kidnappings.

The rejection of both bills, which will not prevent further negotiations, left the investigation of some 40 cases presented after the democratic government was installed on 1 March 1985, in the hands of the civil courts.

Communist Statement

PY140242 Montevideo LA HORA in Spanish 4 Oct 86 p 2

["Text" of statement entitled "With Freedom I Shall Neither Offend Nor Fear Anyone," issued by the Uruguayan Communist Party on 3 October in Montevideo]

[Text] For 19 months now we have lived in democracy, trying to exercise our restored rights with serenity and prudence, but also with firmness.

This is the goal for which we and the entire people have struggled. This is the goal for which we have suffered, for which we have paid a very high price of dead, tortured, exiled, and missing people.

This tragic decade has left unhealed wounds in society and in the nation's moral conscience. Such wounds are very painful and, more important, very dangerous.

First, the serious problem of those who are responsible for human rights violations, and of those who committed all types of crimes after usurping power and violating the law and the Constitution remains unresolved.

A democratic society that has restored the state of law cannot and should not tolerate the immunity agreed upon by the criminals and tyrants.

Society cannot tolerate this because "those who enjoy immunity today" can become "those who stage a coup in the future," encouraged by the weakness of the democratic men who failed to enforce the law and the Constitution that they restored.

In fact, to be strong and to become consolidated, a democracy must meet two essential conditions: On the one hand, it must be supported and respected by the people, who should feel and realize that the law and democratic institutions can preserve freedom and justice; and the other, democracy must use the law to resolutely fight the enemies of freedom -- those who want to undermine it, and those who want to usurp power to impose tyranny and dictatorship.

The immunity that the executive branch has proposed and wholeheartedly defended contradicts those two conditions. This is why we deem it negative and dangerous to the quest for peace and to the consolidation of democracy.

This is why we have engaged in debates, and this is why we have expressed our opinion following standard democratic procedures. We will never regret doing so. On the contrary, we are deeply proud of our people's noble reaction, because it has reflected their increasingly strong democratic convictions.

The immunity draft bill was defeated in the Senate. The social military institutions and the generals of the military government process are now exercising mounting pressure and releasing communiques.

Those who were in power when the above crimes were committed, that is, those who for 12 years ordered most of the political, economic, and military actions that cast so many peaceful families into mourning, now claim nothing less than the right to repeat all that. Moreover, they do not want any legal restrictions. They say to date that "democracy, as such, is not an asset. "This is very serious.

They justify all their crimes as if we were still in the tragic period of the dictatorship. They depict such crimes as if they were achievements and deeds.

Their objective is very clear: They want to frighten the people and awaken fear. This is the only thing they can do, because they do not have a single justification. Through fear, they want to exert influence on the resolution of the complex problem of human rights violations.

If the people tolerate this blackmail and refrain from expressing their reasons with fervent feelings, serenity, and firmness, they will lose a battle and democracy will be weakened.

If today we allow this sector, which is coming out of the dark, to establish the rules of democracy, we will be opening the doors to the shadows of the recent past, which can thus mortgage our institutions.

Therefore, today, as always, we must firmly and calmly stand by our principles.

We cannot tolerate insults and attacks from the National Party, whose members should have given their reasons and should have explained to us and to the people why they disagree with the observations that the Broad Front legal experts made on the draft bill debated in the Senate.

The Navy Club pact will not favor political debate. Actually, the pact is of very little use now.

The Broad Front has displayed neither animosity nor prejudice against the draft bill sponsored by the National Party. The Front analyzed it impartially from the viewpoint of its lawyers and lawmakers, and reached serious and sound conclusions, which were respectfully presented to National Party lawmakers. We are still waiting for an oral or written answer. But what have we received instead? A shower of attacks, insults, lessons on political tactics, and lot a arrogance.

But we are not nervous.

Freedom, democracy, truth, and justice are too important to be taken as the cheap objectives of electoral moves or petty political campaigns.

We would prefer to let others engage in such behavior.

Meanwhile, we remain firm and calm.

Political Deadlock

PY141441 Paris AFP in Spanish 0002 GMT 14 Oct 86

[By Claudio Paolillo]

[Text] Montevideo, 13 Oct (AFP) -- The possibility that Congress may be dissolved as a way to break the deadlock over human-rights violations committed by military officers during the de facto government, has become a topic of political debate. A spokesman for the governing Colorado Party (liberal) told AFP today that the dissolution of Congress and the call for new legislative elections could be a way to overcome the political deadlock.

Nobody can predict what will happen, progovernment Senator Eduardo Paz Aguirre said. He then added that he does not discard the possibility that President Julio Maria Sanguinetti may decide to temporarily suspend legislative activities and call new Congressional elections. Paz Aguirre admitted that he does not know whether the situation will get to that point, and expressed his hope that the country can be spared such a traumatic experience. He said, however, that the Colorado Party (which now is in a minority in both Congressional houses) could be interested in obtaining a solid majority through the new elelctions.

The Uruguyan Constitution empowers the president to dissolve Congress and to call new legislative elections whenever less than a three-fifths majority of congressmen decides to censure a Cabinet minister and the president resolves to maintain him in his post. The opposition -- made up by the National (Blanco) Party (centrist), Broad Front (leftist), and Civic Union (Catholic) -- controls less than three-fifths of the votes in the General Assembly (maximum congressional body), and thus the above-mentioned consitutional provision could be applied.

Broad Front Senator Reinaldo Gargano warned today that the interior minister could be interrogated and censured by Congress if the military refuses to appear before civilian judges in connection with reported cases of human-rights violations. The leftist legislator said that if the situation gets to that point, the call for new legislative elections will be appropriate, because the country cannot coexist with the Executive Branch -- to which the military belongs -- disobeying the Judiciary Branch.

Interior Minister Antonio Marchesano reaffirmed today that the government will not discard the idea of amnesty for the military, but declined to comment on the attitude he would take should the military refuse to respond to summons by civil courts. Minister Marchesano said that we would have to see how things develop before we can decide on the attitude we will take. Marchesano did not discard the idea of dissolving Congress and calling for new legislative elections to resolve the issue, but noted that speaking about this possibility at this time is speculation.

Within the National Party, the option of calling new legislative elections was handled more cautiously, and one of the party's outstanding senators, Guillermo Garcia Costa, limited himself to saying that such a way out is constitutionally feasible.

Blanco Party Senator Gonzalo Aguirre warned that, should the military be in contempt of court, the problem will not only affect the president, but the other branches of the government as well. He said that the problem will not only be that the judiciary itself will be held in contempt of court, but also that Congress will be compelled to make the president and his ministers accountable for their political responsiblity.

Political circles assure that the military are determined not to appear before civil judges if they are summoned for questioning in connection with one of the 40 cases of abduction, torture, rape, murder, and missing persons that have been reported to court.

Probably this month the Supreme Court will pronounce judgment on the jurisdiction dispute that has been filed by military judges who contend that the reported cases fall within their jurisdiction.

Observers believe that a legislative election called under present circumstances would turn into some sort of plebiscite on human-rights crimes committed during the military regime. These observers add that very likely there will be a polarization of positins during the pre-election campaign.

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT BENDJEDID MEET OFFICIALS

PY111800 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 11 Oct 86

[News conference with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid; date and place not given; Bendjedid answers questions with superimposed translation -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] After meeting with President Sanguinetti, Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, and the Uruguayan charge d'affaires in Algeria, President Bendjedid told the press about his interest in strengthening ties between Uruguay and Algeria:

[Begin recording] [Bendjedid] We have friendly relations with Uruguay, and I am here to strengthen them, and to study the prospects for cooperation with our country. This is the reason for my visit to Uruguay: It is part of Algeria's policy to strengthen ties of cooperation, mainly in the field of economics, without considering differneces that might exist.

[Reporter] What about cultural cooperation...?

[Bendjedid] Cooperation in all fields -- cultural, scientific, and economic. Cooperation agreements in all possible fields will be welcomed by Algeria.

[Reporter] What are the main issues in the economic field?

[Bendjedid] It is very difficult to say. To say which sectors will be favored, we must analyze the Uruguayan and Algerian trade possibilities.

These were President Chandli Bendjedid's remarks after he left La Libertad, the official seat of government.

The Algerian president next visited Congress, where he met Vice President Enrique Tarigo, and addresed the congressmen who had gathered especially for the occasion. Last night, President Bendjedid was greeted at Government House by the diplomats accredited to Uruguay. The visiting president's agenda includes a visit, with his entourage, to the Plaza de la Independencia, where he will place a wreath at the Artigas Monument, and where Municipal Intendant Jorge Luis Elizalde will present Bendjedid with the keys to the city. Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, accompanied by his Uruguayan counterpart, will install the mixed commission on trade exchange.

The Algerian delegation will resume its official activities at Government House at 0800 13 October, when both presidents will sign the bilateral agreements they reach during the talks. These agreements will be prepared this weekend by high-ranking officials and experts of the two countries.

After the protocol ceremonies at 0900, the Algerian president and his entourage will leave the Carrasco International Airport en route to Brazil.

Activities, Addresses

LD120253 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, visited the town hall of Montevideo on the 2d day of his official visit to Uruguay, where he was given the key to the city. Before this, the mayor of Montevideo gave a welcome speech in which he mentioned the friendship linking the two countries. In his reply to the mayor, the president reiterated the importance Algeria gives to the friendship between Algeria and Uruguay, noting that this friendship goes back to the period of the liberation struggle which was carried out by the Algerian people. He also praised the feeling of solidarity with which Uruguay views the Algerian revolution. Uruguay was the first state to open its doors to the representatives of our revolution. The first office of the FLN opened in 1956 and was then covering all the countries of Latin America. The president pointed out that economic cooperation between the two countries has not yet reached the level to which both countries aspire, noting that his visit will contribute a new impulse to this cooperation. He expressed his thanks to President Sanguinetti and to the people of Uruguay for the warm welcome which he and his delegation received. President Chadli Bendjedid earlier visited the statue of the hero Jose Ortega, the independence leader of the country. He was accompanied by an Algerian delegation and laid a wreath at the hero's tomb.

Enrique Iglesias, the foreign minister of Uruguay, made a statement to Algerian journalists, at the beginning of which he mentioned that the visit of President Chadli Bendjedid has great significance and that he views Algeria as a third world country which carries out a determined action in order to establish a more just new world economic order. He then mentioned that his country was one of the first to recognize the FLN and that it enthusiastically supported the FLN's struggle for Algeria's independence. He also pointed out Uruguay's standpoints on the most important international issues. In this respect, he strongly condemned the apartheid regime, and expressed the support of his country for all the UN resolutions issued in this regard, and its readiness to implement the sanctions decided by the international community against Pretoria. He also stated Uruguay's determination to continue to give necessary support to the Namibian people. The foreign minister reiterated that Uruguay supports the rights of the Saharan and the Palestinian peoples to self-determination and independence. After dealing with the political situation in Central America and his country's efforts to establish peace in this vital part of the world, as well as the problem of Latin America's foreign debts, he pointed out the importance of South-South cooperation through strengthening political relations and the multiplication of contacts among the third world countries. [passage omitted]

Bilateral Cooperation

LD122020 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Excerpt] It is the 3d day of President Bendjedid's visit to Uruguay and it has been characterized by a continuation of political conversations and an enlarged tete-a-tete by the respective delegations. Foreign Minister Taleb Ibrahimi had talks with his Uruguay counterpart Enrique Iglesias, and the members of the two delegations joined in these talks. This session enabled the two ministers to examine bilateral cooperation, and to review the current international situation. The two delegations decided to set up a joint commission with the task of identifiying areas where cooperation can be increased. The commission will meet in the next few days. Cooperation in the cultural sphere also attracted the two ministers' attention, and an agreement on bilateral cultural exchanges will be signed shortly. In addition, the Montevideo press, just like the Uruguayan leaders, echoes to a great extent the mutual desire to develop the two countries' relations.

Joint Declaration Signed

PY140252 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] President Julio Maria Sanguinetti signed several agreements with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid after the 4-day visit made by the Algerian president to Uruguay.

The signing of a joint declaration means that the visit developed into an environment of friendship, cordiality, and understanding, and that the meeting between the two official delegations covered important world issues as well as cooperation and trade between the two countries. The 10-page declaration says that President Chadli Bendjedid invited Uruguayan President Julio Sanguinetti to make a state visit to Algeria and that the Uruguayan president accepted the invitation, which will be arranged through diplomatic channels.

Regarding the agreements, the two presidents agreed to study possible projects of technical cooperation by exchanging experiences and technical knowledge of mutual interest. Realizing the need to develop mutual knowledge of the habits and lifestyles of their people, the two presidents agreed to intensify and develop artistic and cultural exchanges. In order to do this, the two presidents agreed to consider the establishment of a mixed commission for cooperation and cultural exchange.

IGLESIAS WARNS OF 'DIPLOMATIC VACUUM' IN REGION

PY101504 Paris AFP in Spanish 0501 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Montevideo, 9 Oct (AFP) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias stated today in Montevideo that a diplomatic vacuum would be catastrophic for Central America, and therefore, the continued action of Contadora and its support group is absolutely necessary.

The foreign minister admitted that the situation in that region is aggravated, and although the mediation process has not yet ended, the paths for dialogue in many aspects have been closed. Iglesias said that the Contadora Group -- comprising Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela -- and the support group -- comprising Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay -- make up the only diplomatic fulcrum existing today in the world working to end this conflict.

While all other settlement is based on the use of force, Contadora still seeks the use of diplomatic channels, which leads to the negotiating table and not to armed conflict, he stated.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES ECONOMY, CENTRAL AMERICA

PM101519 Madrid YA in Spanish 7 Oct 86 p 12

[Interview with Venezuelan President Lusinchi by "R.D.A.": date, place, not given]

[Text] ["R.D.A."] [expansion unknown] Do you agree with the SELA proposal that each country can pay off its foreign debt with a percentage of the foreign currency it earns with its exports?

[Lusinchi] Venezuela has maintained in all relevant forums and bodies -- in particular, within the Cartagena consensus which comprises 11 Latin American countries, for which the foreign debt is a crucial problem -- that the debt should be resolved in a spirit of political realism; we have maintained that the best way to meet external financial commitments is on the basis of growth of the economy and its general development.

["R.D.A."] What measures should be adopted with respect to the problem of unemployment, which affects all countries, and what measures is your government implementing?

[Lusinchi] In a situation of adjustment to new social realities, the state has the responsibility for preserving social welfare and coexistence among all sections of society. My government has placed emphasis on social policy linked to efforts to encourage economic recovery and to seek an internal consensus aimed at encouraging collective effort; government, employers, and workers are thus contributing their share of efforts to minimize as far as possible the effects of this adjustment and supporting those measures which, in the particular context of Venezuela, are aimed at safeguarding and expanding employment and improving social conditions in the labor sphere.

["R.D.A."] In what way could the problem posed in Nicaragua between Sandinists and "Contras" be reduced or resolved in order to prevent the crisis from spreading in the region?

[Lusinchi] One of the Contadora Group's main aims has been the promotion of dialogue and the processes of national reconciliation in Central America. These are, of course, principles which should have particular validity in the case of Nicaragua, where violence and armed clashes are causing obvious concern in the region. We can see no alternative to the opening of talks between the Sandinist government and the so-called "Contras," which should take place in an atmosphere of political pluralism and without foreign interventions.

["R.D.A."] Could observance of the Carter-Torrijos treaties strengthen relations between North and South, united or divided by the Panama Canal?

[Lusinchi] We expect full observance of those treaties, of indisputable historic importance, which will restore to the Panamanians full sovereignty over their canal. We refuse to believe an attempt will be made in any way under shameful pretexts to block that process. Observance of the Carter-Torrijos treaties is clearly of great importance in the sphere of U.S.-Latin American relations.

Latin American Unity [subhead]

["R.D.A."] What has been the Venezuelan contribution to regional integration, from Bolivar to the government you head?

[Lusinchi] Bolivar's ideal of Latin American unity is a precept of indisputable importance in the orientation of our foreign policy; it is a principle which is embodied in our constitution and which all democratic governments, including the one I head, have emphatically upheld. The ideal of integration has evolved in the course of time, and thus, nowadays it has a largely economic basis. My government is committed, despite the difficulties, to reactiviating the Andean Group, revitalizing the LADI [expansion unknown], strengthening the coordination effected within the SELA, and maintaining and, as far as possible, intensifying the ties of bilateral cooperation, with emphasis on our Caribbean neighbors.

["R.D.A."] Do you believe the bilateral agreements between Venezuela and Spain on trade and the validity of university degrees, investments, and health can be extended or improved?

[Lusinchi] I believe there are always prospects for promoting bilateral relations in the various areas of common interest. Hence, I believe that, if necessary, we could undertake a revision of the existing instruments of cooperation and bilateral trade in order to make them more effective and to adjust them to the new realities.

PRESIDENT LUSINCHI TO MEET PORTUGUESE OFFICIALS

For reportage on President Jaime Lusinchi's scheduled official 3-day visit to Portugal, including his meetings with President Mario Soares and Prime Minister Silva, see the 14 October edition of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

GOVERNMENT SUBMITS DEBT RESTRUCTURING PROGRAM

FL142356 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2150 GMT 14 Oct 86

[By correspondent Roberto Gonzalez Perez]

[Text] New York, 14 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The government of Mexico today submitted to commercial banks a program restructuring $60.2 billion of its foreign debt, most of whose capital it should begin to liquidate beginning in the years 2005 and 2006.

The proposed restructuring involves three separate but interrelated financings: $8.8 billion requested between 1983 and 1984; a portion of $43.7 billion which include 87 different agreements of the public sector, as well as $6 billion of fresh funds and $1.7 billion more in contingency funds, in case Mexico's economic growth falters in the beginning of 1987.

Considered to be one of the most ambitious restructuring programs of Mexico's foreign debt, the government also proposes that the $950 millilon it should have paid on 1 October 1985 -- whose payment was postponed because of the earthquakes that affected Mexico in the month of September -- be liquidated in 24 payments, one every 3 months, beginning in 1989. This program submitted to the committee of 13 international banks by Under Secretary Suarez Davila, forces Mexico to pay an average of $10 billion annually in interst ($50.5 billion in the next 5 years), assuming the foreign debt will amount to $108.5 billion by the end of 1987.

The Mexican proposal specifies that the total of the $60.2 billion referred to has been combined under the same interest rate: 13/16 of 1 percent based on London's Interbanking Rate (Libor), which represents half of the margin of profit previously agreed to and amounts to a saving of $230 million annually for Mexico.

SECRETARY COMMENTS ON USSR TRADE RELATIONS

FL141744 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0345 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Commerce and Industrial Development Secretary Hector Hernandez Cervantes has indicated that favorable international economic conditions are needed for trade to resume its growth booster role. He said this should be the basic path for the fulfillment of international financial commitments.

At the opening of the fourth meeting of the Mexico-USSR Joint Commission for Trade and Economic Cooperation being held in this capital, the official reiterated that developing economies cannot indefinitely continue to be net capital exporters.

Hernandez Cervantes indicated that politicallly, the possibility of an East-West confrontation has made many developing countries' problems difficult to understand because of unfair and unequal situations and not because of alignment with either stands.

As head of the Mexican delegation, the trade secretaryt sustained that Mexico is observing with great concern the continuous manifestations of world crises which have an effect in the economy and in increased industrialized countries' protectionist practices.

The continuous deterioration of developing countries has resulted in virtually no financial resources, high interest rates, and the drastic fall of prices with a mid-term recovery period, he noted.

Hernandez Cervantes reasserted that social cooperation between Mexico and the USSR needs an adequate boost and that Soviet enterprises and organizations and Mexican private and public sectors need expeditious and competitive financial insturments to promote trade even in times of foreign currency shortages.

The Mexican commerce secretary noted that trade agreements are sought in industrial projects such as copper foundry, iron and steel works, and joint manufacture of tractors.

During the Mexico-USSR meeting, in which Soviet Foreign Minister Boris Ivanovich Aristov is participating, trade between the two countries will be discussed and analyzed, as well as the possibilities of increasing the trade balance with trade of raw materials, machinery, and manufactured goods.

SEPULVEDA TO HOLD TALKS ON ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

FL100231 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0138 GMT 9 Oct 86

[By correspondent Yazmin Ross]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 8 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican and Argentine Governments have decided to create a joint commission to evaluate the possibilities of Mexican enterprises participating in the construction of a pipeline on Argentine territory.

The announcement was formally made by the new Argentine ambassador to Mexico, Roberto Tomasini, shortly before departing for Mexico City where he will present his credentials to Mexican President Miguel De la Madrid.

The government of Raul Alfonsin is particularly interested in the construction of a Loma de la Lata-Bahia Blanca gas pipeline in Buenos Aires, which would be approximately 1,600 km in length. [passage omitted]

Negotiations for this enterprise will be finalized on 23 and 24 October when Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor visits Buenos Aires.

The Mexican diplomat will head the delegation which will discuss increasing trade relations with Argentina within the joint bilateral commission.

Sepulveda Amor will briefly visit Brasilia and Montevideo to participate in a second round of talks on Mexico's participation in the economic integration agreement signed by the governments of Jose Sarney, Raul Alfonsin, and Julio Maria Sanguinetti, presidents of Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, respectively. [passage omitted]

PRI ELECTS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PRESIDENT

PA101239 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Dr Jorge de la Vega Dominguez is the best guarantee to maintain the majority party in power and on the road toward the top, asserted Adolfo Lugo Verduzco yesterday when he revealed his resignation from the post of PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party] national leader. Likewise, Dr De la Vega Dominguez said upon assuming the presidency of the PRI's National Executive Committee [CEN] that his party members will elect their candidate to the Presidency of the republic within the term indicated by the electoral calendar, not before or after.

Dr Jorge de la Vega Dominguez was sworn in tonight as new president of the CEN, replacing Dr Adolfo Lugo Verduzco, during the PRI's special national council at El Bosque Theater. Gen German Corona del Rosal, former CEN president, administered Dr De la Vega Dominguez the oath after receiving the approval of the party's three sectors. The new president of the CEN said:

[Begin De la Vega recording] Yes, I swear. [shouts, applause] [end recording]

Shortly before the ceremony, Gen Corona del Rosal said many former CEN presidents like him would have liked to conclude their term as Dr Adolfo Lugo Verduzco has done, because he was constantly praised throughout the party's special national council. He said Lugo Verduzco had duly fulfilled his task. All the PRI national, state, and district leaders, as well as state governors, former national presidents, and distinguished PRI members were present.

Dr Jorge de la Vega Dominguez was confirmed as new CEN president at 2038. During his speech, he said Mexico's political strength is based on national unity, and we will advocate the efforts to defend social stability; keep the road toward an economic recovery open; heed demands for employment and food; and increase productivity and efficiency in the industrial sector.

Dr De la Vega Dominguez offered his unconditional support to the president of the republic; he also asked his party members to reassert its status as a majority, democratic, developing, and progress party; and he mentioned the presidential succession.

[Begin De la Vega recording] The PRI will elect its presidential candidate within the term indicated by the electoral calendar, not before or after. [applause] We will be scrupulously responsible and punctual in this internal process, the most important event every 6 years. We will act without haste and in due time, because we know very well the meaning of party discipline and how it helps safeguard national political stability. [end recording]

Referring to youth, he said he does not like to manipulate them with demagoguery because young people represent the nation's vital force. He stated national unity, sovereignty, indepedence, and freedom have never been risked for the sake of an alleged renewal. Nearing the end of his speech, Dr De la Vega Dominguez asked everyone to strengthen the PRI's moral and political integrity and actions; strengthen their support to President Miguel de la Madrid; and defend the nation's supreme interests. The PRI's secretary general had not been elected by the time the special national council concluded.

MILITARY STUDIES PLAN FOR GENERAL STAFF INCREASE

PA131710 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 13 Oct 86 pp 1, 27

[Text] This weekend, the military high command studied a plan to increase the number of General Staff members and decided to promote the majors with the most seniority.

Reports gathered by EXTRA from reliable sources said the majors who have the best possibilities of being promoted to lieutenant colonels are: Aristides Hassan, Fernando Quesada, Aristides Valdonedo, Gerardo Garcia, and Jose Maria Serrano.

EXTRA has learned that many majors are hoping for a promotion, but only those with seniority will be promoted at this time.

Should the number of General Staff members be increased, the National Defense Forces' General Staff would have a total of 26 members.

More promotions could occur within the armed institution after at least seven officers meet their years-in-service requirements. Among those officers who will soon retire are: Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, chief of General Staff; Colonel Marcos Justines Fernandez, National Defense Force G-4; Colonel Angel Mina Justiniani, chief of Economic Services; Lieutenant Colonel Eugenio Corro, chief of War Materiel Services; Lietuenant Colonel Rogelio Alba, chief of National Defense Forces Joint Committee; Lieutenant Colonel Eros Ramiro Cal, inspector of National Defense Forces; and Lieutenant Colonel Jose Santos Motta.

EXTRA also knows that Brigadier General Manuel Antonio Noriega will have completed 25 years of active and uninterrupted service in approximately 90 days -- as will Colonel Bernardo Barrera, G-2 of General Staff; and Lieutenant Colonel Leonidas Macias, chief of Panama Police.

LANDSLIDES RESTRICT CANAL TRAFFIC ONE WAY

PA150325 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0235 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Panama City, 14 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Panama Canal Commission has restricted the traffic through the waterway while cleaning and dredging operations are carried out to remove the sediment and rocks that slid into the canal during recent rains.

Ships with a draft in excess of 11.8 meters were not allowed to cross the waterway today and traffic was only allowed in one direction through the most affected area.

The rains that have fallen in Panama during the last week caused a landslide in the canal's narrowest area, close to Cerro de Oro at Gaillard Cut, or Culebra Cut, which is only 154 meters wide. The zone affected by the landslide is on the eastern side of Culebra Cut, north of the Pedro Miguel Locks.

A Panama Canal Commission spokesman told ACAN-EFE that the dredging operations will continue throughout the night in an attempt to restore the traffic to normal tomorrow. According to the source, only two ships have been affected by the landslide, but the full effect has not yet been calculated.

The last landslide in the Panama Canal occurred in 1974, precisely on 10 October, and it was also due to the heavy rains which usually fall at this time of the year. On that occasion, the dredging operations lasted 3 weeks, and mainly affected the area of Culebra Cut.

Culebra Cut, which is 16 meters long, is also the point where the canal's banks -- Cerro de Oro and Cerro del Contratista -- reach the highest point over sea level, approximately 96 meters.

MOLIRENA, ALIPO PARTIES COMBINE FORCES

PA141814 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 8 Oct 86 p 9

["Manifesto" addressed to the nation, issued by Molirena and ALIPO political parties in David, Chiriqui on 4 October]

[Text] The Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement (MOLIRENA) and the Popular Liberal Alliance (ALIPO). Considering:

1. That it is necessary to offer the country alternatives of hope and leadership to overcome the economic, political, social, and moral crisis it is currently facing.

2. That both political movements have similar programs and a common ideology inspired by the principles of modern, social, democratic, and progressive liberalism.

3. That both parties firmly believe in the dignity and equality of the human race, in political pluralism, in the full implementation of individual and social rights, and in liberty as man's highest quality.

4. That ALIPO and MOLIRENA agree that there is an undeniable political need to build an efficient platform of action to achieve the country's true democratization and a more just and prosperous society.

RESOLVED:

I. The ALIPO and MOLIRENA will unite efforts to form a broad political movement aimed at recovering democracy and civilian status during the difficult times the country is facing.

II. That in order to achieve this the ALIPO has decided to join with the MOLIRENA in accordance with MOLIRENA laws.

III. That the MOLIRENA recognizes the ALIPO as an affiliate as of the signing of this agreement.

Given in the city of David, Chiriqui Province, on 4 October 1986.

[Signed] Alfredo Ramirez
Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement (MOLIRENA)

Dario Pitti Serrano
Popular Liberal Alliance (ALIPO)

This is a faithful copy of the original.

Dr Plutarco Arrocha
Undersecretary General of MOLIRENA

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE ANNOUNCES TRIP, REQUESTS DEBT MORATORIUM

PA1422GB Paris AFP in Spanish 2052 GMT 14 Oct 86

[By Ana Cristina Hasbun]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 14 Oct (AFP) — Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte has announced he will soon leave the country to go "from door to door" requesting economic assistance to alleviate the most urgent needs of the country, and to rebuild what was destroyed by last Friday's earthquake. [passage omitted]

Duarte expressed his confidence that he will attain a moratorium on the foreign debt, calculated by official sources at approximately $1 billion, because his countryis experiencing the most serious economic crisis of its history after sustaining an internal war that has lasted over 6 years.

Most of the money is owed to multilateral development organizations such as the IDB, the World Bank, and the IBRD [International Bank of Reconstruction and Development].

"Because El Salvador has always fulfilled its duties, we would be a good client for a moratorium. If they grant us the moratorium, fine; if they do not, we will seek other solutions," Duarte said. "I will go from door to door and ask our friends to increase their assistance as circumstances allow," especially the United States and Europe, Duarte added. [passage omitted]

The government called upon productive sectors politically distant from the government and still unwilling to offer immediate cooperation, which according to some political observers could consolidate the Christian Democratic government.

However, Duarte placed the distribution of the international assistance sent to the government after the earthquake under the responsibility of private enterprise, an action that several political observers view as "an attempt to reconcile differences." [passage omitted]

VENCEREMOS CEASES BATTLE REPORTS DURING TRUCE

PA141542 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Radio Venceremos will not be providing any military reports for the duration of the truce decreed by the FMLN General Command. However, we will report repressive and terrorist actions carried out by the Duartist Armed Forces. In this regard, we have received the following report:

The evening of Saturday, 4 October, a soldier from the Arce Battalion threw a grenade at a Jucuapa brothel, killing a resident of Las Marias Canton, Jucuapa Municipality, Usulutan Department.

The establishment's owner lost both legs and died later. Another man, identified as Daniel Alfaro, is in serious condition. There are reports another two persons were injured as a result of the criminal action committed by the soldier from one of the criminal battalions of the Duartist Army. The Arce Battalion is under the command of Colonel Mauricio Estaben, a killer of workers, of companera Janet Samour, and hundreds of Salvadorans.

VENCEREMOS URGES CITIZENS TO OPPOSE U.S. POLICY

PA132146 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Statement issued by the FMLN General Command in El Salvador on 9 October]

[Text] The EPS downing of the U.S. made C-123 plane in Nicaragua on 5 October reveals the complicity of Jose Napoleon Duarte and the puppet Armed Forces high command in the criminal war of aggression the U.S. Government is waging against the brother people of Nicaragua. The sole survivor of the downed plane, a U.S. Army officer and Vietnam veteran, admitted he is a military adviser sent to el Salvador by the U.S. Government. He also said the plane, loaded with weapons and war materiel for the contra mercenaries financed by the Reagan administration, took off from El Salvador. he added that since month of July, he has participated in four similar missions.

Among the documents recovered from the four crewmen are their Salvadoran Air Force identification cards signed by General Bustillo and (other) high ranking Salvadoran officers. These documents are irrefutable proof of the murderous complicity of the Christian Democratic Party leadership -- Duarte, Vides Casanova, Blandonm Flores Lima, Lopez Nuila, Bustillo, and other officers -- with the CIA mercenaries.

This is not a new plan. Two Cuban [word indistinct] Osvaldo Hernandez and Eugenio Rojas Navas, also captured in Nicaraguan territory, said they received military training at the Ilopango Base. The small, thin mask that covered Duarte's government and the high command's face has fallen. They will not continue to fool anyone. They have proven what they are before the eyes of people; instruments of the U.S. Government and traitors of our people and Central American peoples who want a political solution and peace for El Salvador and Central America. In view of these facts, the FMLN states:

1. It condemns the participation of the government and the puppet military chiefs of our country in the dirty war the U.S. Goernment has unleashed against the brother people of Nicaragua.

2. It urges the Salvadoran people, rural and urban, trade and social organizations, political parties, universities, churches, profesionals and students, active and retired soldiers who have not sold themselves, Salvadoran patriots without distinction of social class, profession, religion, or politics, to condemn Duarte's and the high command's shameful servility to the U.S. aggressive government, thereby betraying the Central American peoples, and to reaffirm their determination to rescue our national independence and defend the right to self-determination of the Nicaraguan people attacked by the yankee imperialism.

3. We reiterate our military and combatant solidarity for the Sandinist poeople and government by increasing our struggle against Jose Napoleon Duarte's counterinsurgency government and its [words indistinct] puppets supported and fed by the yankee imperialists.

Leaders, members, FMLN military chiefs and combatants: We have a revolutionary and Central American commitment to defend the Sandinist people's revolution. The revolutionary cause of the Nicaraguan people is also our cause, and we shali defend it with the same passion and ardor with which we struggle today to see our homeland free.

United to fight until final glory. Revolution or death, we will win!

El Salvador, 9 October 1986

FMLN General Command

GUATEMALA

CEREZO TO ASK EEC FOR INCREASED COOPERATION

PA111912 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo stated today in Brussels that he will ask the EEC to increase its cooperation in the development sphere. Cerezo said at a news conference: My first objective was to try to explain how the consolidation of democracy in my country is progressing. There has been much violence and many conflicts, he said. We must develop the process to achieve a real democracy. We must create political stability in our country, he added.

Cerezo, who arrived in Brussels last night, met with reporters after meeting with members of the EEC'S Executive Committee, in particular, with Claude Cheysson, who is in charge of EEC relations with developing nations.

Cerezo said that his government is trying to reach agreements with other Central American governments to avoid conflicts that may cause the war to spread. Violence is a serious obstacle to our efforts in Central America, he said.

Cerezo noted that two concepts have guided him in his talks with the EEC: a request for an increase in bilateral cooperation to consolidate development, and the achievement of regional cooperation to promote area integration. This may lead to a nonviolent solution to the conflicts in Central America, Cerezo said.

Victor Garcia, a Guatemalan who left the country during the rule of the previous regime, spoke at the news conference. He told Cerezo he feared for his life if he returned to Guatemala. Cerezo replied there had been no disappearances or summary executions in Guatemala this year, and that the best way for Garcia to confirm that freedom exists in the country is to return.

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES U.S. REGIONAL POLICY

PA140053 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Editorial: "We are Treated Like Guinea Pigs"]

[Text] Reagan's senile paranoia seems to overcome all of U.S. imperialism's hurdles. One of the aspects in this worrisome situation is that Central America has now become the main laboratory for a new strategy being prepared by the U.S. Armed Forces, based on what they call a low-intensity conflict. This is an overall counterrevolutionary war doctrine. The U.S. strategists assert they will consider the strategy of a low-intensity conflict, successful if the pro-U.S. forces in El Salvador and Nicaragua triumph, or are about to triumph, when the Reagan adminstration concludes in January 1989. This means that we will have to face the threat of the old president's crazy impulses for 2 more years!

Washington officials have stated that the Central American conflict represents an ideal laboratory because El Salvador and Nicaragua represent the two aspects of the strategy. In other words, they provide support to a puppet government -- like Jose Napoleon Duarte's government -- and pro-U.S. mercenary forces, respectively. Consequently, the Central Americans have become some kind of guinea pigs so the tycoons of the great military-industrial complex in Washington may test their new strategies, deadly weapons, deals with politickers and other local lackeys who are always ready to extend their hands and bend over backwards.

Those engaged in this macabre game do not care at all about our people's destiny or their struggle to overcome the centuries-old problems of underdevelopment and dependency. To hell with the enormous cost in lives, cripples, widows, orphans, destruction, blood, and death! We are now guinea pigs for the Ceasars of the Potomac!

CONGRESS TO DEMAND WITHDRAWAL OF CONTRAS

PA150409 Paris AFP in Spanish 0307 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 Oct (AFP) -- The Honduran Congress will ask General Humberto Regalado, commander of the Honduran Armed Forces, to withdraw the Nicaraguan "contras" from the Honduran El Aguacate Military Base, it was officially announced tonight.

The motion was made by [Jose] Manuel Zelaya, the progovernment deputy for Olancho, with the purpose of guaranteeing security for the population in Catacamas and surrounding areas, where the base is located, and also "the withdrawal of illegal armed groups that do not represent our interests."

Although the motion was not discussed today as Zelaya had intended, it was sent to the Congressional Commission on Constitutional Law, from where the request will be sent to the Armed Forces Command.

Deputy Zelaya said to the plenum of the legislative body that the presence of Olancho of "illegal armed groups has created a climate of unrest and tension" in the country's eastern region. Zelaya backed his presentation with numerous press clippings reporting the occupation of the El Aguacate Base by the contras and the statement by Eugene Hasenfus, the American who survived the downing of a cargo plane by the Sandinists in Nicaragua on 5 October.

Hasenfus admitted that he had made four flights from El Aguacate, located near the city of Catacamas, in the eastern Olancho Department, transporting supplies for the contras.

Zelaya also referred to a statement by U.S. Senator Patrick Leahy, of the Democratic Party, who sustained that "Washington knew of the mission carried out by the downed aircraft." He also mentioned a statement made by Carlos Montoya, president of the Honduran Congress, who last week said that "the sooner the contras leave, the better it will be for Honduras."

The situation of the contras "has acquired dangerous characteristics for our country, particularly for the inhabitants of Olancho Department, and especially in Catacamas, Zelaya stressed.

"The communities in Olancho are apprehensive and insecure about their future and properties," he said adding that "they consider themselves a strategic spot in the struggle between the foreign powers for hegemonic control over Central America."

In conclusion, Zelaya said that "the Armed Forces are not capable of controlling our vast borders and have categorically denied the existence of foreign groups in our country's military bases. However, no one can deny the tense situation that prevails" there.

The El Aguacate Base was built by 400 U.S. military engineers in September 1984, within the framework of the "Awas Tara 2" maneuvers, which were the largest U.S. military exercises in Latin America.

FOREIGN MINISTER LOPEZ CONTRERAS ADDRESSES UNGA

PA100407 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Speech by Honduran Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras at the UN General Assembly -- live]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Mr President: On 27 January of this year, Jose Azcona assumed the presidency of the Republic of Honduras as a result of the Honduran people's will, which was freely stated in the 24 November 1985 elections. That event might be considered normal in other countries given the normalcy of its repetition, but it has a special meaning for us because it proves the reaffirmation of the democratic kind of government our people have chosen; it is also an important step toward the creation of the necessary political framework to improve their standard of living.

Central America is a region where the assumption of power through violent or irregular means has been the rule throughout our independent history, and, in fact, the interruption of this dramatic tradition of coups d'etat, rebellions, and electoral frauds actually eliminates one of the factors that caused the regional crisis. Consequently, the assumption of power by regimes which are clearly the choice of the people -- freely stated at the ballot boxes, as in Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Guatemala -- represents the best scheme to peacefully overcome our economic, social, and cultural underdevelopment.

The Honduran Government's basic goals in the economic and political sectors include, on the one hand, the improvement of its population's standard of living, and on the other hand, the consolidation and development of democracy. Truly, Mr President, some of or problems -- as in other countries in the region -- are the result of our economic backwardness, social injustices, and the lack of a democratic and pluralistic political development. To attain our goals, Honduras not only requires a dynamic, honest, and efficient public and private effort, it also needs an atmosphere of peace and security that allows development with liberty and justice.

Since we have learned to elect our authorities through the people's vote and to solve our internal problems through dialogue, we also exert ourselves in the international sector to solve our disputes in a peaceful way and according to the law. Thus, we have concluded two important agreements this year with the Republic of El Salvador, with which we have had a border dispute for a long time. One agreement was signed in 1980 and is aimed at concluding the delimination of our border by consensus. The other agreement pledges to jointly submit the case to the International Court of Justice [ICJ].

President Jose Azcona addressed the Legislative Assembly of El Salvador during a recent official visit to that brother country. He stated: The pledge signed between Honduras and El Salvador to resort to the ICJ will end the border problems and, consequently, the frictions and estrangement between our two countries as a result of this issue.

We are, therefore, enroute to a definite solution of our land, insular, and maritime dispute. We are sure our decision to choose a peaceful solution to a controversy between states represents a substantial contribution to maintaining peace and harmony on the American continent.

We are moving toward a definite solution of the mainland, insular, and marine disputes over territory, certain the act of seeking peaceful solutions to controversies among states represents an important contribution to peace and harmony on the American continent.

This is the conviction our government held when it signed the marine border treaty with Colombia. Once this treaty is ratified by both states, new paths of cooperation and understanding will be opened.

Contrasting with this constructive attitude, the Nicaraguan Government has decided to ignore and reject this treaty, claiming it violates Nicaraguan sovereign rights over areas where those borders have been established. In its reply, Honduras states that Nicaragua's claim is both unjustified and unacceptable and proposes a continuation of talks aimed at fixing marine borders between the two states with respect to traditional limits the two states have established and respected. [passage omitted]

Mr. President, gentlemen delegates: The Central American situation, threats to peace and international security, and peace initiatives are once again among the many and important topics this assembly will consider. As a country in the region, Honduras wants to say something about this. It is urgent to make an effort to understand the causes of the Central American crisis and analyze the obstacles to peace. This effort involves exchanging prejudice and thoughtless positions for calm and productive analysis. Only in this way will it be possible to avoid greater confusion on the Central American situation and harbor hopes for a negotiated and peaceful solution. Central America has been hit by special circumstances, due to its peculiar geography and history which have determined its true interdependence. Central America's roots lie in the experience of colonies and federation. This led to very (?similar) conditions of political instability, economic and social backwardness, and foreign dependence. All of this has generated dangerous social tensions.

Since 1979, internal struggles generated by social discontent in certain countries became instruments of the East-West confrontation. Democratic hopes were frustrated by the imposition of new practices and dictatorial systems that deny the right to self-determination.

The struggle for national liberation of a Central American country resulted in its total alignment with the Soviet bloc. The economic plan they announced -- and which should have redeemed their people from misery -- was adulterated to establish and consolidate a true war machinery with hegemonic and expansionist goals. These facts, which summarize the recent history of that country, have created uncertainty, wariness, and tension throughout the area. Likewise, the contradictions between the Nicaraguan people's democratic aspirations and the domestic implementation of repressive measures at the exclusive service of foreign interests, have further increased the social divisions in that country. These contradictions have unleashed torrents of refugees and political refugees into neighboring countries and the subsequent resurgence of the armed Nicaraguan opposition that attempts to recover the original course of the popular uprising. Mrs Violeta Chamorro, a member of the first junta of the government of national reconstruction in 1979 and the widow of murdered Nicaraguan journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, has proclaimed before the world that the Nicaraguan Government systematically represses every expression contrary to the regime and that Sandinism has turned Nicaragua into a large concentration camp.

The internal armed conflict in Nicaragua has unleashed catastrophic effects in the neighboring countries. Economically, it has caused a drop in regional trade, capital flight, and a decrease in foreign investment. Politically, Nicaragua has undertaken campaigns to discredit neighboring countries and promote social unrest. In the area of security, Nicaragua has promoted subversive movements by offering them training, subsistence, shelter, and communications and information facilities, while at the same time neighboring territories are harassed with actions ranging from minor border incidents to bombings and massive military incursions with artillery, such as the ones endured by my country in March of this year.

Likewise, under the direction and advice of their political and military allies, the Sandinist government has developed an unprecedented and unparalleled arms buildup in Central America and imposed an ironclad militarization of its society to the detriment of the security of other countries.

It is known that Nicaragua has received thousands of tons of weapons worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

As a country directly affected by this because of its geographic location, Honduras has proposed that the Nicaraguans establish by means of a domestic dialogue, a pluralist and national reconciliation regime that would break all political and military commitments to the Soviet bloc because these commitments seriously hinder inter-Central American and international relations.

It is necessary to recall Resolution 1541 issued by this assembly in 1970. The resolution states the right of every people to choose the type of government it feels is the best, and the right to choose this government through democratic procedures impartially applied and based only on the vote. It is obvious this resolution can only be implemented if each state internally guarantees the full exercise of democracy.

Mr President: The Honduran Government knows that the best guarantee for its national sovereignty and independence depends on its people's faith in the democratic form of coexistence. The real basis for its security is the total respect for the state of law, respect for the life and dignity of man, the free and periodic exercise of voting, and the improvement of the economic, social, and cultural conditions of Hondurans.

Honduras, as a peace-loving state, rests its security mainly on international law, universal as well as regional American laws; peaceful solutions; and the legitimate right to collective defense. One of the basic principles of this right to collective defense states: An aggression against an American state constitutes an aggression against all other American states.

Since the OAS is a regional organization within the United Nations, Honduras speaks about the hemisphere's mechanisms of peaceful solution and collective security as a member of both the OAS and the United Nations, and abides perfectly with what is established in the San Francisco Charter.

Unfortunately, the threat to peace and security in the Central American area persists. There are governments that insist on an unrestrained arms race and an unjustified military build-up, refuse to engage in dialogues for the purpose of securing national reconciliation, and represent a threat and a challenge to international peace and security.

For this reason, the government of Honduras, in exercise of its sovereignty and in compliance with the constitutional obligation of defending the Honduran people and territory, has sought to establish a special security relationship with the United States and other democratic governments since Honduras has no less rights than other states represented in this assembly to do so.

This situation is most necessary as long as the current political-military conditions in Central America don't change.

The Honduran Government has actively participated in and supported collective negotiations with pacification objectives, and it has very responsibly carried out these efforts under the auspices of the Contadora Group.

Mr President: On 6 June of this year, the Contadora Group foreign ministers delivered to the Central American foreign ministers a draft of the act for peace and cooperation in Central America. According to what was said on that occasion, the essential aspects of the document included all the mediation resources of the group which would remain available to cooperate in negotiations of functional aspects of the document. [sentence as heard]

In the Honduran Government's opinion, the proposed act was not approved by the Central American states because it does not provide enough guarantees in the security, democratization, and national reconciliation aspects. In the disarmament aspect, the Contadora proposal called for postponing negotiations on arms and troop limits, reduction, and control to a period following the date when the act was to go into effect. This was particularly dangerous because acceptance would have meant legal approval of a de facto situation: the military hegemony of one Central American state over the others.

Most of the Central American governments have indicated their political willingness to sign the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America as long as it has [word indistinct] in the security, democratization, and national reconciliation aspects.

The intrasigence of the Sandinist government, however, has prevented the incorporation of these essential commitments with due garantees of compliance.

I reiterate on this occasion that the Honduran Government is willing to continue exploring other formulas to overcome the obstacles that make agreement difficult, with the understanding that a just solution must take into consideration the legitimate interests of the Central American states.

Nevertheless, it is necessary to eliminate the obstacles that hamper free diplomatic negotiations. It is untimely to carry out these negotiations while Nicaragua continues to make undue use of the highest international authority and scorn the Contadora initiative and the outlook for a political solution to the Central American crisis. On 25 July of this year, the Sandinist government filed suit at the International Court of Justice against the Costa Rican and Honduran Governments. With a broad sense of responsibility, Honduras has designated its representative at the court. My government, however, wants to emphasize that the true origin of the situation about which the Nicaraguan Government complains lies essentially in the development of Nicaragua's domestic political events.

These events are the result of Nicaragua's unconditional political and military alignment with the Soviet bloc. This has generated disagreements with its neighbors and led Nicaragua to execute several illegal international actions, particularly sponsoring and stimulating civilian strikes in area countries and organize armed attacks against these countries. My government hails and approves the statement of the Contadora and Support Groups' foreign ministers. Issued on the occasion of the current UN General Assembly, this statement states in a friendly manner: The peace of Central America is our peace. As Latin Americans, we want the progress of pluralist democracy and economic and social development in Central America. To avoid war is the prime responsibility of government directly or indirectly involved in the conflict. End quote.

The Honduran Government will continue to offer all its support for the Contadora Group's peace initiative, but the international community must be aware the negotiated solution of our region's problems can only be achieved when the Soviet bloc ceases its various forms of intervention in Central America. The bloc's only affinity with this region is the arrogant expression of its military apparatus. Nevertheless, this undeniable and unceasing intervention -- instead of discouraging us -- can serve to inspire us in our efforts to achieve universal peace with justice and democracy. For those of us who believe in God, it is very easy to have faith that the future has a better world in store for man. In this world peace, liberty, and democracy will prevail. Thank you very much. [applause]

NICARAGUA

U.S. PROTESTS HASENFUS PROSECUTION AT CONFERENCE

PA142333 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 14 Oct 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Yesterday, the U.S. Embassy continued with its "clandestine" news conferences only for foreign journalists, with a marked flavor of "beginners ritual." [as published]

Yesterday at noon, the General Consul Donald Tyson presented to the international media, especially to the U.S. reporters, the protest communique from his government "for the way" the invader Eugene Hasenfus will be prosecuted.

At the consulate's entrance, an embassy official -- with an obvious military education -- was in charge of checking the lists of those invited by the press attache, Alberto Fernandez.

Nicaraguan journalists were excluded from the list, including the ACAN-EFE correspondent. Likewise, journalists from the socialist countries, and even some North Americans who had exerted pressure last Thursday for local newsmen to be allowed to enter, were rejected at the gate by the official.

According to the information provided by the foreign correspondents who participated in this selective news conference at the embassy, the U.S. Government discredited the Anti-Somozists People's Tribunals as the legal institution to prosecute Hasenfus.

The notes states the tribunals do not offer the guarantees for a just trial, and in addition, they do not recognize the rights granted in the Vienna Convention. Furthermore, they deny Hasenfus is a prisoner of war.

The journalists who attended the news conference at the consulate were told that Mrs Hasenfus had been given a list of 12 Nicaraguan attorneys and was told to choose one for her husband's defense.

In summary, the U.S. Embassy denies all sponsorship of Hasenfus' adventure but wants him to be treated as a prisoner of a war that they have not declared but which they openly and institutionally encourage against Nicaragua.

The United States has already disowned the International Court of Justice, but it will not be able to disown the ruling by the Nicaraguan tribunals or hinder the enforcement of the ruling.

FOREIGN MINISTER D'ESCOTO ADDRESSES UNGA

PA102244 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1532 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Speech by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto at United Nations General Assembly -- live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ... it is a nonaligned country, with a great tradition of fighting for the cause of peace and justice. This fact, together with its excellent diplomatic qualities, assures us an even-handed and fair handling of the important business that will need to be dealt with during the present General Assembly session period. I also wish to express to Secretary General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar our satisfaction in seeing him fully recovered, and convey to him our encouragement for the tough tasks our organization is going through during these critical moments. I must also place on record our gratitude to Spanish Ambassador Mr Jaime de Pinies for the just and effective way he directed the previous general Assembly's work.

Mr President: The war spiral continues -- despite the enormous efforts made by Nicaragua and the countries that make up the Contadora Group and the Lima Group, as well as the solemn statements from the Movement of Nonaligned Countries and many other countries of the world condemning U.S. interventionist policy and the illegal use of force against Nicaragua; and despite the 27 June 1986 International Court of Justice [ICJ] decision condemning this illegal policy, and ordering its immediate disbandment. This irrefutable reality made the Contadora and Lima Groups declare just 9 days ago that, and I quote: The Central American crisis is growing more serious every day. The risk of war is greater every moment. End of quote.

Four days after the statement was made, a young member of the Nicaraguan sovereignty control army, shot down a U.S. plane, which was manned by North Americans transporting a greaty quantity of weapons and different types of explosives. These weapons were there as a result of the infamous $100 million of the Reagan administration that, with the complicity of the U.S. Congress, was earmarked for the systematic murder of our people in the dirty mercenary war. This shows Central America was ued as a test laboratory for new types of warfare that allow the United States to squash the yearning for independence, self-determination, and authentic democracy of the peoples of Latin America and the world.

Mr President: How many times have many of the distinguished representatives here listened to a U.S. ambassador accuse us of being paranoid because we claim the aggression against our country is U.S. aggression. We all know that deceit and lies, together with the use and threat of force, are essential instruments of the Reagan administration's foreign policy.

They must not feel offended by this statement. We do not want to offend anyone. We state the truth in plain language because peace -- the fundamental objective of Nicaraguan policy and a universal aspiration -- forces us to speak clearly. Events have shown we are not paranoid. In addition to showing disrespect for the principles of our charter, the Reagan administration lies. As the ICJ has stated, and I quote: The United States -- by training, arming, equipping, financing, and supplying the contra forces; or by promoting, supporting, and aiding the military and paramilitary activities in Nicaragua and against Nicaragua -- has acted against the Republic of Nicaragua in violation of its obligations not to intervene in the affairs of other states that customary international law imposes on it. End quote.

The Reagan administration's contribution to the age-old imperialist ambition has been the rediscovery of the use of citizens of other countries to wage the wars of the empire. In this way, it is trying to avoid the political cost of sacrificing U.S. lives, taking advantage of the fact that it has already been able to warp the conscience of a large part of its own people who view with alarming indifference the genocide of other peoples, especially if they are from the so-called third world.

There are more than 30,000 victims in this war being waged by the U.S. Administration against the Nicaraguan people in order to, according to President Reagan, make them cry uncle [preceding two words in English] However, despite the mercenary nature of this war, there have been at least five U.S. citizens killed as a result of this criminal policy of the Reagan administration, without taking into account those killed in the recent accident of a CIA plane in Texas, and others who have been killed in Honduras, Costa Rica and El Salvador.

Ever since the downing of a U.S. plane in Nicaragua on 5 October, we have been holding the first prisoner, clearly identified as a U.S. military adviser, in El Salvador. I held the identification card issued by the Salvadoran Air Force with his photograph, which accredited him as a U.S. military adviser.

Naturally, the U.S. prisoner will be sent before the appropriate court to be tried in accordance with Nicaraguan law, with all the legal guarantees he is entitled to. In an appearance before the national and foreign press yesterday, Thursday, in Managua, the U.S. prisoner, Eugene Hasenfus, said he works for the Central Intelligence Agency and that his immediate superiors are two Americans of Cuban origin: Max Gomez and Ramon Medina, CIA members who coordinate from El Salvador most of the flights to supply arms, ammunition, and materiel for the counterrevolutionary mercenaries. He also described the use made of Costa Rican, Salvadoran, and Honduran territory to carry out these CIA operations -- all of this with the full knowledge and permission of authorities from those countries, the prisoner said.

Mr President: Despite the deceit and lies used by the Reagan administration to cover up its criminal policy toward Nicaragua; despite the administration's attempts to cover up the fact that even though war had not been officially declared, the U.S. Government is waging a war of aggression against Nicaragua, in which the Reaganite mercenaries' defficiencies have forced them to increase their direct involvement; despite the Reagan administration's pressure on several Central American countries in every conceivable manner that has occurred to this administration, which has converted the systematic use of blackmail into an essential part of its foreign policy; despite all of this, the world knows well that this war of aggression is a dirty, illegal, and immoral war the United States is waging against Nicaragua with the sole and exclusive intention of making this country surrender to the concept of limited sovereignty as an inevitable result of its being a part of the U.S. backyard, a concept that other countries may accept, but that Nicaragua will never accept.

We are not, nor do we want to be, enemies of the United States; but we are not its backyard either. We defend out total independence because it is the only way to establish the respectful relations that make friendship possible. Allow me, Mr President, to again refer to the Contadora Declaration of 1 October of the present year.

Quote: Those who believe in a military solution are ignorant of the true dimension of the problem. We want to warn all of what is at stake: the expansion of the conflict, the deepening of the confrontation, the war -- unquote. Further on, the Condadora document states, quote: Latin America does not want to sacrifice the principles of self-determination and nonintervention in the name of security or democracy. To avoid a war is a task that falls to all the governments and all the politically responsible men who are willing to defend the cause of peace -- unquote.

The U.S. Government's decision to sent U.S. military advisers to the contra mercenaries is clear proof that the Reagan administration still is determined to cause more death and destruction. This decision, along with passing supervision of the war to the CIA, and allotting $100 million more for the mercenaries, only serves to continue the suffering caused by an endless war, as an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES pointed out yesterday. A large part -- the majority, I would say, of the American population -- are aware of this, as indicated by all the public opinion polls on the topic. Four U.S. war veteran heroes have opted to underline this truth by making a Christian call for peace. Their voices -- although today they have begun their 40th day of a total fast -- have not been heeded by those who order the murder of a people and dare to say they do this in defense of the holy scriptures.

Mr President Reagan, Mr Secretary Shultz, wherever you are: From here, from the United Nations, we demand in the name of the God who you claim to believe in, and in whom my people and I really do believe, that you end the war, that you comply with the sentence dictated by the ICJ, that you adjust your foreign policy to the laws established in the Charter, even though you are powerful and believe yourselves to have rights that God has conferred on no man or nation. We blame you -- and some day you will have to render an account before the Lord -- for all the bloodshed and all the suffering inflicted on so many innocent people because of your insatiable desire to dominate. We blame you beforehand for any evil that may befall the peace fasters, whom you have unwisely ignored so far. There is no doubt the United States is very rich and powerful and can defy all the courts of the world. But, it is time for you to start fearing the unrelenting justice of the God of peace and life because that justice -- believe me Mr Reagan and Mr Shultz -- cannot be defied or evaded.

Mr President: The U.N. member states are fully aware of the many initiatives presented by Nicaragua to attain a peaceful, legal solution to the current conflict with the United States.

Likewise, we have repeatedly called upon the U.S. Government to give up their illegal, interventionist, and forceful policy against Nicaragua and to respect the rights of the people as a superpower and a permanent member of the UN Council should do.

Unfortunately, the number of negative answers is equal to the number of calls made by us. In view of the failure of the various initiatives for bilateral negotiations, Nicaragua decided to follow judicial proceedings against the United States at the ICJ [International Court of Justice], the top U.N. judicial organization. We hope that, by resorting to this forum, we will be able to attain the peace and respect for which the Nicaraguans and the rest of the Central American peoples are longing.

On 27 June 1986 the ICJ made a historic ruling which is already a common heritage for all peoples and nations of the world. The ICJ clearly and definitely condemned the United States for its many violations of the most sacred principles and norms of international law, on which world peace is based.

Mr President: 27 June 1986 is a very significant day in the history of international law. It marks a new stage in the U.N. development system. For the first time in the history of our organization, the ICJ has condemned a great world power which ironically proclaims itself as a great champion of international law.

The ICJ condemns the United States for illegal policy of intervention and force against a small, poor country like Nicaragua, which can only depend on the unyielding will of its people, the solidarity of the world's peoples and nations, and above all, on international law, justice, and morale to defend its inalienable right to independence, and self-determination.

Perhaps the international community has not had time to appreciate the important repercussions the ICJ ruling will have for international relations and the United Nations.

Our organization has its basis in certain principles which must be respected to maintain the existence of the United Nations. [Words indistinct]... a similar destiny to that of the ill-fated League of Nations.

At this point, it is clear that peace and international security depend on the faithful commitment to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, which are: equal sovereignty of the states, political independence, the peoples' right to self-determination, the control of the use of force in international relations, non-intervention in another state's internal and foreign affairs, and the peaceful solution of international conflicts.

It would not be farfetched to say the history of the United Nations, and of international relations in general, is divided into two long periods: before and after 27 June 1986. If the United States would abide by the ICJ ruling, freedom would prosper in the world and each nation would use the wealth of its own culture to make humanity move toward unprecedented political, economic, and social development.

The U.S. contempt for the ICJ ruling would mean this superpower chose war, and the great shadow of violence will spread all over the world. Our organization, and what it represents as a dream of peace and freedom, would be in a similar situation that of the 1930's.

Mr President: after the 27 June 1986 ICJ ruling, Nicaragua witnessed the completion of actions it had always feared. I think it is approptiate to remind you of one of the statements made by Nicaragua at the ICJ on 30 April 1985 and I quote: It is significant that Nicaragua can confront the United STates on an equal basis only at the ICJ, where the overwhelming military and economic weight of the adversary does not affect the results of the controversy.

Nicaragua is asking the court not only to stand up for its legal rights but also to defend international justice from perversion at the hands of the powerful. End of quote.

Nicaragua sought justice at that grand forum where all states are viewed as equals, regardless of their degree of development of their might. Justice was done. Considering the importance of the ruling, it is suitable to recall some of its implications.

The ICJ clearly pointed out that one state's adherence to any particular doctrine does not represent any violation of international law and that upholding the contrary would go against the fundamental principle of state sovereignty, which is the basis of international law.

The court ruled that the United States' violations of international law through its aggressive actions against Nicaragua cannot be justified with arguments about a legitimate collective defense -- since there are no conditions making such defense necessary -- an an alleged right of the United States to adopt countermeasures that include the use of force in case of an eventual Nicaraguan intervention in El Salvador.

In addition, the United States was unable to show any proof to support its insistent charges about an alleged Nicaraguan intervention in El Salvador in spite of -- and I quote an ICJ observation on this -- the considerable technical resources to detect, control, and intercept land, sea, and air traffic, end of quote, that the United States has deployed throughout the entire area with active support from the governments supposedly affected.

Now, with the downing of the U.S. C-123 plane registered in Miami as N-441-OPC and in El Salvador on 23 August as HP-824, and considering the documents found inside the plane, as well as the broad statements given by the U.S. prisoner who survived, another big lie has been unmasked: El Salvador, far from being a victim country as the U.S. Government contends, is one of the three main bases for imperialist attacks against Nicaragua.

These same statements and the documents demonstrate once more the clear involvement of the Salvadoran, Honduran, and Costa Rican governments in the mercenary war through which the U.S. Government is trying to keep Nicaragua and the entire Central American region from exercising the right to self-determination.

Mr President: The U.S. Government's insistence on continuing its illegal policy of force against Nicaragua and Honduras' alarming arms race forces Nicaragua to continue preparing itself militarily to defend its independence, self-determination and territorial integrity.

One of the gravest consequences of the U.S. policy in Central America is the disproportionate and unjustified militarization of our sister republic of Honduras, which has turned that country into a huge U.S. military base. Since 1979, so-called aid to Honduras has increased fron $10 million in 1982 to almost $313 million in 1986. Since 1979, 27 U.S. military bases, 11 airstrips and military air bases have been built, as have dozens of other types of technical installations. The number of troops has increased from 23,000 to approximately 70,000. The Honduran Air Force has become by far the most powerful in the region, increasing from 137 military planes and helicopter gunships in 1982 to approximately 330 aircraft in 1986.

These aircraft include the modern F-5, the most sophisticated plane in the region, and the C-130 transport planes, which are the largest in the area. In addition, the United States has given Honduras more than 500 pieces of heavy artillery, increasing the inventory from 240 pieces in 1982 to 750 in 1986.

We must add to the above the armored equipment, which totalled approximately 70 units in 1982 and now totals over 200, including armored vehicles and tanks. As can be seen the increase in the military equipment received by Honduras, which is one of the poorest countries in Latin America, has averaged 300 percent in the short span of 5 years.

The significance of the total amount of armament and the military assistance provided, as well as the military infrastructure built, could not be fully comprehended if we failed to mention several things, such as: the existence of sweeping military agreements between the United States and Honduras; the conclusion of new defense agreements; the uninterrupted maneuvers, which are a means of keeping thousands of U.S. troops in Honduras; and, above all, the fact that Honduras is not experiencing any type of aggression or armed conflict that could justify such a degree of militarization. Furthermore, we can assert that by virtue of its military agreements with the United States, Honduras can--without any problems--completely do without its exaggerated military apparatus, knowing that its international security is broadly guaranteed by U.S. military power.

If such impressive military development is not needed for defensive purposes, then we must ask: What are the aims and objectives of such development in impoverished Honduras?

The entire military infrastructure that has been built and the fighter planes, tanks, and radar that have been delivered are not there for the defense of Honduran sovereignty, but as a threatening spearhead for the aggession against Nicaragua and as a destabilizing element in the entire Central American region and for fulfilling its mission as a cover for the supply of military aid, training, and direction of the mercenary forces established in that country.

The international community must be kept abreast of the huge-scale military preparations being carried out in Honduras because, for years the specter of war and intervention in Central America has been growing there. If no timely response is given by the United Nations and all peace-loving nations, this situation will materialize into an extremely serious and prolonged conflict that will affect Central America, Latin America, and the world.

Mr President: The Nicaraguan Government feels that its first line of legitimate defense is the rule of international law and the constant promotion of the methodical and timely extension of such rule.

This is why -- although it defends its sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity with weapons -- Nicaragua has resorted to the ICJ in an appeal to the main aggressor and its main accomplices and joint authors to return to common sense and civilized ways. Nicaragua will continue to insist on the use of these civilized measures to settle international controversies. This is why we have sought -- through the lawsuits introduced at the ICJ against Honduras and Costa Rica -- to exert our right for genuine self-defense with the most important defensive means: international law. Our two neighboring countries have admitted they lent their territories for the use of mercenary bands that the United States finances, organizes, directs, and supplies. These mercenaries' main actions have been the perpetration of innumerable terrorist acts against Nicaraguan civilians. With this behavior, the governments of Honduras and Costa Rica have not only turned the territory of their respective countries into sanctuaries for the bands of mercenaries and terrorists, but they have also turned themselves into aggressors along with the main aggressor.

Mr President: The Central American drama repeats itself in other parts of the world, such as South Africa, the Middle Est, and the Mediterranean area. Those conflicts that the so-called Third World suffers in its own flesh should not make us forget the responsibility of all of us regarding the gravest danger that mankind confronts today: the danger of nuclear war.

The initiative that India, Argentina, Greece, Mexico, Sweden, and Tanzania have developed since May 1984, which has recently been strengthened through the Iztapa message, represents a valuable effort to make ourselves heard by the nuclear powers. This initiative also represents a response to these powers' duty to take into consideration the vital interests of all the peoples of the world in their negotiations.

To achieve and guarantee international peace and security, it is imperative to prevent the nuclear threat from extending into space. It is also mandatory to put and end to all nuclear weapons tests and pave the way for negotiations leading to a substantial reduction of nuclear arsenals in the context of a general and complete disarmament.

We hope that during the meeting to be held tomorrow between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev the world clamor for the total elimination of nuclear weapons can be taken into consideration. We also hope this meeting results in specific progress in the field of detente and disarmament.

The very same forces that today strain to destroy the international juridical order, disrespect the ICJ, block the efforts at regional negotiation, and project the specter of war on our peoples also try to undermine the foundations of our organization by resorting to financial blackmail. The report presented by a group of 18 intergovernmental experts contains suggestions that could prove useful in increasing savings and efficiency. This, however, should not constitute a pretext to yield before those interests that aim to change the democratic structure that serves as the basis for the United Nations. Those interests also aim to impose decision mechanisms through which they threaten to paralyze the organization.

Mr President: To the problem we have already mentioned and the concerns we have expressed, we must add yet another factor that has become the center of attention in the developing countries. We are speaking about the serious international economic situation. The trends that prevail today in the world economy lead us to believe the historical underdevelopment imposed on us is worsening, rather than being eliminated. The foreign debt, prices of basic products, trade exchange terms, rates of interest, trade barriers, protectionism, the negative flow of financial resources -- these were phrases that, in the past, were only used by technicians. However, today these phrases are a part of our people's and leader's daily vocabulary. Our people and leaders are very much aware of the fact that job opportunities, education, social improvements -- in short, a worthy life -- all depend on eliminating those negative trends. A worsening of these negative trends only brings more unemployment, economic standstill, misery, and in many cases, even death.

Unfortunately, the latter is the prevailing trend. It strongly reflects the injustice and unfairness that exists in current international economic relations. The foreign debt is the biggest problem that the developing countries must confront.

The adjustment policies, which have been imposed on our peoples with the ultimate goal of paying the interest rates on the foreign debt, have solely served to widen the gap between the developed and underdeveloped countries. The foreign debt is a political problem, and only by handling it as such we will solve it.

Mr President: The existence of the despicable apartheid regime in South Africa constitutes a serious problem for international peace and security. The South African regime not only murders and segregates its people, but also implements a policy of state terrorism against the front line countries.

It also occupies the vast and rich territory of Namibia, and submits its people to a regime of exploitation identical to apartheid. It is undeniable that far-reaching and obligatory sanctions are the only and most effective [as heard] means available to the international community to eliminate that regime. Likewise, the policy of constructive engagement must be immediately abandoned. The international community must demand the United States cease giving support to the mercenaries of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in their campaign to destabilize the legitimate government of the Republic of Angola. We reiterate our active solidarity with the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], as it is the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The Middle East continues to be one of the regions where international peace and security are the most seriously threatened. As the unconditional U.S. support for Israel continues, the possibilities for escalating and expanding the conflict will grow. Nicaragua feels that any attempt to solve the Middle East problem without guaranteeing the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people will not succeed. Likewise, we feel the participation of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in any initiative in the region is fundamental for just and lasting peace.

Cyprus, a brother nation, is the victim of a foreign occupation that threatens its unity and nonaligned stance. We support the implementation of the corresponding UN resolution. A few months ago, the Mediterranean witnessed the condemnable and unjustified U.S. attack against Libya. In the face of such acts of terrorism, the international community must increase its efforts so the Mediterranean becomes a region of peace, security, and cooperation.

Nicaragua expresses its support for the efforts conducted by the Indochinese countries to establish a dialogue that may lead to a negotiated solution to the problems of the region. Nicaragua declares itself in favor of a speedy solution to the regrettable conflict between two fraternal nations, Iran and Iraq, members of our Nonaligned movement. For this solution to be permanent, it must be just and it must conform with the principles of international law, with the principles of nonalignment, and with the UN Charter. The suffering of the peoples in those two countries must end.

In Afghanistan, we hail the efforts by the UN secretary general to achieve a negotiated political solution that will guarantee the right of self-determination to the Afghan people. Nicaragua decisively supports the peaceful reunification of Korea and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the southern part of the peninsula. Nicaragua reiterates its solidarity with the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and reaffirms that the situation in the Western Sahara is a colonialism problem and, as such, can only be resolved through the implementation of Resolution No 15-14 which guarantees the fraternal Saharan people their legitimate right to self-determination within the framework of OAU Resolution No 104 and the corresponding resolutions issued by the UN General Assembly. [sentence as heard]

In Latin America and the Caribbean, despite the unyielding struggle of our peoples, there are still peoples who are denied their legitimate right to independence through the implementation of more or less sophisticated forms of colonialism. We reiterate our solidarity with the Puerto Rican people in their just struggle for their self-determination and independence. We decisively and unyieldingly support our sister republic of Argentina in her legitimate claim to the Malvinas Islands. In El Salvador, the just aspirations of that people have not been respected. The imperialist policies are hampering a negotiated solution to the current conflict, as sought by the FMLN and FDR fighters. Those imperialist policies must end so as to guarantee to the fraternal Salvadoran people its legitimate right to self-determination and independence.

Mr President: Because revolutionary Nicaragua has always spoken clearly and unambiguously, because we defend and will always defend the ideals of our heroes, because we follow a policy based on principles and not on particular interests, because we are nonaligned, because we are anti-imperialists, antiapartheid, anticolonialists, because we are on the side of truth and justice, and because we defend peace, our people are experiencing a cruel and protracted war of aggression. Our principles irk the mighty ones and they are imposing war on us. However, we are prepared to continue fighting to find the path towards understanding that may enable us to reach peace; a dignified peace that is not the peace of subservience, of deaths, or of cemeteries. Meanwhile, if those mighty ones continue imposing war, let those peoples of the world know that we will never surrender our rights or betray so many people who are now seeing a light of hope in our revolution. As our hero, Sandino, once said: My cause is the cause of my people, the cause of America, the cause of all the peoples of the world.

Thank you, Mr President. [applause]

REAGAN'S SPEECH EXPLAINS REYKJAVIK 'FAILURE'

FL141226 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has tried to justify to the electorate the failure of his policy at the Reykjavik summit and insisted on defending his armament program known as star wars. During a 15-minute speech televised to the entire nation, Reagan once again insisted that star wars is the United States' only protection against a supposed Soviet aggression.

'Refusal' To Negotiate SDI

FL141435 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has tried to convince U.S. public opinion that his refusal to negotiate on the program known as the Strategic Defense Initiative was sufficient reason for the failure of the Reykjavik meeting with the Soviet Union's highest leader Mikhail Gorbachev. During a speech broadcast over television to the entire nation, the White House chief argued that the star wars program supposedly is a guarantee for his country and he called it an insurance policy for the United States.

Nevertheless, in open contradiction to his uncompromising attitude at the capital of Iceland, Reagan recognized that if it had not been for this aspect [star wars] the Soviet-U.S. talks in Reykjavik would have led to agreements on disarmament and weapons limitations.

During his 25-minute [as heard] televised spech, the U.S. leader did not mention that the Reykjavik talks were a Soviet initiative or stress the concrete proposals presented by the USSR. Reagan limited himself to presenting other related topics of less importance to the international community.

Military 'Supremacy' Desired

FL142110 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In a national address, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has tried to justify the failure of the Reykjavik meeting. In a 15-minute televised speech, the head of state made efforts to present the star wars program as an insurance policy for the future and a vital project for U.S. strategy. At the same time, he accused Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev of trying to leave the United States without defenses. Because of that, Reagan dramatically said, "we [would] rather not reach an agreement than to return with a bad one."

However, what is behind the President's attitude? It is not U.S. defense he is talking about; he is referring to supremacy. There is no use reaching agreements for the elimination of certain nuclear weapons if, at the same time, there is persistance in creating a more modern system which Washington believes will bring superiority. That was the evident aim of the U.S. administration and the military-industrial complex. What can the other party do other than announcing that it will neutralize star wars?

Faced with voters who can make the U.S. Senate majority democratic on 4 November, Reagan has attempted to present the Soviet proposals, in which agreements had already been reached, as his own and gave the impression that some agreement can be reached with the Soviets on the strategic defense intitiative or star wars, which he said did not involve nucear arms.

On the other hand, he maintained his stand on aid to his Central American partners, the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], and Afghan bands which he justified by referring to Soviet actions in those places.

At any rate, in his message, the President wanted to portray Iceland's summit as favorable and announced his willingness to organize a new summit in Washington. However, if he maintains the positions that made important agreements impossible to reach in Iceland, what kind of hope can a new summit have?

Reagan 'Intransigence'

PA141928 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Oct 86

["Commentary" read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] Despite the concrete proposals presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in the Icelandic capital, the possibility of reaching concrete agreements in that regard was thwarted by the U.S. President's intransigent regusal to suspend his star wars program.

Officials from both sides concurred that progress was made at the meeting on crucial issues, such a strategic armament, medium-range missiles in Europe, and the banning of nuclear tests. During a news conference after the Reykjavik meeting, the top Soviet leader asserted that Reagan went to the summit meeting emptyhanded and with an intransigent attitude, reflecting the pressures from the U.S. military-industrial complex.

In the United States, Democratic Senator Sam Nunn, renowned defender of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, said, however, that the failure of the Reykjavik meeting will increase criticism of these plans in the Senate floor. Congressman Gary Hart [as heard] said that it seems the U.S. Government is more interested in the star wars program than in achieving significant agreements on disarmament.

Various media in socialist Europe have expressed concern over the U.S. intransigence and its negative impact on chances to achieve concrete agreements.

COSTA RICA 'KNEW' U.S. PLANE ENTERED AIRSPACE

PA132131 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Ricardo Wheelock, chief of the EPS Military Intelligence Directorate, has charged that the Costa Rican authorities knew that the U.S. military plane downed on Sunday in Nicaragua had entered Costa Rica. Wheelock added that the plane contacted the Los Chiles airport as it flew over Costa Rican territory shortly before crossing into Nicaragua. This was confirmed by U.S. mercenary Eugene Hasenfus, sole survivor of the crash, later captured by the EPS.

Reports from Managua state that Hasenfus' statements and the documents presented by the Nicaraguan authorities place the Costa Rican Government in a difficult position. It is said the Costa Rican Government is denying any involvement with the downed plane.

CSSR LEADERS ARRIVE 10 OCTOBER FOR TALKS

FL101915 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Ladislav Gerle, Central Committee member and deputy premier of the Czechloslovak Socialist Republic, arrived at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport at the predawn hours of today. He is heading a large delegation accompanying him. Joel Domenech, Central Committee member and vice president of the Council of Ministers, Domestic Trade Minister Manuel Vila Fosa, and other government officials welcomed him at the airport.

The Czechoslovak delegation visiting us today will begin a round of talks related to the 10th meeting of the Cuban-Czechoslovak Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

Czech Socialist Republic Health Minister Jaroslav Prokopec arrived in our capital on the same flight. Cuban Public Health Vice Ministers Jorge Antelo and Enrique Comendeiro welcomed him.

Gerle Praises Nuclear Plant

FL131515 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Ladislav Gerle, member of Czechoslovakia's Communist Party Central Committee and deputy premier, said in Cienfuegos that he is taking with him a very good impression of the effors being made in the construction of the Cienfuegos nuclear power plant. [passage omitted]

Discusses Economy With Miret

FL140301 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Ladislav Gerle, Central Committee member and deputy premier of the Czechoslovak Socialst Republic, today met with Pedro Miret Prieto, Politburo member and vice president of the Council of Ministers.

During the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, aspects of mutual economic interest were discussed. Later, the head of the Brother Socialist Country Delegation to the 10th meeting of the Cuban-Czechoslovak Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation visited the Central Planning Board's [Juceplan] headquarters. They were received there by Joel Domenech, Central Committee Member and vice persident of the Councils of State and Ministers, as well as by Juceplan President Jose Lopez Moreno.

MALMIERCA, GUINEA-BISSAU'S SEMEDO SIGN PROTOCOL

FL131847 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] For the purpose of expanding relations between Cuba and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign minister and member of the Party's Central Committee, has met with his excellency Julio Semedo, Guinea-Bissau's foreign minister. The official talks were held in an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship. Subsequently, the two foreign ministers signed a protocol providing for the exchange of experiences and cooperation in the economic sphere. Mr Semedo will also hold talks with other Cuban personalities and chiefs of government agencies during his stay in Cuba. He will also visit youth centers and places of tourist and cultural interest.

RAUL CASTRO, HUNGARY'S KARPATI SIGN ACCORD

PA122339 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] General of the Army Raul Castro, Cuban Armed Forces minister, has attended a reception hosted by the Hungarian Embassy in Havana in honor of a delegation from Hungary led by Defense Minister Colonel General Ferenc Karpati. The Hungarian military leader and Raul Castro earlier had signed a collaboration agreement between their respective ministries to consolidate even more the links of brotherhood which unite the Cuban and Hungarian Armed Forces. Col Gen Karpati has been in Havana since 2 October.

Karpati Farewell at Airport

FL131437 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Party's Central Committee and FAR minister, has bid farewell to Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, national defense minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, and members of the military delegation accompanying him during the 10-day official and friendly visit to Cuba.

Others present at the airport to bid farewell to the visitors were Party Politburo member Vilma Espin, Hungarian Ambassador to Cuba Istvan Bognar, and Division General Sixto Batista, secretary of the Party Central Committee and chief of its military department, as well as FAR deputy ministers, other FAR chiefs and officers, and military attaches accredited to our country.

USSR'S RYUYTEL, KOMAROV ARRIVE FOR TALKS

FL111804 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Arnold Fedorovich Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Republic of Estonia, has arrived in Havana at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP]. The guest was welcomed at Jose Marti Airport by ANPP president Flavio Bravo Pardo and USSR Ambassador to Cuba Aleksandr Kapto.

Soviet Foreign Trade First Deputy Minister Nikolay Komarov also arrived in the same flight. He was welcomed by Cuban Foreign Trade Acting Minister German Amado Blanco.

Komarov will hold trade talks between the two countries for 1987 and the next 5-year period.

Lays Wreath at Marti Monument

FL132006 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Arnold Fedorovich Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Republic of Estonia, has laid a floral wreath at the foot of the monument to our national hero Jose Marti. The ceremony is a part of the program of activities being observed by the distinguished visitor since his arrival in Cuba last Saturday morning, invited by the People's Government National Assembly.

Ryuytel will tour important economic, scientific, and cultural centers.

Tours Guevara Pioneers Palace

FL140306 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] This afternoon Arnold Fedorovich Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Republic of Estonia, continued his activities during his stay in Havana at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Government. Ernesto Guevara Central Pioneer Palace received him with the joy of the children who participate in activities which stimulate their vocational training.

The high-level Soviet delegation toured different areas of the palace. Among them, the pioneer's computer center, which has several modern, equipped rooms, and gastronomy and dairy products interest circles.

ANPP PRESIDENT HOLDS TALKS WITH CYPRIOT LEADER

FL141522 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Central Committee Member Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly of the Peoples' Government [ANPP] has held official talks in Havana with Vasos Lissaridhis, president of the parliament [as heard] of the Republic of Cyprus. During the meeting, the visitor stressed that Cuba is an example for the world. Bravo said that internationalism is a principle for Cubans who have the support and solidarity of other peoples.

Meets With Carlos Rafael Rodriguez

FL141914 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with the Cypriot parliamentary delegation headed by Dr Vasos Lissaridhis, president of the Cypriot parliament [as heard].

During the conversations, the solid feelings of friendship and mutual understanding became evident which characterize the relations between Cuba and Cyprus as well as the unity of action developed by the two countries in the nonaligned countries movement.

The Cuban vice president reiterated to the Cypriot delegation the importance Cuba attributes to the decision made at the Harare summit that Cyprus be the headquarters of the 1988 ministerial conference of the nonaligned movement. During the meeting, they also discussed international affairs, especially that of developing countries. [passage omitted]

DELEGATE URGES CONDEMNATION OF IMF AT UN DEBATE

FL141550 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Cuba has called for condemnation of the IMF, the World Bank, and all who contribute to strengthening the South African racist regime detrimental to the interests of the peoples of Southern Africa. Upon speaking at the fourth UN Decolonization Commission debate, Cuban delegate Maria Cecilia Bermudez said the IMF intends to respond favorably to a request from the Pretoria regime for another $1 billion loan. The act, simply the consideration of such a request, is a true affront to the international community, said the Cuban representative. [passage omitted]

BARBADOS

RSS TO CONSIDER SECURITY PACT; BARROW ABSENT

FL131748 Bridgetown CANA in English 1657 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Castries, Oct 13, CANA -- The Council of Ministers of the Regional Security System (RSS) began meeting today without Barbados Prime Minister Errol Barrow. Attorney-General Maurice King, who is leading the Barbados delegation, told CANA that Barrow was ill.

The Barbados prime minister had called the RSS meeting to consider the future role of the four-year old security pact. Barrow has expressed reservations about the military component of the RSS and wants emphasis placed on such areas as coastal surveillance and drug control.

Prime Minister Eugenia Charles of Dominica is pushing for the memorandum of understanding governing the system to be upgraded to a formal treaty, which is opposed by Barrow and St Vincent and the Grenadines Prime Minister James Mitchell.

The prime ministers of St Lucia, Dominica, Grenada, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines plus the deputy prime minister of Antigua and Barbuda are attending the meeting. The Council will look at the RSS budget for the coming year, and study a report by co-ordinator Brigadier Rudyard Lewis of Barbados.

The leaders will also consider matters related to the operations of the University of the West Indies and Liat regional commuter airline. The heads of government of the organisations of eastern Caribbean states (which does not include Barbados) will take the opportunity to meet tomorrow for talks on the operations of the organisation, officials here said.

Issues Official Statement

FL140034 Bridgetown CANA in English 0000 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 13, CANA -- Seven Caribbean countries today agreed to financial and operational arrangements for their controversial four-year-old defense system. An official statement issued in Bridgetown said the seven had agreed during a meeting in St Lucia to the 1986-87 budget for the Regional Security System (RSS), without giving details. It also said they had agreed that the security system would continue operating under a 1982 memorandum of understanding. Some governments had previously recommended upgrading the loose memorandum to a binding treaty.

The seven members of the schemes are Barbados, St. Lucia, Dominica, Grenada, St Kitts and Nevis, Antigua and Barbuda, and St Vincent. Following is the text of the statement issued here tonight on today's meeting of Council of Ministers of the Regional Security System in St Lucia.

A meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Regional Security System was held today Oct 13th 1986 at the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States headquarters in St Lucia.

The Council agreed on the following:

1. The budget for the system for the financial year 1986/87.

2. To continue operating under the memorandum of understanding signed at Roseau in 1982.

3. To emphasise the role of the Coast Guard in the system with particular reference to the drug problem, smuggling and control of the economic zones of the states of the Regional Security System.

4. To establish in conjunction with the United Kingdom and United States Governments training facilities in Antigua and Barbuda and in Barbados.

The secretariat of the system which is based in Barbados will work towards initiating such policies as the Council has adopted.

COSTA RICAN AMBASSADOR OPENS NEW EMBASSY

FL100305 Bridgetown CANA in English 2221 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 9, CANA -- Costa Rica is opening its first embassy in Barbados, 14 years after the two countries established diplomatic relations. It will be headed by Ambassador Rene Castro Hernandez, who yesterday presented his credentials to Governor General Sir Hugh Springer as the Central American states' first resident envoy here.

DOMINICA

CHARLES ANNOUNCES RSS MILITARY MANEUVERS

FL150030 Bridgetown CANA in English 1602 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Oct 14, CANA -- The seven-nation Regional Security System (RSS) is planning a fresh round of military exercises in Dominica later this year, but two of the system's members could well be absent, according to Dominican Prime Minister Eugenia Charles.

Ms Charles told reporters that most members of the RSS, who met here yesterday, were in favour of further military exercises, but Barbados and St Vincent and the Grenadines were not enthusiastic about the idea.

Ms Charles said that the next exercise will be held in her island, a mountainous and rugged country, sandwiched between the French Caribbean dependencies of Guadeloupe to the north, and Martinique to the south.

Ms Charles said that all the RSS members, with the exceptions of Barbados and St Vincent and the Grenadines, agreed to continue joint military exercises.

Barbados said they were not keen on the idea that policemen should get this training, she remarked. But, she added, those RSS members who had no plans for setting up armies felt that they needed some security forces who are able to withstand an onslaught until help arrives. In addition to Barbados, Dominica, and St Vincent and the Grenadines, the other RSS members are Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, St Kitts and Nevis, and St Lucia.

The RSS has been holding some modest exercises on a number of islands, with large scale maneuvers in 1985 in St Lucia involving large numbers of American and British forces.

Barbados, under the Democratic Labour Party (DLP) administration of Errol Barrow, and St Vincent and the Grenadines, under the leadership of James Mitchell, have both strenuously opposed the military aspects of the RSS, while staunchly supporting its Coast Guard role in narcotics interdiction, and search and rescue. Ms Charles announced that the islands will be cooperating more closely in these aspects, and disclosed that collaboration with the French will be initiated. There will also be cooperation in narcotics interdiction with American sea forces, she added. Closer liaison between Coast Guard commanders and police chiefs of the various islands will also be employed in the war against drugs.

But there was no agreement on upgrading the RSS memorandum of understanding into a full-fledged treaty, Ms Charles said. Charles said that Barbados and St Vincent and the Grenadines maintained their opposition to a treaty, while the other members of the RSS stated that they will discuss the issue further.

She expressed her government's support for a treaty, but added: Quite frankly, I did not expect us to get agreement for a treaty as yet.... Everytime we have spoken, no one has fully supported it. We think it is a good thing and we are considering it, but there is a lot more studying to be done, she added. I personally, would like to see it upgraded...Ms Charles declared, noting that this would permit some kind of official agreement with France and Venezuela.

GRENADA

NNP ATTEMPS TO UNSEAT PRIME MINISTER BLAIZE

FL111204 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Members of both houses of parliament in the new national party [NNP] on Grenada will meet today in a secluded house on the northern end of the island. The meeting could lead to major changes in the government.

It is no secret that there has been much dissention in the ranks of the ruling party, particularly with the style of Prime Minister Herbert Blaize. Senior and junior members of the party complain that he engages in very little consultation with his colleagues in parliament and virtually none with his party. The meeting on Grenada is an attempt to bring the party together in an attempt to unseat Prime Minister Blaize.

JAMAICA

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL PARTY ELECTS OFFICERS

FL100310 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 6 Oct 86 p 17

[Text] Mr. P.J. Patterson, Q.C. [Queen's Council], and Mr. Bobby Jones, were re-elected chairman and deputy chairman, respectively, of the People's National Party [PNP] on Monday.

The elections took place at the first meeting of the National Executive Council of the party for the current political year which took place at the Ocho Rios secondary school.

Eleven members of the National Executive Council were also elected as new members of the party's executive. They are: Mr. Carl Rattray, Q.C., Mr. Horace Clarke, Dr. Ken McNeil, Mr. Easton Douglas, Mr. John Junor, Mr. Frank Pringle, Mr. Basil Gordon, Mr. Carl Marshall, Mrs. Minna Wilmot, Mr. Jack Wilmot, and Dr. Mary Seivwright.

Mr. Carl Rattray, Q.C., was re-elected legal advisor, and Mr. Williams Issaacs re-elected as the party's treasurer last night.

The election took place Tuesday night when the executive of the PNP for the current political year held its first weekly meeting.

Demands General Elections

FL132353 Bridgetown CANA in English 2239 GMT 13 Oct 86

[By Paget de Freitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 13, CANA -- The opposition People's National Party (PNP) tonight demanded immediate general elections, a day after Prime Minister Edward Seaga said he would resign next August. Seaga also told a retreat of his Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) yesterday that he would step down as party leader next month.

The PNP viewed the prime minister's move as a maneuver to rally support behind him in the face of pressure inside the party. The obvious crisis of leadership extends well beyond the boundaries of a purely internal squabble within the JLP for supremacy and must undoubtedly affect stability within the country and further erode confidence in the government, a PNP statement said. ...The entire predicament can only be resolved by the calling of general elections now to enable the choice of a government with a fresh and clear mandate, it added.

Seaga's term of office does not constitutionally expire until near the end of 1988, but he has been under pressure to go to the poll since the JLP's heavy defeat in municipal elections July 29. Economic austerity pushed through by Seaga over the past four years, largely on demand by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, was blamed mainly for the JLP's defeat. Some JLP officials reportedly would like to see a change of direction, though the party yesterday declared support for Seaga's programmes.

The JLP undoubtedly has the right to choose its own leader or to refuse Mr Seaga's decision not to seek re-election, the PNP said. It is the country, however, which has the right to choose the national leader and to insist that one who has clearly forfeited support and the right to the office of prime minister demit office now. The Jamaican people had made their decision in the municipal elections, the PNP said.

On Seaga's announcement at the party retreat that he would reshuffle the cabinet this week, the PNP recalled that shortly before the local government poll the prime minister had declared full confidence in his team. If he has re-assessed all this in light of the sweeping July defeat he cannot exempt himself, the PNP said. If he is satisfied that some must go, he must also accept as leader that final responsibility for the dismal performance and also go with them at the same time.

JLP VOTES TO REJECT SEAGA'S RESIGNATION

FL142118 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] The Party is not about to accept it, but Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga has announced his intention to resign as the leader of the Jamaican Labour Party [JLP] and as prime minister of Jamaica next year in August. The announcement came as a surprise yesterday at a JLP retreat.

Party officials have voted not to accept the resignation and have pledged full confidence in the leadership of Mr Seaga. There is no word today on whether or not Mr Seaga will reconsider his decision.